THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

VOL. XVIII. Single Copies, 10 Cents PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, NOVEMBER 14, 1924 Annual Subscription, $5.00 No. 46

DOMESTIC TRADE FEELS IMPACT OF REVIVAL ABROAD

Increasing Confidence Reflected in Advances on Stock Markets

BUILDING IMPROVING

Lumber Industry on Pacific Coast Reports Better Demand From States—Wholesale Prices Up

A survey of business from a world standpoint during the period since the elections in the United States and Great Britain, discloses a rather remarkable revival of optimism. This has resulted in the sudden rise in stock market values in which movement the Canadian markets have followed those of the United States. Whether or not this has any degree of permanence. it is yet too early to say, but it is in the direction forecast in this column for some time. Although this revival of optimism has had some influence on business in this country, the latter has not varied greatly during the past fortnight. The last lap of the year has been entered, however, under promising conditions.

The feeling of returned stability which accompanied the British elections was blended with a degree of disappointment in the personnel of the new cabinet. There was a general feeling and hope that Baldwin's choice of advisers would probably include some of the best elements of the newer blood of the country, and that the administration would thus be equipped to deal with the increasingly complicated problems faced by British industry as a result of the gradual revival of European competition.

In the United States there are strong indications that a definite period of business expansion has commenced. The volume of sales is increasing in many lines, especially in the east. The steel markets are reported to be strong and the industry as a whole is operating at close to 70 per cent. of capacity in comparison with 60 per cent. a short time ago. Figures for car loadings made a new high record this week. This is a result not of coal or grain shipments wholly, but of increased shipments of miscellaneous freight which is a very significant index of general business. There is a strong likelihood that present transportation facilities may be so taxed as to require large additions to equipment, if the part time operation of plants is sufficient to work railway facilities to capacity.

Canada Shares Improvement

In some respects, at least, it would appear that the rising tendency in Canadian business is the result of a similar trend in the United States and abroad. Certainly the rise in the volume of our exports is made possible by improvement in business abroad. Improvement in the States cannot but have some influence on the Dominion's trade. It should not be overlooked, of course, that Canadian business has been improving slightly for some time as a result of the better position of the farmer.

The building situation offers one of the most hopeful indications of the upward trend. The expansion in construction which was noted in these columns during September was sustained last month in a substantial way. October's permit figures in the east alone exceeded those of last October by about $2,000,000. The total for the first ten months of the year in all Canada is still $8,000,000 behind the record for the same period last year in comparison with a much larger difference three months ago. The inference is that building has begun to catch up on the lag which has been under way for sime time, as discussed on page 2.

Reports from the Pacific coast indicate a distinct improvement in the lumber industry within the past month. The large building program in the Eastern States appears to have

(Continued on page 13)

Canadian Conditions

	1924	1923	
Car Loadings—			
Week ending Oct. 18	70,013	74,989	— 6.6%
September	231,934	253,404	— 8.4%
Year to date	2,290,418	2,223,608	+ 3.0%
Building—Ten Months—			
	$93,598,497	$101,646,333	— 7.9%
Bank Clearings—Ten Months—			
	$13,119,028,269	$13,406,085,317	— 2.1%
Savings Deposits—Chart. Banks August			
	$1,178,860,058	$1,189,988,876	—0.9%
Current Loans—By Banks August			
	$963,347,506	$1,046,295,745	— 7.9%
Net Dominion Debt—October 31—			
	$2,376,349,075	$2,386,824,893	— 0.4%
Railway Earnings—Ten Months—			
C.P.R.	$144,093,000	$149,683,000	— 3.7%
C.N.R.	195,325,323	206,395,337	— 5.3%
Balance of Trade—12 Months, Sept.—			
Exp.	$1,086,177,945	$1,011,077,426	+ 7.4%
Imp.	826,196,002	902,993,825	— 8.5%
Bal.	259,981,943	108,083,601	+140.6%

Whither Are We Tending?

Business in Canada is suffering from political conditions and political conditions are influenced by sentiment and particularly western and eastern sentiment and agitations. Where is that sentiment and these agitations tending? Sound business has already been seriously menaced, and sound development impeded. What will the next move be? An interesting review of the situation by Mr. Wayling will be found elsewhere in this issue. It should be read by all whose interests are dependent upon Canadian progress.

Because of his experience and connections, what Mr. Wayling writes is important. An article by another equally important and well informed correspondent will appear in next issue.

Will Government Give Refund to Canadians on the German Debts?

Much indignation was caused among Canadian importers and others who owed money to Germans at the outbreak of war when the Secretary of State's Department, Ottawa, demanded these accounts should be paid in full rate of exchange; that is, 4.1901 marks to the dollar, instead of the rate that prevailed after the war when payment was made. Mr. Justice Audette in the Exchequer Court of Canada has just decided in the case of Greenshields, Ltd., Montreal, that they are not required to pay at the par, but at 33.66 on the dollar—the rate prevailing when the money was tendered.

This decision is regarded as final, and the question now arises: Will the department refund all excess amounts collected from Canadians?

C.P.R. is Considering Big Issue in Canada

The Canadian Pacific Railway is planning new financing and an all Canadian issue of $30,000,000 4½ per cent. sinking fund notes or debentures is mentioned. Such an issue would be the largest piece of corporation financing ever handled solely in this country. The plan would undoubtedly result in widening investment interest in C. P. R. securities, and this is no doubt desirable in the opinion of the directors. Financial houses and institutions mentioned in connection with the underwriting plans include: Bank of Montreal, Royal Bank, Bank of Commerce, Wood, Gundy & Co., A. E. Ames & Co., Dominion Securities Corporation and the National City Company. Details regarding the form of security and the term of maturity have yet to be finally worked out, it is said, and this is delaying the announcement of the offering.

Lancashire Aroused to the Need for Protection

LONDON. — The Manchester Guardian warned Liberals against voting for Conservative candidates on the ground that if the Conservatives were returned with a majority they would unquestionably bring in some form of protection, which the party still believes in, despite the fact that the country pronounced against protection at the last election.

The tremendous Conservative vote in the Lancashire district would seem to indicate that the cotton interests at last realize the dangers of Franco-German and other continental alliances, and the advantages of Imperial preference, hence their vote for the Conservative candidates.

CANADA STEAMSHIPS DIVIDEND PROSPECT

Will Company Require Broad-Scale Refinancing in Next Few Years?

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Canada Steamships preferred held steady during the past week.

Some brokers have been intimating to their clients that the company is likely to pay 7 per cent. dividends on the preferred shares next year. This is by no means certain, and the more widely accepted view is that not more than 4 per cent. will be paid on the preferred during 1925.

One of the most important things for the investor to remember in connection with Canada Steamships is that the company is likely to require a good deal of new financing in the next few years. The opening of the new Welland Canal will create new problems in steamship traffic that will require newer and larger vessels for the company. Certain of the company's passenger routes will also require new and more up-to-date boats. What form the new financing will take is, of course, a question, but it is likely to involve retirement of one or more of the outstanding bond issues, and this would have to be effected by paying a premium on these issues.

Whether the company would be justified in resuming dividends on the preferred stock at 4 per cent., or 7 per cent., in the face of its capital requirements is a question that the investor should not overlook.

BETTER FEELING FOR BUSINESS IN UNITED STATES

Indicated in the Small Vote Cast for La-Follette

RESULT OF EDUCATION

Heads of Industrial and Utility Corporations Have Taken Course Which Should be Followed in Canada

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—There have been several reactions here to the United States elections, one of them being the realization of the impossibility of securing for some time the entrance of Canadian farm products into the republic on a low scale of duties. But the most important reaction is that resulting from the collapse of the LaFollette Progressive group, outside of Wisconsin. This had interested the politicians of both old parties, who are now wondering whether this will repeat itself west of the Great Lakes.

One politically-wise man speaking on this feature of the situation said:

"It is impossible to say just now what may take place in an election held a year from now. But there are one or two things that it would be well to bear in mind. One is that the Western farmers' movement had its origin in the Western states, and from there it came across the line. There are several differences between the movement here and in the Western states. For one thing, it is less radical on this side. This is because over here the movement got into the hands of men of more conservative views.

"But, after all, the Progressive movement in this country has had its rise amid conditions similar to those in the Western states. It is from there, too, that many of the leading Progressives in this country have drawn their arguments and received their inspiration. This being so, it is impossible to think that their movement will remain unaffected by what has happened across the line. The Coolidge victory in such farm states as the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa and others, that were the centres of the Progressive movement, shows that the farmers' group leaders have lost their hold. So, no wonder the question is asked, can they retain it in our West? And the chances are against them."

It is noted also that in an important farm state such as Nebraska, which supplied Bryan, the Democratic presidential candidate, the low tariff arguments of the Democrats made no appeal. Indeed, the tariff in the United States seems to be a dead issue. This has come about even in the face of the high Fordney-McComber tariff.

The impression here is that the result of the elections across the line will put an end to a number of proposed economic experiments, which, if carried into effect. would land the farmers in a much worse plight than they are in to-day. There is also a feeling that the marked increase in the prices of farm products this year has demonstrated to the farmers that the law of supply and demand has more to do with values than anything else, and that its operations cannot be overcome by pet price-fixing and easy money credit schemes. The conclusion is drawn that if a great change in opinion had not come over the farmers of the Western states, they would have flocked en masse to the LaFollette banner. It is also believed that the change took place within the last three months.

Whether these conclusions drawn by politicians here are valid or not, there is no doubt that they are accepted by many. Opinion flows much more freely across the boundary in the prairie country than it does east of the lakes, and it is believed that Western Canada cannot help but be very much influenced by what has happened on the other side.

There is an important difference between the two countries, however. The United States deported hundreds of its most dangerous agitators and has been constantly raiding and exposing those who still carry on. They have not been interfered with in Canada. The manufacturers, railways, and other public utilities, and bankers in the United States, have made every effort to meet public criticism. This has been particularly the case with great corporations like United States Steel. The result has been that Davis, and particularly LaFollette, have found little sympathy for anti-capitalistic, anti-tariff, and public-ownership appeals, and they abandoned them. In Canada, because of the activities for several years back of a few men who claimed to speak for their associates, grave offense has been given to farmers as well as to many other important classes and sections. So far no effort seems to have been made to put them right. The question is whether special conditions in Canada and that attitude may not far counterbalance the sentiment toward sanity in England and the United States.

300% ON INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

Canadian Industrial Alcohol sold at 22½ this week. This is 45 for the old stock or 4 times the price of 11¼, which prevailed when the shares were listed a year ago. The profit at that price is 300 per cent.

Bolshevist Doctrines Preached to Toronto Students

It is learned that Scott Nearing and his crowd are planning a Canadian tour this winter to try and develop socialistic organizations in leading universities like McGill, where, because of the vigilance of the authorities, they have not so far been able to secure a foothold under any of the various camouflage organizations. Toronto is their stronghold for Canada. An effort will undoubtedly be made to strengthen the work here.

It will be recalled that Nearing and his crowd were shown to be in German pay during the war. Their objectives to-day are the spreading of anti-British, anti-capitalistic ideals. One of their subsidiaries is the League for Industrial Democracy, whose chief objective is to inspire students to prepare for the mob to take over the industries of the country and in the meantime students are advised and trained to encourage and take part in strikes. Their indirect work is being done through Christian Associations and Workers' Educational Associations from within which they work—as was exposed by Sam Gompers and other great Labor leaders—with the object of spreading their own doctrines and preventing the spread of sound labor opinion. At one of these gatherings in connection with Toronto University last year, a well-known labor leader had been invited to speak, but because he expressed disapproval of Soviet methods he was accused of being in league with capital. Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly, on finding some of the practical results of their work in a case at Port Arthur, expressed amazement that such policies were taught in Canada.

Already this year Toronto has had Dr. Sherwood Eddy, under the official auspices of the University authorities, who, in a sermon in Convocation Hall, spread one of the standard Bolshevist doctrines that "everywhere youth is in revolt against the old order." Dr. Eddy's job seems to be to prepare the way for the nefarious work of men like Rothschild, Blanchard and the League for Industrial Democracy, which was exposed in these columns. Dr. Eddy was the chief leader in one of the movements to keep Americans from serving during the war and in circulating a "no defense and slacker oath." He was engaged in activities among the students in India, 1896-1911, under the title of National Y.M.C.A. Secretary for India, and has written a book "The Awakening of India." From there he continued his activities in China and Russia and British Near East, in the name of the Y.M.C.A. It is interesting to note that he was not paid by that body but was an honorary worker without salary for them. Who, then, paid him? Scott Nearing also said he was giving his services free for the good of the cause but it was found he was drawing a monthly pay from the Germans. It is also interesting to note that the risings in India, China and Russia in recent years have originated in student bodies.

Leaders in business agree there never was a time when normal material conditions in Canada were so promising but there never was a time when so much uncertainty and discontent prevailed. Men who know what is going on beneath the surface say the cause is the activities of foreign agitators in our colleges, schools and churches and in the disloyal influences working at Ottawa.

The Hydro Inquiry

To the people of Ontario, and particularly the larger taxpayers, including the business interests, the serious aspect of the evidence submitted at the inquiry by Judge Snider in regard to the charges by Clarence Settell is the indication of looseness in the handling of the affairs of the whole Hydro undertaking. The various charges made, totalling seventy-five or more, are described as being only a portion of those recorded in Settell's diaries, and they obviously indicate a carelessness and lack of system which might have far-reaching consequences in a business involving hundreds of millions of public money. It is this lack of efficiency which so often marks public ownership as compared with private enterprise, and renders service-at-cost frequently more costly than service which pays its way in earned salaries to the executive heads, and a fair return to the investors who risk their capital.

So far as the thirty-nine charges brought against Sir Adam Beck and the many other charges are concerned, they are largely in themselves trivial in character, and most of them have been met wtih denials. But they indicate that many Hydro officials received other benefits than their salaries, and this is a dangerous laxness in the conduct of public business. It would be much better for Sir Adam Beck to demand and be paid a salary in keeping with the importance of his position, if it can be shown that he is worth it as a business administrator, than to look for "perquisites," and otherwise accept indirect benefits to eke out the small salary which has been capitalized by his friends in building up his reputation as a great public benefactor.

The inquiry too, has been unsatisfactory because of its limitations. It concluded, just when it was indicated, that a new line of investigation might be opened up, by the ruling of Judge Snider, putting beyond the scope of the commission the charge that Sir Adam had considered himself a partner in the successful tender for the Niagara Power Line Construction. The allegation was an eleventh-hour one preferred by F. H. McGuigan, the engineer who had had charge of the work, and it was made after Sir Adam had finished defending himself against the charges contained in the Settell letter. Because the matter had not been included in the Settell letter, to the investigation of which he was limited by his commission. Judge Snider decided that he could not hear evidence upon it.

Mr. McGuigan, speaking relative to Settell's charge that his tender had been forced upon the Hydro Commission by Sir Adam Beck, told of negotiations which he had had in securing the contract. He declared that the late C. B. Smith, who had been a Hydro commissioner, had come to him and asked: "Where does the chairman (Sir Adam Beck) get off in this?"

One of the charges made in connection with Sir Adam, and for which there was no satisfactory explanation, concerned a deposit of $20,000 by the Hydro in the Molsons Bank, which Settell declared had been explained to him by Mr. Pope as offsetting a loan made by the bank to Sir Adam. The other charges were largely denied, although the chairman's suite in the Alexander apartments, and his car, were admitted as "perquisites of office." The charges included:

(6) In the year 1909 there were irregularities in connection with the purchase of automobiles for Sir Adam Beck and Sothman from the Automobile and Supply Co. Cites voucher 1183 for $3,250, and states that the Automobile and Supply Co. issued their cheque No. 38055 back to the Hydro Power Commission to cover up the deal.

(9) Charges that on August 18, 1909, a contract was given to the Galt Malleable Iron Co., the highest tenderers, and states that Sir Adam Beck said that the Hydro Power Commission was having trouble with Fryer, an officer of the Galt Malleable Iron Co., and had to purchase from them.

(6) Charges that in the year 1911

(Continued on page 5)

Rumor J. K. L. Ross Will Be Head of Besco

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Rumors of immediate reorganization of British Empire Steel Corporation are continuously in the air. This week's story was to the effect that Commander J. K. L. Ross would accept the presidency of the British Empire Steel Corporation, and that a complete reorganization would be effected that would cause some of the present bondholders to take preferred stock in order to allow new bonds to be issued.

The amount of new money that would be raised would be about $25,000,000.

ASBESTOS EARNING A LITTLE ON COMMON

Will Shareholders be Given Disbursement From This Year's Profits?

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL. — There is some discussion as to the possibility of Asbestos Corporation paying a common dividend this year. Earnings during the first three-quarters of the year were more than sufficient to cover the preferred dividend for the whole year at the present rate of 6 per cent., it is understood. There was left enough to equal about 2 per cent. on the common, and if earnings for the last six months of the year continue at the level established in October, it is stated that about 5 per cent. will have been earned on the common shares.

Investors will recall that a provision in the by-laws of Asbestos Corporation makes it impossible to pay common dividends except out of the current year's earnings. This means that if the earnings applicable to common shares are not disbursed this year they must either go into the company's reserves and surplus or back into property account. As the company has no important extensions under way and as its working capital position is already powerful, it seems logical that the earnings of the current year might be disbursed in dividends on the common stock.

It is learned that working capital has increased somewhat during the year and that the company's liquid position is even better than at the end of 1923, when working capital was over $3,100,000.

In anticipation of better prospects for the company, the stock sold up to over 30 this week from the low point of 19 for the present year.

IMPROVEMENT IN IMPLEMENT SALES IN 1925 EXPECTED

Sales of Present Year Only 50 Per Cent. of the Expected

STOCKS ARE HEAVY

Little Production Will Go on This Year—Export Situation Slowly Righting Itself—New Factors Enter

By THOS. BRADSHAW,
General Manager, Massey-Harris Co.

The farm implement industry is one of the oldest in Canada, antedating Confederation. Its progress and expansion has been one of the romances of industrialism. To-day Canadian-made implements are found in practically every agricultural country in the world and their reputation for quality and efficiency is widespread. It is an industry which has its proper place in North America and especially in Canada, because of the enormous tracts of fertile and uncultivated land on this continent, as well as the scarcity of labor. The welfare of the farmer and the implement manufacturer is based upon a community of interest and this close relationship is self-evident. The latter helps the farmer to prepare the soil, sow the seed, harvest the crop, as well as market it.

It is impossible for the farmer, under present-day conditions, to attempt to operate successfully without the aid of efficient and labor-saving implements. A modern farm machine with a low initial and operating cost will replace the labor of several men and will enable the Canadian farmer to meet world competition, which means competing against cheap land and cheap labor. A recent investigation has proved that if it were not for modern machinery the farmer would be forced to employ four times

(Continued on page 16)

New Colonial Secretary for Imperial Preference

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Appointment of Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery as Colonial Secretary in Baldwin's new British Cabinet is of interest to Canada because of Amery's well-known views as a protectionist. He has been a consistent opponent of Britain's present free trade policy and a strong advocate of a system of Imperial Preferences that would favor the British Dominions in the markets of the British Isles.

A recent series of articles in THE FINANCIAL POST on Imperial Preference brought a note from Col. Amery, stating that he had found them intersting.

CUT TAX COLLECTION COST

LONDON, Ont.—The fusion of the income tax branch with the Customs Dept. is to be taken up by Hon. J. Bureau, who will come here this week. It is intimated that by April all income tax offices in Canada will be under the Customs, thus cutting overhead materially.

FEATURES

Building Prices Have Retarded Normal Programme 2
U.S. Displays Keen Interest in Our Trade 2
Railways Need Living Income for Efficiency 3
Europe Is Progressing Under the Dawes Plan 3
Wild Buying at New York Stirs Canadian Exchanges 4
Big Nail Order Received by Besco from Prairies 5
Winnipeg Electric Co. Places Treasury in Strong Position 6
Pulp and Paper Companies Plant Countless Trees 7
Holders of Mine Shares Wait for Market to Move 8
Improving Public Attitude Toward Banks 9
The National Situation—Analysis of Political Influences 10
Bonds Continue in Good Demand—Prices Firm 12
Tax Collection Best Since Depression Started 13
Hold Reinsurer Is Not Liable for Share of Costs 14
Railways Are Given Less Than Cent a Freight Mile 15
Gossip on Premier's Return Shows West as Uncertain Factor 16
Industry Outstripped Agriculture as Wealth Producer 17
Production of Steel and Steel Products Lower 18
Automobile Production Has Shown a Decline 19
Oil Industry Has Been Somewhat Demoralized 22
Textile Trade for Year Not Very Heavy 23
Canadian Milling Enjoyed Greater Volume of Business 26
Construction Activities Have Been Retarded 28
Welland Canal History Recounts History of Industry 29
Romance Woven in History of Great Welland Canal 31
Frontier Drives Are Delight of U.S. Motorists 33
Beauty Is Principal Business of Niagara Falls 35
Editorial: The Banking Danger—A Doubtful Campaign—Bankers and Exchange—Taxes and Farm Values 10

SECURITY

THE BANK OF MONTREAL numbers among the customers of its Savings Department thousands of men and women in every part of Canada.

Safety has been a watchword and conservative management a principle with the Bank for more than a hundred years. The entire resources of the Bank are behind each Branch.

Your account, no matter how small, will be welcome.

BANK OF MONTREAL
TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF $650,000,000

The Weyburn Security Bank
Chartered by the Act of the Dominion Parliament
TWENTY-SIX BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN
HEAD OFFICE - WEYBURN, SASK.

DIRECTORS:—Alex. Simpson, Pres., Minneapolis, Minn.; Jos. Morgens, Vice-Pres., Weyburn, Sask.; J. A. McBride, Weyburn, Sask.; M. A. Miller, Weyburn, Sask.; H. N. Morphy, Weyburn, Sask.; S. E. Oscarson, White Rock, S.D.; N. D. McKinnon, Weyburn, Sask.; H. O. Powell, Gen. Mgr., Weyburn, Sask.

A General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

The Bank of Nova Scotia
Established 1832
Capital .... $ 10,000,000
Reserve Fund 19,500,000
Total Assets 220,000,000
GENERAL OFFICE—TORONTO, ONT.
J. A. McLEOD, General Manager.
Branches at all the principal centres throughout Canada and in Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and in the United States at—
Boston Chicago New York
55 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2, London, England, Branch.
Collections made at lowest rates and returns promptly remitted. Accounts of firms, corporations, and individuals carried on most favorable terms. Correspondence Solicited.

UNION BANK OF CANADA
Dividend No. 151

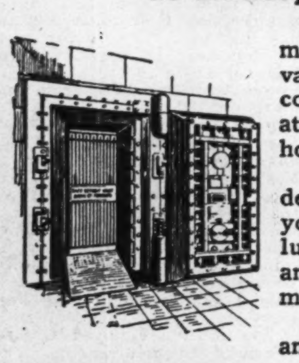
Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Union Bank of Canada has been declared for the current quarter and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in the City of Winnipeg, and also at its branches, on and after Monday, the First day of December, 1924, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of November, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
J. W. HAMILTON,
General Manager.
Winnipeg, October 17, 1924.

A Compound Interest Bond
Money invested in our Accumulative Bonds earns more than if invested in Coupon Bonds because the interest is compounded half-yearly. This means that the investor receives interest on each half-yearly instalment of interest at the same rate as is allowed on the principal. At present these Bonds are being issued bearing the attractive rate of
5½ PER CENT.
$381.20 invested in a "CANADA PERMANENT" ACCUMULATIVE BOND now will increase in five years to $500.
A pamphlet giving full information regarding these Bonds will be gladly sent on request.
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
14-18 Toronto Street - Toronto
ASSETS EXCEED $43,000,000.00

Your Securities
Owners of bonds, deeds and other important papers now recognize that
A Safety Deposit Box Is Indispensable



It provides the best known method of caring for all valuable documents, and its contents can be referred to at any time during business hours.
No one but you or your deputy is given access to your box. It remains absolutely under your control, and the annual cost is very moderate.
Apply to the Manager of any of our Branches.
THE BANK OF TORONTO
Capital, $5,000,000 *Reserves, $7,000,000*
JOHN R. LAMB,
General Manager.
172

BUILDING PRICES HAVE RETARDED NORMAL PROGRAM

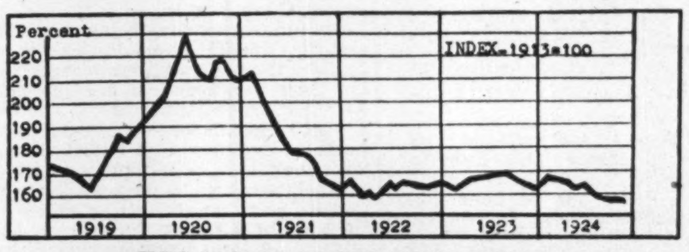
But Current Low Levels Suggest Resumption of Larger Program

An analysis of the building situation in conjunction with a study of business conditions, indicates that the volume of building has been very much below normal. The normal trend of development during the decade from 1910 to 1920 proceeded with a fairly even rise. Building, however, after exceeding this movement for the first three years of the decade fell down rather sharply at the outbreak of the war, and failed to travel along with the normal business development in other lines. The second of the accompanying charts shows the lag which took place in the building program of the country. Not until 1918 did building begin to increase at all, and such an increase as did take place was extremely moderate. As a consequence, a large volume of building remains to be carried on, as soon as it is warranted. The accompanying graph of representative building costs seems to indicate that such a time is not far away. Building costs have declined steadily since the high point in 1920, and, at present, the average is lower than it has been at any time since the war. As the level has been fairly well maintained over the past three years, it would seem that new normal building costs have been fairly well established, and that not much further recession is in sight.

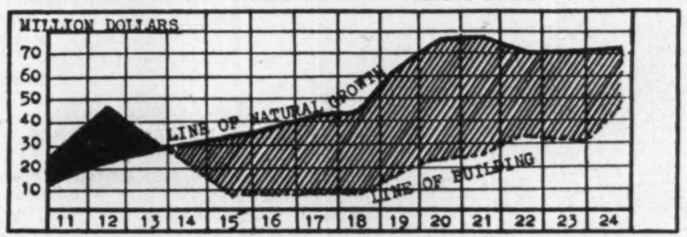
While the volume of building is becoming more even from season to season, there is still a very marked tendency to do the bulk of building during the summer. It will be noted, however, from the accompanying graphs that this tendency has been becoming less marked.

During the past six years the volume of building in Ontario rose very considerably before reaching the high point in 1922, and has receded very little since that time. A similar situation exists in Quebec, where the volume of building is now approximately where it has been since the middle of 1922. In the West, however, there has been a marked decline even since 1920, when the peak was reached. The Maritime Provinces have maintained a relatively even building trend during the entire six years, with, however, little expansion at any period.

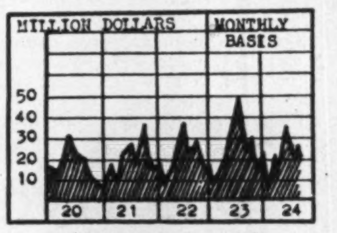
With the increased amount of funds available for industrial development and construction, a number of deferred projects are coming under contract, and there seems to be a strong impression that prices are right. While wage scales have not changed materially there is reported to be a considerable increase in the efficiency of labor. There is little unemployment reported in the building industries. It should not be overlooked that the purchasing power of the country has expanded enormously during the past two months as a result of the increase in farm price levels. Part of this increased purchasing power will undoubtedly find its way into some branches of the building trades both in the East and in the West.



TREND OF REPRESENTATIVE BUILDING COSTS

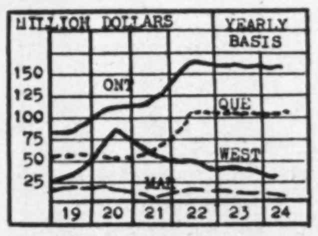


THE LAG IN THE BUILDING PROGRAM



BUILDING CONTRACTS

The Financial Post



BUILDING CONTRACTS

Statistics representing the current building situation follow:

Contracts Awarded
(By months)

1923	1924
$ 9,840,000	$ 6,538,000
13,311,000	21,249,000
19,954,000	11,584,000
30,843,000	30,199,000
40,697,000	32,967,000
50,674,000	26,185,000
30,842,000	23,818,000
27,488,000	26,664,000
23,382,000	22,506,000
30,078,000	21,066,000
15,632,000	....
21,507,000	....

Building Material Prices
1913-100
(MacLean Building Reports)

1922	1923	1924
163.2	163.8	167.7
159.9	164.7	167.2
160.2	166.4	167.1
159.5	166.4	164.2
162.5	167.4	163.9
161.8	168.4	161.4
163.3	169.4	155.1
163.6	167.9	154.4
162.9	166.7	152.3
162.6	167.0	....
163.0	167.3	....
164.0	166.3	....

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN IRON AND STEEL

Progress Evident in the States But Canadian Firms Disappointed in Railroad Orders

Following are brief reviews of the steel and iron situation in the United States and Canada, from the current issues of The Bache Review, and Hardware and Metal, respectively:

"If we turn for evidence to the basic markets of iron and steel, we find in this week's reports, up to the middle of the week, that evidence of improvement in the pig iron market has been under way for more than a week up to election day, according to the Iron Age, with buying and inquiry on a larger scale than in a number of weeks and with inquiries for large tonnages pending in the East. Reports of increased output in October are confirmed by the statistics showing an average daily gain in October over September of nearly 17 per cent., with a net gain of nine furnaces blown in during October.

In steel there is some strengthening of prices. Instances of this come from Western sources. The Chicago Journal of Commerce says that all steel prices are firming and further advances are to be expected in the not distant future. A number of mills in the Chicago district are refusing to accept orders for the first quarter of next year because they anticipate higher prices long before delivery day. "Even this week the larger producers are quoting slightly higher prices and independents are making no particular effort to book business at the old price. Some 60,000 tons of steel business will be offered to Western builders this week. Such a market condition is not conducive to lower prices."

The iron and steel industry of Canada, while showing some improvement during the past few weeks, has not become as active as was expected a few months ago. The withholding of rail orders by the Canadian railways is reflected in mill activities and as a result mills at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Sydney, N.S., are operating at but a small percentage of capacity. On the other hand, the Steel Co. of Canada, Hamilton, Ont., which does not depend on railway business to any great extent, is running about 65 per cent. of capacity, and prospects are that these activities will be extended in the not far distant future. Foundries throughout Ontario and Quebec have made little or no change in operations during the past three or four weeks, with the result that the daily melt has not passed the 50 to 60 per cent. mark.

Foundry interests, however, appear more optimistic and the majority express the opinion that business for the closing weeks of this year will show a decided improvement over that of the first quarter. No increase in the number of blast furnaces blowing has been announced and at present but three stacks are in operation as follows: British Empire Steel Corporation, Sydney, N.S., one on foundry; Steel Co. of Canada, Hamilton, Ont., one on basic; Algoma Steel Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., one on foundry.

Sharp Turn Upward in Wholesale Prices

Prices have again taken a rather sharp turn upward, according to a statement just published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index number of wholesale prices weighted according to the importance of 236 commodities rose 3.2 points from 153.8 in September to 157.0, which is the highest point reached during the year.

The increase in prices was due largely to the advance in the prices of farm products. The figure for vegetables and their products rose from 161.6 to 169.9. Animals and their products rose from 126.3 to 131.0. Textile products also registered a rise along with mineral products. Wood products declined somewhat as a result of the drop in the prices of pulp and newsprint.

Grain prices comprised the most important change during the month. The average price of No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was $1.59½ in October, as compared with $1.42 in September. The high for the month was just fractionally below $1.70 on the 8th. Other grain prices showed a similar tendency but to a less marked degree.

U.S. DISPLAYS KEEN INTEREST IN OUR TRADE

"Commerce Reports" Deal Thoroughly With Canada's Resources

Evidence to support the popular impression that trade opportunities in Canada are carefully watched by the citizens of the United States can be found not only in the placing of a trade commissioner here, but also in the publication of an issue of "Commerce Reports" by the Bureau of Commerce, in which forty pages are devoted exclusively to Canadian progress.

Prepared by the experts of the department, these treat with practically every phase of Canadian business life. Among the articles are the following: "Share of the United States in Foreign Trade of Canada," "Trading Under the Laws of Canada," "Routing Salesmen Through Canada," "Canadian Tariff Policy and American Export Trade," "Effect of Canadian-Australian Trade Agreement on the United States Foodstuffs' Trade," "United States Investments in Canada," "Canadian Banking," "Canada's Principal Ports and Their Traffic," "The Railways of Canada," "Communications' Services in Canada," "Agricultural Resources of Canada," "Canada's Mineral Resources," "Timber Resources and Lumber Trade of Canada," "Canada's Dual Role in the Paper Trade," "Our Coal Trade With Canada," "Canada's Flour Milling Industry," "Importance of Canadian Electrical Market," "Canada a Leading Market for American Implements."

If anyone doubts the extent of the United States government's information on Canada, all he has to do is to read this issue. Everything that the leading industries of the United States desire to know about the Canadian market is there. With such careful direction as this, there is very little likelihood of the American business houses dealing with this country getting a wrong slant on the Canadian market.

The United States Department of Commerce has a due conception of the importance of the Canadian market to the republic. Here is what it has to say about it: "The trade between the two countries is a very important factor in the total foreign trade of each. The United States supplies over two-thirds of Canada's imports, and is the market for roughly 40 per cent. of its exports. On the other hand, Canada occupies first place as a supplier of imports into the United States, contributing from 11 to 14 per cent. of the total, and is second only to the United Kingdom as a customer for export trade, exports to Canada making up about 15 per cent. of all our exports."

Canadian business interests have no such complete information, through government sources, of the United States market. In that vast country, which is also our best customer, there is only one Canadian trade commissioner, whereas there are about 100 American agents of one kind or another in Canada. The United States meets almost the whole of this expense through a small consular fee on invoices of goods shipped to the republic. Canadian government departments that naturally would attend to such work have no revenue to meet such expenditure. Canada makes the Canadian exporter pay pretty much the cost of his Canadian trade information expense; Canada does not make the American exporter pay anything like this, and, consequently, doesn't get the information, because without the revenue she can't afford the outlay.

TARIFF RULINGS

Canadian and Foreign Decisions of Interest to Exporters and Importers

Ottawa.—The most-favored nation treaty with Belgium and Luxembourg came into effect on October 22. The rates of duty applicable to France are thereby extended to Belgium.

Imports into Canada from Western Samoa, which is now administered by the government of New Zealand, are entitled to the benefits of the British preferential tariff.

Ottawa.—The embargo on importation of toy dogs from the British Isles has been lifted.

Importation of cattle, etc., from Missouri is prohibited.

Costa Rica.—Calcium chloride, formerly dutiable at a rate of 1.20 colones per gross kilo, is now placed under a rate of 0.04 colon per gross kilo. This reduction is made so that calcium chloride may be imported for use in road making and Costa Rican industries.

Portugal. — Passenger automobiles weighing up to 1,500 kilos may now be imported into Portugal free of all restriction. (On August 6, 1924, the Portugese government placed an import prohibition on automobiles weighing up to 3,000 kilos, this prohibition to be effective until further notice.

Italy.—The Italian requirements for indelible marking of canned meat and fish products have been slightly modified. In place of the original requirement that all labels (indelibly marked) on canned meats and fish shall show the nature and net weight of the contents, together with the name of the manufacturer, it is now permitted that brand names that have been registered in the Bureau of Markets (Ufficio del Marchio) in Rome may be used instead of the full firm name of the manufacturer.

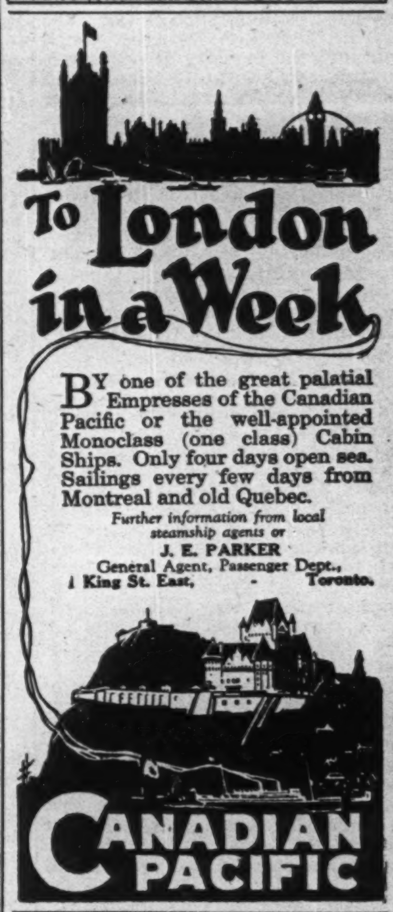
Rumania.—Effective January 1, 1925, the Roumanian Government will enforce the law, now in abeyance, requiring all imports into Rumania to be calculated in the metric system.

France.—Meat products of Canadian origin, either fresh, frozen or salted, must be accompanied by a certificate of the inspector of the Department of Agriculture, whose duty it is to inspect the establishment in which the cattle have been slaughtered and the meats prepared, and declare that the said meats come from perfectly healthy animals and are fit for consumption, and the cases must bear the official seal.

No one ever tires of Melachrinos—their unfailing quality is a constant satisfaction.
ORIGINAL Melachrino CIGARETTES
MO-11
"The one cigarette sold the world over."

THE MOLSONS BANK
Capital $4,000,000
Reserve 3,000,000
Over 125 Branches in Canada.
COURTESY
No matter whether your account is large or small, you are certain that your affairs will be handled with equal promptness and courtesy by all employees of The Molsons Bank.

Cassels, Browne & Co.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
601 Colonial Building
TORONTO
Direct Wire to New York



To London in a Week
BY one of the great palatial Empresses of the Canadian Pacific or the well-appointed Monoclass (one class) Cabin Ships. Only four days open sea. Sailings every few days from Montreal and old Quebec.
Further information from local steamship agents or
J. E. PARKER
General Agent, Passenger Dept.,
1 King St. East, - Toronto.
CANADIAN PACIFIC

CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
LIMITED
Engravers and Printers
BANK NOTES AND CHEQUES
CORPORATION BONDS
STOCK CERTIFICATES
MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES
AND OTHER
MONETARY DOCUMENTS
Head Office and Works
224 Wellington Street, OTTAWA
Branches
MONTREAL TORONTO

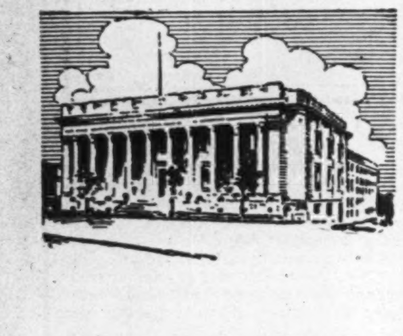
Bonds for Investment
The personal service rendered ensures satisfaction.
A. Angus Macdonald & Co.
C.P.R. Bldg.
TORONTO. ONT.

LEGAL

DUNCAN and BELL
Lewis Duncan H. Brooke Bell
Barristers and Solicitors
Lewis Duncan — Counsel in Bankruptcy, Assignment, Composition, and Winding Up Proceedings—Author of "The Law and Practice of Bankruptcy in Canada."
Wilson Building, 73 Adelaide St. W. Toronto, Canada.
Cable Address: "Bankruptcy" Toronto.

S. R. W. ALLEN
Solicitor of Patents
Patents and Trade Marks in all Countries
Validity and Infringement Investigations
11 Place d'Armes, Montreal

Anglin - Norcross
(LIMITED)
Contracting Engineers and Builders
MONTREAL TORONTO HALIFAX



Builders of the entire structure from foundation to roof.

The Foundation Company Limited
Engineers & Contractors, MONTREAL

BUILDERS
HEATH STREET & VALE OF AVOCA
Particularly Good Location for Five Houses
$70 PER FOOT
H. R. DOUGLAS
Elgin 3308 Mail Building

When selecting a Trust Company as an Executor choose one whose fixed policy is to give
Financial Assistance
to Estates being administered by it
PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE $1,259,430.36
The Imperial Canadian Trust Co.
Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Trustee, Etc.
Head Office, Winnipeg.
Branches: Saskatoon, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria.

When Remitting
BUY
CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS

THE ROYAL TRUST Co
EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

CANADA'S TOBACCO BEST

Canadian tobacco is becoming more and more popular, according to W. P. Oliver, president of W. J. Oliver and Co., tobacco importers, Nottingham, Eng., who is in Canada purchasing supplies for his company. He asserts that Canadian tobacco is among the best in the world and with an increase in production would bid fair to be the rival of all the tobacco producing areas.

RAILWAYS NEED LIVING INCOME FOR EFFICIENCY

National Prosperity Will Otherwise be Much Retarded

IMMIGRANTS NEEDED

Development of Western Canada Demands That There Be More Producing Farmers of Type Already There

ST. CATHARINES.—In its present railway transportation condition, said President Beatty of the C. P. R., addressing the Engineers' Club at St. Catharines, the country was facing a situation fraught with great danger. Two great systems operated under different forms of administration. The existence of both and their proper administration were essential if the commerce of Canada were to be properly conducted. "The question which is of paramount importance to the country to-day," he said, "is what the people of Canada should pay for those services and if, as the result of agitation, the roads are compelled to carry the traffic of the country at rates which are unremunerative, will the country gain or lose?

"These enterprises must live," said Mr. Beatty. "They have but one thing to sell, and that is transporation, and the charges which they may impose by law must be sufficient to pay operating expenses and a reasonable return to their owners on the capital invested. If they are to be healthy they also should have beyond this amount reasonable surpluses so that every betterment and improvement need not involve further borrowings. No company can live by borrowing alone and, where possible, borrowing should be restricted and as much as possible of its moneys contributed by its stockholders. Disaster and drastic reorganization have come to many companies by reason of their ability to borrow more money than they could properly earn interest upon.

Service at Less Than Cost

"It cannot be said that any railway company in Canada during the war or since has made money illegally or has profited unduly. During the past five years the earnings of the Canadian Pacific averaged only 3,959 per cent. on the cash invested in the property and in 1923, a year of moderately heavy traffic, its net earnings were only 4 per cent. on the actual cash investment. In other words the service given to the people of Canada was given at less than cost because, certainly, during those years and to-day money was worth more than 4 per cent."

There were also other reasons why the transportation systems deserved well of the country, said the speaker, and he referred again to figures of the company, the affairs of which were familiar to him. I find, he said, that during last year the Canadian Pacific disbursed in Canada for wages and materials the sum of $202,000,000 and in taxes of all kinds contributed $7,000,000, and, he said, "in all sincerity I say that if you permit your railway systems that are contributing so substantially to the country's progress to grow and become stronger with the country's development you are ensuring your own future, while if they become weak and amaemic through inadequate rates, you must face on the one hand larger deficits and on the other insufficient service and weakened credit. The railways know that their very serious problems will not be understood unless explained and that public favor will not be obtained without a sincere attempt to earn it by works and not words. In the result, while railway baiting will always be popular with a certain section of our communities, the companies have little to fear if sober business sentiment is behind them and behind them because they deserve it. Fairness to your transportation systems is all that I ask, and I only ask it because they deserve it on their past record of service, the important part they are playing in Canada to-day and the factors they are bound to be in its future development."

Immigration is Needed

Mr. Beatty then touched upon general conditions. He referred to appeals that have been made by the late Lord Shaughnessy and others for the adoption of a definite and aggressive immigration policy under the direction and control of a minister whose time would be given exclusively to that work, and he stated that the present situation did not indicate that those representations had been given the consideration he thought they deserved nor had they been followed by forward policies aggressively executed. "This apparent lack of confidence in ourselves and in our country," he said, "has not helped Canada, and we still hear the contention that while unemployment exists no immigration should be permitted. I do not understand that the two problems are interrelatel. Seasonal or other unemployment should not have a direct influence upon such a national question as immigration. One of the surest ways to reduce and avoid unemployment would be the presence in the country of more productive units whose necessities would mean greater consumption, more activity and therefore more employment."

In extensive travels in Western Canada, Mr. Beatty had found the western Canadian not as he was often represented in his own journals. He was a hard-working, courageous man fighting his own battles strenuously, but, far from being as an individual, a radical and an iconoclast, he was one of the great constructive influences in Canada, in every sense of the word a producer. "I wonder," he said. "if those who speak so lightly of halting immigration to the West have any conception of the needs of that part of the country and of the whole of Canada if it is to remain a progressive and solvent nation. If we cease our efforts to fill those great waste spaces with working and productive units, Canada is destined to lag behind and fail to realize what should be its undoubted future."

Imperial Oil Has Two Largest Oil Refineries

From Our Own Correspondent.

CALGARY.—President C. O. Stillman, of Imperial Oil, recently a visitor to Calgary, said the company's refinery here is now second largest in Canada in point of capacity. The payroll runs half a million dollars a year, having more than 300 regular employees, and the only refinery handling a larger capacity was the parent plant at Sarnia, where 10,000 barrels a day were handled. The Calgary refinery handles just under 6,000 barrels a day.

Every Hutterite Got $1,000 From Year's Crop

From Our Own Correspondent

LETHBRIDGE.—Indians and foreign colonies on the prairies did well on this year's crop. Blood-Indian reservation produced $350,000, Hutterites did excellently, the Roley colony raised enough grain this year to pay every member of the colony, man, woman, and child, $1,000 in cash. The Hutterites are a hard-working people. Communal in their beliefs, they work together, and the results of their operations on the land are astonishing. They never have a crop failure. A new colony of the sect from South Dakota settled in this section this fall.

No Change in Wheat Grading for This Year

From Our Own Correspondent.

CALGARY.—The Grain Standards Board has held its meeting on wheat grading, but made no alteration in the grades except a slight lowering of No. 5 Northern. There is a wide variation this year in the wheat grown in Alberta, a large proportion by no means measuring up to the standard of past years. Close upon twenty-nine million bushels of Alberta grain have been marketed by the Canadian Pacific during the present grain shipping season up to October 31. Of this quantity approximately twenty-five million bushels was wheat.

Alberta Coal Survey Will be Proceeded With

From Our Own Correspondent.

CALGARY. — Premier Greenfield, Alberta, says the comprehensive survey of the coal mining industry in Alberta left in abeyance owing to the coal miners' strike, will be made without further delay. M. E. Evans, Edmonton, chairman, R. G. Drinnan, representing the operators, and Frank Wheatley, president of the Alberta Federation of Labor, a miner and the miners' representative, compose the commission. Wide scope will be allowed in the inquiry and will include practically every phase of the industry. A similar inquiry was made in the U. S. some time ago and cost millions of dollars, but did not result in anything practical.

Stock Plan to Help Reduce Labor Turnover

Employees of General Motors and its subsidiaries are being offered the right to subscribe to the 7 per cent. preferred stock of the corporation at $99 a share, in amounts from one share up to ten shares, based upon the wages of the employee. Payment may be made in cash, or in eleven equal monthly instalments of $9 a share during 1925. Employees buying stock for cash will receive direct the full amount of dividends paid, $7 a share a year. Those subscribing on the partial payment plan will also receive their dividends direct, but will be charged 6 per cent. interest on unpaid balances.

As an inducement to subscribers to remain with the corporation, an extra payment of $2 a share a year for five years, commencing in 1926, will be made to subscribers under this plan, in addition to the regular dividend of $7 a share a year. Under the stock subscription plan of last year there were 3,355 employees who subscribed for 10,993 shares of stock.

Old Calgary Oil Cos. Are Being Resurrected

From Our Own Correspondent.

CALGARY.—Rehabilitation of Southern Alberta Oils is under way, according to F. W. Haines, managing director. He expects to get sufficient working capital in Chicago to enable the company to resume drilling in the early spring. The company has two wells in close proximity to the Royalite, No. 4, drilled to a considerable depth. There were favorable indications of oil, but the company got into a tangle following a $10,000,000 merger of Southern Alberta Oil, Alberta Southern Oil and Southern Alberta Refinery. Stockholders in these three companies were allotted proportionate shares of stock in the $10,000,000 concern on the basis of 15 shares for one of the parent company, the Southern Alberta Oil two shares for one in the Alberta Southern Oil, three shares for one in the refinery stock. After many meetings of shareholders, a new management of the company was agreed on with Mr. Haines in control, representing the Chicago investors, who assert they have sunk some $300,000 in the enterprise.

POTATO SHIPMENTS INCREASE

ST. JOHN, N.B.—The movement of potatoes from this province to Cuba, is now reaching its height. Several large shipments have already been forwarded and arrangements have been made for regular winter shipments from Carleton County to Havana.

EUROPE PROGRESSING UNDER DAWES PLAN

Senator Belcourt Tells of Possibilities of Recovery Under Operation of Dawes Plan

That a vast improvement in the affairs of Central Europe and the entire world was made possible by the London Conference and the Dawes Plan, was indicated by Senator Napoleon A. Belcourt, in addressnig the Canadian Club this week. Senator Belcourt stated that the conference was the most portentious event in modern times, and marked an epoch in the history of the nations.

The most significant part of the Senator's remarks from a business standpoint was that which had to do with the working out of the terms of the Dawes Report. It was indicated by the speaker, who, as Canadian representative at the London Conference has followed affairs in Europe closely, that after more than three years of fruitless efforts to come to some basis of agreement, the London Conference had succeeded. Germany had agreed unconditionally to practically every clause of the agreement, and was carrying out her undertakings. The tremendous success of the German loan, which was more than twelve times over-subscribed, was indicative of the willingness of the various nations to promote better conditions, and up to the present time vast strides had been made in the direction of improved conditions both on the continent and in Great Britain.

Senator Belcourt's statements with regard to European recovery are borne out by current reports from these various countries. The stabilization of the German currency has enabled that country to get on a sound basis once more in international trade. This has facilitated also the recovery of industry within the country. While this latter is the cause of anxiety on the part of industrialists in other countries, it is admitted to be the only means by which Germany will be enabled to pay her obligations arising out of the war. Especially since the elections in the United States and Great Britain, there appears to be a more decided tendency towards improvement. It would be natural that the new Republican administration in the United States should more than ever try to facilitate the working out of the Dawes Plan, since it is presumably a part of the Republican program. The recovery of Europe is, therefore, supported more than before by the big business interests of the United States.

SALES TAX AND AUSTRALIAN TARIFF

The following helpful advice is given by Mr. K. J. G. Smith, official representative at New York, of the Australian Department of Customs and Excise, respecting the manner in which Canadian exporters should deal with the Canadian sales tax in the preparation of invoices for goods being shipped to Australia: If the regular domestic list price *includes* the amount of the sales tax, i.e., if the tax is absorbed by the manufacturer, then the declared domestic value shown on the invoice should include the amount of the sales tax, and a note should be made on the face of the invoice that "the above clared domestic value includes the actual amount of Canadian sales tax paid or to be paid, viz., $......" This amount may then be deducted by the Australian importer to arrive at the dutiable value. If the sales tax is extra, i.e. not included in list prices, no mention of it should or need be made on the invoice. Exporters are reminded that the domestic or home consumption price is required to be shown on the invoice because this price is taken into account in determining the value for duty purposes in Australia. The Canadian sales tax is not payable on goods exported.

HIGHER EXCHANGE COMMISSIONS

New York stock exchange has adopted a new schedule of commissions which provides for an increase in the tariff on shares of $50 value or over.

The Trend of Business

TO forecast correctly trade developments is of vital importance to the man of business.

Our Monthly Commercial Letters, which will be sent on request, contain analyses of agricultural and trade conditions of great assistance in reaching sound conclusions.

672

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
Capital Paid Up $20,000,000
Reserve Fund $20,000,000

THE MOLSONS BANK

69th Annual Meeting

Summary of the General Statement of the affairs of The Molsons Bank on the 3rd November, 1924, as placed before the sixty-ninth Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

LIABILITIES	
Capital paid up	$ 4,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	3,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	133,271.84
176th Dividend for ¼ year at 12%	120,000.00
Dividends unpaid	1,732.50
Notes in Circulation	4,977,312.00
Deposits	53,828,091.63
Due to Other Banks	422,939.84
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	878,531.99
Other Liabilities	506,464.04
	$67,868,343.84

ASSETS	
Cash on hand and in Banks	$11,534,924.28
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve	500,000.00
Deposit with the Dominion Government to secure Note Circulation	197,000.00
Government Securities, Railway and other Bonds & Stocks	9,581,514.50
Call Loans (in Canada) on stocks, and other marketable securities	4,119,060.30
	25,932,499.08
Loans and Discounts, after full provision for bad debts	36,950,938.66
Customers' Letters of Credit	878,531.99
Bank Premises	2,915,000.00
Real Estate not Bank Premises	133,210.57
Shares of and loans to controlled companies (St. James Land Co., Ltd. *See below)	311,480.80
Non-current loans, est. loss provided for	385,281.88
Other Assets	361,400.86
	$67,868,343.84

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Dividends	$480,000.00
To Officers' Pension Fund	37,130.86
To provide for Dominion Government Taxes	62,000.00
Leaving at credit of Profit and Loss Account, 30th September, 1924	133,271.84
	712,402.70

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, 29th September, 1923	$134,858.17
Net profits for the year after deducting expenses of management, reservation for interest accrued on deposits, exchange, and provision for bad and doubtful debts	577,544.53
	712,402.70

Auditors' Report to the Shareholders

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts of The Molsons Bank at the Head Office and with certified returns received from its Branches. We have checked and verified the Cash, Investments and Securities at the Chief Office in Montreal at 30th September, 1924, and we have also during the year verified the Cash and Securities held at the Chief Office and other important Branches of the Bank.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank; we certify that the above Balance Sheet is as shown by the books of the Bank, and in our opinion discloses the true condition of the Bank on 30th September, 1924.

LEMUEL CUSHING, GEORGE C. McDONALD, *Auditors.*
Chartered Accountants

Montreal, 29th October, 1924.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wm. Molson Macpherson, *Honorary President*
F. W. Molson, *President.*
W. A. Black, *Vice-President.*
Wm. M. Birks
John W. Ross
J. M. McIntyre
A. O. Dawson

Edward C. Pratt, *General Manager.*

THE ST. JAMES LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 30th September, 1924.

ASSETS	
*The rights of the Company in an emplacement conveyed to Insurance Exchange Corporation, Limited, by a 99 years' lease (emphyteutic lease), and in the building thereon constructed by Insurance Exchange Corporation, Limited, as at 29th September, 1923	$222,396.95
Expended on the building during the year	89,083.85
	$311,480.80

LIABILITIES	
Capital	$ 20,000.00
Capital Surplus	180,000.00
Due The Molsons Bank	111,480.80
	$311,480.80

*NOTE: The St. James Land Company's rights in the above described emplacement and building have been hypothecated by The St. James Land Company, Limited, to the extent of $440,000.00 to secure bonds of Insurance Exchange Corporation, Limited, for the payment of which amount The St. James Land Company, Limited, is not personally liable.

Certified to be a correct statement.

H. A. HARRIES,
Secretary-Treasurer.

W. A. BLACK,
President.

Signed for identification with our report.

LEMUEL CUSHING, GEORGE C. McDONALD, Auditors.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have audited the books of The St. James Land Company, Limited, for the year ending 30th September, 1924, and we certify that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the company.

LEMUEL CUSHING, GEORGE C. McDONALD, *Auditors.*
Chartered Accountants

Montreal, 27th October, 1924.

Government
Municipal
and
Corporation
Bonds

DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPORATION LIMITED
MONTREAL OFFICE Canada Life Building
Established 1901 E. R. WOOD, President
LONDON ENG. OFFICE No. 6 Austin Friars
Head Office: 26 King Street East
TORONTO

What the Investor Can Learn From the Insurance Companies

They Are Large Buyers of Public Utility Securities—Here Are Some of Their Rules for Judging Such Issues

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—A personal sketch of the president of a Canadian life assurance company, that appeared a few weeks ago, gave some of his rules for guiding the investment policy of his company. It was pointed out that for his company this president had laid down rules for investing that were more rigid than those required by the Dominion government laws.

His first insistence is on a good record of the corporation under analysis. Second, is the requirement of excellent and sufficient assets. The corporation must also serve some basic need. No security of a producer of a line of novelties or luxuries can qualify. Another requirement is a good outlook for the future.

Common sense must play just about as important a part in investing as definite rules. Nevertheless, there are some things that the insurance companies do look for in investments they buy. Consider their rules concerning public utility investments, for instance. The life insurance companies are large purchasers of the securities of public utility corporations.

Their Big Utility Holdings

Recently it was pointed out that life insurance companies of the continent have invested over $2,000,000,000 in public utility securities. Development of new communities in Canada, and the development of water power, both create new public utility investments, and the insurance companies have been fairly large purchasers of the most attractive of these. They are likely to continue to invest in public utility securities, because the steady growth of the public utility business promises continuous new issues of security, which will, in many cases, prove satisfactory investments for the funds of life insurance companies. Last fall, at McGill University, E. A. McNutt, treasurer of the Sun Life Assurance Company, laid down the following rules to guide the investor in public utility securities:

First, the population and industries to be served should be varied enough to assure continuous and diversified demand for the company. A small company located in a territory whose population is not growing would find difficulty in selling bonds, as the problems faced by small companies are often just as difficult to handle as those which confront big companies. The small ones, however, cannot afford to employ the services of equally able men to manage their affairs.

Second, Mr. McNutt pointed out that the management should be in the hands of men of integrity, and of recognized ability in the operation of public utilities. They should have the confidence of the public which they serve.

Looking Into Earnings

Third, earnings over long periods of years should be satisfactory. It should be ascertained whether a satisfactory margin of earnings is shown above bond interest requirements in both good and bad times. Interest should be earned at least one and three-quarter times on the full bonded indebtedness. This margin would be large enough to permit of a proper allowance for depreciation, or for payment of dividends on stock. The bonded debt should not exceed five times the gross earnings.

Fourth, the valuation of the property, as established by a conservative appraisal, should substantially exceed the total bonded debt of the company by, let us say, fifty per cent.

Fifth, the franchise should be in order. It should be examined to see that it is free from burdensome restrictions and of sufficient duration to protect the holder of the company's bonds. The legality of the franchise should be approved by competent legal authority. Nowadays, companies operating under public utility commissions in many states and provinces are largely free from franchise troubles so long as they give adequate service at reasonable rates, even when their franchises have expired.

Sixth, the bond issue should be sure of reasonable saleability.

Seventh, the yield should be consistent with prevailing market conditions.

Trust Deed is Important

Eighth, the mortgage provision securing future issues of the bonds should be carefully drawn, and call for proper maintenance, improvement and sinking fund expenditures, so as to ensure the full value of the property being maintained.

It is significant that an experienced investor like Mr. McNutt points out that in purchasing bonds of this character it is important that they should be offered and recommended by a thoroughly experienced and reliable bond house, which has itself conducted exhaustive investigation into the security which it is distributing.

So much for public utility securities. From time to time it is planned to run further articles in this series, and other types of investments will be discussed.

The first article in this series appeared in the issue of October 24, and discussed in general the investment policies of Canadian life insurance companies.

Iron and Steel

BIG NAIL ORDER RECEIVED BY BESCO FROM THE PRAIRIES

Maritime Company Benefits by Profitable Western Crop

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYDNEY.—One of the first effects of the greater prosperity of the wheat belt upon eastern industry was experienced recently at the Besco steel plant, with the booking of an order from the Northwest for 1,300 tons of wire nails. General Manager H. J. Kelly says Besco is making a determined bid for an order of 13,000 tons of steel rails for New Zealand government lines.

Sydney & Louisburg Railway, a Besco subsidiary, has notified its employees that the present wage contract will expire in 60 days, after which a general wage cut of 10 cents an hour will be enforced. The S. & L. men, as employees of a common carrier coming under the authority of the Canadian Railway Board, are in a somewhat different category from the men who work for Dominion Coal in and about its mines. A large proportion of them belong to the Big Four railway brotherhoods, and participated in the McAdoo and Chicago wage awards of 1918 and later. Their line of action has not as yet been decided upon.

Because no candidate secured a clear majority of the vote cast, a second election will be necessary in Nova Scotia to name the vice-president and International Board Member of District 26, U.M.W. The election of John W. MacLeod and the rest of his executive by a large majority has little significance, as it is not known what policy they will pursue in the event of a wage cut throughout the district when the contract with Besco expires January 15.

Gary Says Business Has Turned the Corner

NEW YORK.—"The election of Mr. Coolidge by an unusually large majority has furnished reason for a world-wide feeling of gratitude to a wise and merciful Providence that rules the destinies of humankind," said Elbert H. Gary, chairman of U. S. Steel.

Asked his opinion of the effect on business conditions Judge Gary said: "We have turned the corner. I look for great future business prosperity. If it does not appear it will not be for lack of conditions and opportunities."

COCKSHUTT PLOW OUTLOOK

Cockshutt Plow Co. hopes to see some improvement this year in the farm implement industry, as the farmers will be in a better position to finance new equipment. Trade the past year has been quiet, a general condition with the industry.

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE

Aemilius Jarvis, who has been president and chairman of the board of Canadian Locomotive, has resigned, as has also M. J. Haney, a member of the board. H. F. Osler has been named a director, Robert Hobson, chairman of the board and W. Harty, Jr., president. G. W. Daly is secretary.

News and Views for Investors

WILD BUYING AT NEW YORK STIRS LOCAL MARKETS

Stocks Passing From Strong to Weak Hands at Higher Prices

New York stock market started to boom as soon as it could get a line on how the country was going to view the election. Tremendous bursts of buying have marked the sessions since and this activity in turn has been reflected in the Canadian lists with the result that transactions have been heavier with a general firming of prices. Business in the U. S. seems agreed that the election was an anti-radical victory. It was a conservative victory that seems to have improved the economic picture, removing dangers of unsettling tariff revision and carrying with it the possibility of lowering of taxes. When the result seems to have permeated through the country, business fairly burst ahead as witness the fact that the railways are reported as operating at capacity with the country as yet only on a partial production basis. Business that was retarded by the political uncertainty, and which there was so much talk of before the election, seems to have come out in unprecedented volume. In addition to this there have been the high prices for farm products which the farmers have pretty well realized upon by now and the crop in turn has provided a great deal of labor moving wages. On the other hand, labor is plentiful with the wage tendency in favor of the employer. It is also stated that numerous dividend announcements have been held up and these are now certain of being carried through.

Local Exchanges Strengthen

These are in brief the principal reasons advanced for the tremendous trading in New York. Montreal and Toronto exchanges have been quicker than usual in reflecting this development. Most brokers agree that ultimately the Canadian lists follow Gotham's lead and explain the quick action of the present, as due to the fact that the Canadian lists were well prepared to take advantage of any business optimism that New York might reflect. Measured by prices of recent years, Canadian stocks are not cheap. The money equation, however, is an important factor. Interest rates have been falling steadily. The number of Canadian stocks that have bettered their price because of the low interest rate alone, have been few. There are, however, a number of good investment stocks that have strengthened during the last couple of weeks because of the demand for investment which was created because of the abundance of funds for investment and the scarcity of bonds.

A great deal of the New York buying seems to have been earmarked as the variety that might be termed as, bought in haste, repent at leisure. In other words, stocks are going from strong hands to weak ones at higher prices. Some of the advances scored do not seem to have been justified. Wild buying of this nature has not reached the Canadian exchanges and it seems unlikely, that now that sober thought has had time to go the rounds, the local exchanges will have such an experience. Severe business competition is to be expected, especially from abroad, and there is a possibility of higher interest rates. The bullish sentiment may continue for a while though, brokers agree. Bache and Co., New York, state:

"The conclusions to be drawn from the evident new public participation are that the market has taken on a new impetus and that bullish activity will continue for some time, or until the movement of funds into trade circles increases to such an extent as to put a check upon speculation through higher interest rates."

Hayden and Stone say:

"A large industrial turnover, very severe competition, rather small profits, a heavy demand for raw materials, especially from abroad, somewhat higher money rates but no likelihood of any stringency, the probability of good railroad earnings—all coming at a time of a high level of stock prices—presents a complex situation calling for rather nice discrimination. The railroad stocks as a class should give a good account of themselves. That constructive possibilities exist in the industrials we have no doubt, but frankly we believe that they will be the exception rather than the rule."

DOMINION STORES

Dominion Stores' revenue for the last three months of the year is expected to beat the high August total of $1,000,000 for each month. Nine months' revenue is given as $7,272,000 as compared with the previous year's total of $7,663,000. September turnover was $814,000.

RUSHING SPILLER'S ELEVATOR

The construction part of the Spiller elevator at Vancouver has been completed in record time, the 38 grain bins, 26 feet in diameter and 90 feet high having been completed in 45 days. The machinery is now being installed and it is expected that the taking in of grain will start about Dec. 1. It will have a storage capacity of 2,200,000 bushels.

COMMERCIAL FINANCE

Officials of the Commercial Finance Corporation estimate that profits for 1924 will be about the same as they were for 1923 when the income, after deducting expenses amounted to $104,931, which was reduced to $46,869 by reserve and other miscellaneous charges.

The company has opened a department this year to handle general instalment paper and manufactured articles such as printing machinery, laundry machinery, bakers' machinery, etc. An office has been opened in Buffalo under the name of the Globe Discount Corporation for the purpose of buying automobile paper. Prospects generally are regarded as bright for next year.

Utilities

GAS STOCKS ARE INCREASING IN PUBLIC FAVOR

Are Now Being Classed as Railroad Stocks Formerly Were

The rise in gas company stocks since the first of the year is only the beginning of a rapidly increasing public interest in this class of securities, according to John Moody, statician, in a statement made public through the American Gas Association.

In analyzing the future of the manufactured gas industry from the point of view of the investor, Mr. Moody gave it as his opinion that gas securities had earned the right to the same general rating, as a class, that had formerly been given to railroad stocks and bonds.

"The real switch in favor of gas company securities has come about since the war. During the past five years the business of this and similar utilities has increased in a way that, I am safe in saying, is not comparable in any other industry. During the depression of 1920-1921 gas company earnings maintained their position with a remarkable degree of stability. This was a decisive test which for the first time attracted the capital of both speculative and investment groups.

Essential Industries

"The public has seen the holders of railroad and industrial securities suffer substantial losses during periods of depression. The industrial prospect is still a little bit uncertain. Not so with the gas and electric utilities. They have come to be regarded as securities of essential industries that have successfully gone through the mill; that have been with us long enough, and whose record is well enough known, to have achieved a reputation for permanency. I, personally, became a stronger advocate of gas and electric securities when I saw the stabilized condition of these industries at the time when everything else was going to pot.

"There have also been strengthening influences within the gas industry itself. Rate making, which has a direct effect on the value of gas company securities, has become more of a science and less an approximation; less of a political matter, and more of a judicial one. In most cases under public service regulation fair rates can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, and intelligent and impartial regulation has, therefore, engendered confidence. For that matter, the average gas company management saw long ago that profits in this field were made only by producing goods in the form of service.

"Absurd Discrimination"

"In my opinion, any discrimination against public service securities as a class is nothing less than an absurdity, based upon ignorance. Nevertheless, many states, New York included, in regulating the investments of savings banks, trust funds, insurance companies, etc., still discriminate against gas and electric stocks and bonds; while they legalize investment in some other securities to which I wouldn't even give house room.

"Once these legal barriers are raised in favor of the utilities, not only will the market for utility securities be broadened, but financing will also be less costly. In other words, interest rates will come down and the gas company will have more opportunity of extending its services and rendering them more economically. Customer ownership is beginning to accomplish this already to some extent.

"Another fact which has improved the position of gas company securities is the comparatively recent development of holding companies. A holding company is an organization formed to acquire, combine and operate related properties. Largely as the result of this fact, the public utility industry to-day is about what the railroad industry was in 1900. Public service as we know it is a nationwide business.

"While the holding company idea may have certain disadvantages, it seems to me that the advantages far outweigh them. If it had accomplished nothing else, it is sufficient that the holding company has made a world wide market for the securities of its subsidiary properties. As a banker would say, it has made them liquid, marketable. This is a fundamental improvement over the restricted, private markets of purely local management in times past.

"These two tendencies, customer ownership and holding company financing, by bringing the public in as shareholders of the industries which supply them with the services of light, heat and power, have stimulated a healthy popular interest in the causes behind the prosperity of the local public service company. Never before have the people demanded as much information about their local utilities as they do to-day. They are avidly curious about every angle of the business. They are tired to death of the rantings of catch-penny politicians. It seems to me that the gas industry has an unrivalled opportunity to establish public confidence and extend its services."

Winnipeg Electric Has Re-Invested Millions

MONTREAL.—Discussing Winnipeg Electric's possibilities, Paul Willard Garrett says in the New York Evening Post: "One thing that should interest the investor who holds Winnipeg Electric bonds is that since January, 1916, the company has turned surplus earnings back into the properties at the rate of about a million dollars a year. Such a plant investment for a small company is valuable for the better position it gives to the outstanding securities."

Other quotations from his article are as follows:

"The company serves Greater Winnipeg and the surrounding territory, a section of Western Canada which for several years has seen depression. The curious thing is that even at Winnipeg there has been a persistent growth in the demand for electrical current. Losses have been sustained by the company from time to time in some of its other activities, such as the tractions department, to be sure, and this has prevented a steady rise in the consolidated earnings statement.

"One reason why the company has done so well in Winnipeg is that the people there use electricity freely. A Wall Street statistician has compiled figures that show a greater per capita consumption of electrical energy in Winnipeg than at any of the other important centers in Canada or the United States.

"Winnipeg cannot claim any great growth in population as the basis for the increasing demand for power and light service, and this makes the growth just that much more interesting. Until Sept. 1924, the department stores of Winnipeg had shown steady decreases in their business for four years."

Optimism Abroad as to Outlook for Twin City

Buying of Twin City has developed during the week both at Toronto and Montreal, but the greater volume was at the latter, where the stock was bid up to 47. A wave of optimism in regard the future of the company has replaced the former depressed feeling. There have been those who doubted if the dividend of two per cent. for the last half of the year would be paid, but the opinion on the street seems to be that the source of the latest buying would lead to the conclusion that the payment will be made. This is also accepted in some quarters as indicating that the company would be favored in the report on the valuation which is being made by the Minnesota commission for the purpose of striking the schedule of tariffs which the company may charge. Besides, the election has stabilized conditions in the U. S. and heavy industrial expansion is now being looked for. This is bound to result in a material improvement in the earnings of the company.

OTTAWA ELECTRIC

The Ottawa Electric Company, in view of the increasing demand for power, has carried out many improvements during the current year. In order to supplement its own water powers, its steam-driven auxiliary station, it made a contract with the Ottawa River Power Company, now developing water power near Bryson, Que., for a large quantity of power.

JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE

MONTREAL.—Jamaica Public Service Company has been carrying on a fairly extensive scheme of improvement. Since June 1923 about £60,000 has been spent on the properties.

The largest shipment of copper wire ever received in Jamaica arrived the other day consigned to the company. This will be utilized to increase the conductive capacity along several of the tram lines. New switches have been put on some of the lines to accommodate new cars which are being brought into service and which have been built in the company's shops.

A new smoke stack especially designed to resist hurricane and earthquake shocks has been built and boiler capacity has been increased by 400 h.p.

NATURES
POWER
FOR
INDUSTRY

Stability

because:—
—Water Power Companies have no labor problems and no inventory adjustments.

because:—
—the installation cost largely determines the cost of producing electric energy.

Water Power Companies can operate under fixed long term contracts with their customers.

As a result their earnings fluctuate but little, seldom decreasing, usually increasing, with the growing demand for the national necessity—POWER.

Investors have found Water Power Securities to be both safe and profitable.

We would like you to read our Booklet
"POWER DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA"
Write for a Copy

NESBITT, THOMSON
and Company Limited
305-7 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.
TORONTO

Montreal Hamilton
London. Ont Winnipeg 365

Public Utility Earnings

Porto Rico Railways

September	1923	1924	Inc.
Gross	$103,583	$116,062	$12,479
Net	27,034	48,035	21,000
Nine Months			
Gross	975,736	1,066,416	90,680
Net	292,240	387,058	94,817

Jamaica Public Service

September	1924	1923	Inc.
Gross earn.	$45,859	$43,290	$2,569
Op. exp. & taxes	31,483	30,368	1,114
Net earnings ..	$14,376	$12,922	$1,454
Int. charges	6,574	6,268	306
Bal. for res. retire. and div.	$ 7,801	$ 6,654	$1,147

12 Months Ending Sept. 30, 1924

Gross earnings	$571,595
Oper. expenses and taxes	387,447
Net earnings	184,148
Interest charges	77,203
Bal. for res. retirements and dividends	$106,944

Railway Earnings

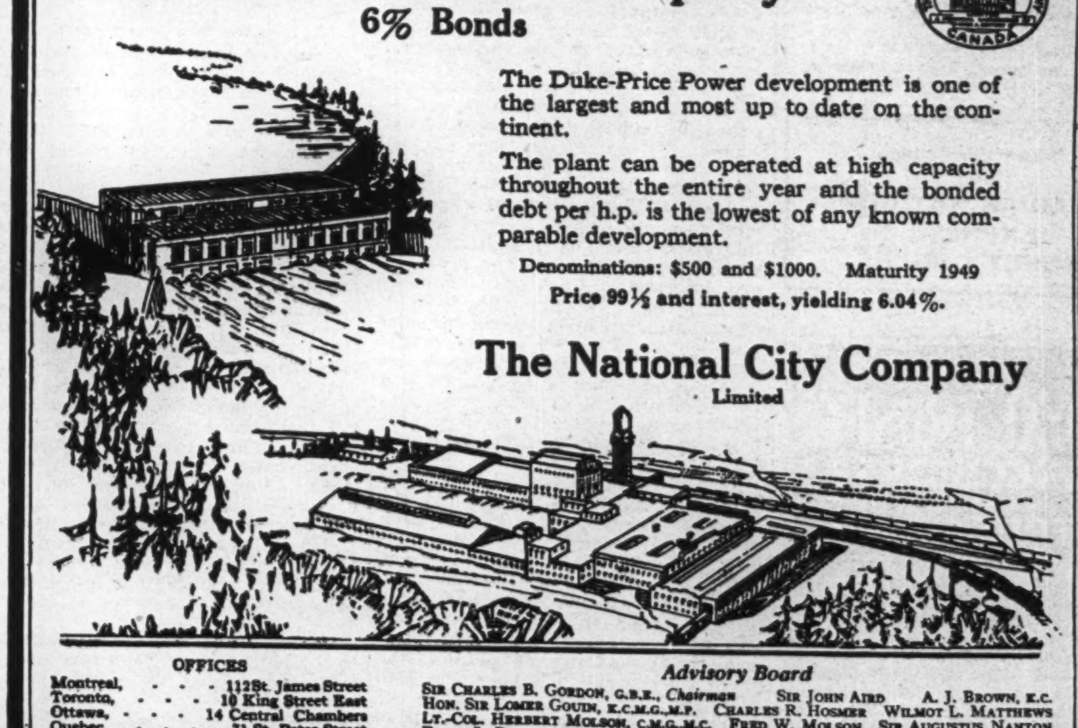
Canadian Pacific Railway

Week end:	1924	1923	Change
Nov. 7 ..	$4,507,000	$5,397,000	—$890,000

Canadian National Railways

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways from Jan. 1 to Nov. 7, 1924, have been $200,527,217, being a decrease of $11,249,905 from the corresponding period of 1923.

The gross earnings for the week ending Nov. 7 1924, were $5,201,894, being a decrease of $179,887 from the corresponding period of 1923.



BONDS · WE · RECOMMEND NO 2

Duke-Price Power Company
6% Bonds

The Duke-Price Power development is one of the largest and most up to date on the continent.

The plant can be operated at high capacity throughout the entire year and the bonded debt per h.p. is the lowest of any known comparable development.

Denominations: $500 and $1000. Maturity 1949
Price 99½ and interest, yielding 6.04%.

The National City Company
Limited

OFFICES
Montreal, - - - - 112 St. James Street
Toronto, - - - - 10 King Street East
Ottawa, - - - - 14 Central Chambers
Quebec, - - - - 71 St. Peter Street

Advisory Board
Sir Charles B. Gordon, G.B.E., *Chairman*
Sir John Aird
A. J. Brown, K.C.
Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., M.P.
Charles R. Hosmer
Wilmot L. Matthews
Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.
Fred W. Molson
Sir Augustus Nanton
Edson L. Pease
W. N. Tilley, K.C.
Hon. J. M. Wilson

Pulp and Paper

International Co. Plans for Larger Mill Ready

International Paper Co. has its plans about complete for installing two more newsprint machines at Three Rivers, thus adding 150 to 160 tons to the daily production, making the total 480. The cost will be about $3,500,000, and can probably all be paid out of current earnings and depreciation reserves as the work progresses. The depreciation reserve set up this year will approximate the $3,145,000 charged off to that account in 1923. The same rate of depreciation charges is to be continued in 1925. The company also expects to release some additional capital through a scaling-down of inventories of pulpwood, the main raw material. Inventories, last year, were carried on the books at $21,733,000.

With completion of improvement now underway, the International Paper Company, at Three Rivers, Quebec, will have in October, 1925, the greatest paper mill in the world. The enlargement of the plant is said to involve an expense of nearly five million dollars and 300 or more men will be employed. The company will have installed three new machines in its present mills, and the output will be more than 600 tons per day. It is reported that the company will pay taxes on a valuation of $6,000,000 for a period of 20 years.

South Africa to Give Canadian Kraft a Chance

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Wayagamack and other Canadian makers of kraft wrapping paper should benefit from the removal by South Africa of dumping duties on Canadian paper.

The change chiefly affects kraft wrapping paper exported from Canada to South Africa. South African interests in 1918 promoted the establishment of a kraft paper mill in an effort of promote their own product and shut out imports from abroad.

To assist this work the South African Government imposed a duty of a cent a pound on Canadian paper products, and slightly more on those from outside the Empire. It was found that his duty was not sufficient to altogether exclude foreign paper products, and the "dumping" regulations were imposed in order to make it more effective.

JUDGMENT AFFECTS PRICE BROS.

QUEBEC.—The Court of Appeals upheld the judgment of the Superior Court in the case of the Province of Quebec, vs. Price Brothers in which the limits of property bordering on Lake Nitis, Lac a Lacroix and Lac Anguilles were in question. The property involved is said to be worth half a million dollars.

A drop in Price Brothers stock this week is explained by some fear as to the company's dividends. A large amount of new financing has to be arranged in connection with the company's new mill at St. Joseph D'Alma. It would not be surprising if the underwriters of the new issue were to make one stipulation of the transaction the cessation of common dividends for a period.

SAGUENAY PULP

The affairs of the Saguenay Pulp & Power Company are satisfactorily shaping themesives toward the final reorganization, was the statement made by the head of the bondholders' committee of the Chicoutimi Pulp Company, who stated that at the present time efforts of those interested in the reorganization were being directed toward having the Chicoutimi Co. relieved of the guarantee of over 2½ millions of second mortgage bonds of the St. Lawrence Pulp & Lumber Company of Chandler. If they are successful in this, it is then proposed to present their capital reorganization plan, which would apply to the $8,000,000 of bonds, nearly $4,000,000 of preferred creditors and $7,800,000 of preferred and common stock. The Chicoutimi is at present working at about 50 per cent. capacity.

NEW SHEET HARBOR MILL

The A. P. W. Pulp & Power Co., Ltd., of Sheet Harbor, N. S., reports that the new groundwood pulp mill building is completed.

The company expects to operate eight grinders, six being four-pocket and two three-pocket, and will grind about 25,000 tons of dry pulp a year. They will ship the product, as they are not building a paper mill at this time. The firm will use the Thorn barker, and expects to purchase most of its wood in the rough.

The company own about 80,000 acres of timber lands at present and are buying the greater part of the wood delivered at various points, along the coast.

The Provincial Government is under contract to deliver about 5,000 h.p. electrical energy to the company on February 1 next, at which time they expect to have the mill in readiness for operation.

(See also page 7)

Ross McMaster Goes on the C.P.R. Board

Ross H. McMaster, vice-president of Steel Company of Canada, has been added to the directorate of the C. P. R. The new director is a son of William McMaster, head of Canadian Explosives, and director of other important companies. Ross H. McMaster began his business career with the Sherwin-Williams Company, and, in 1897, became assistant to the vice-president and general manager, being then 17 years of age. In 1903 he entered the service of the Montreal Rolling Mills, where he had the same position as assistant to the general manager.

When the Steel Company of Canada was formed he became its manager at Montreal, and was later made vice-president and director.

DURANT SALES BETTER

October was not a good month for auto sales, there being a general falling off. November sales of Durant are reported as picking up very materially and an excellent showing is expected. Are prices going to be lower? is a question frequently asked. Only one concern has announced cuts so far, Hudson and Essex. The establishment of the big Dodge plant at Toronto is expected to prove an important factor.

STOCK MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 11

	Div. Rate	Yield Nov. 8	High For wk	Low for wk.	Close Nov. 11	Close Nov. 4	Sales for wk.	Range 1924 High	Low
Banks—									
Commerce	12	6.03	199	198	199	198½	279	205½	178
Dominion	12+1	6.80	191	191	191	190	47	191	176¾
Hochelaga	10	6.80	147	147	147	146½	132	154½	143
Imperial	12+1	6.98	187	185¾	185	187	103	187	169
Molsons	12	6.85	175	174	174	174	223	176	146½
Montreal	12	4.80	250	250	250	250	143	250	230
Nova Scotia	16	6.06	264½	262	264	262	224	264½	248
Royal	12	5.00	240	237½	240	238	128	240	211
Standard	12	7.05	170	168½	168½	168	16	173	156½
Toronto	12	6.28	191	190½	191	190	65	195½	169
Union	8	7.58	107	105½	107	106	78	109½	97
Paper—									
Abitibi, com.	4.00	7.17	55¾	55¼	55½	55	1661	69	53
do pref.	7	6.98	..	..	..	..	..	103½	97
Brompton Pulp	..	..	31	28¾	28¾	28¾	372	43	26½
Laurentide	6	7.27	82	81	81	81	1410	98½	79¾
Price Bros.	2	5.92	35½	32½	32½	35½	1945	45	35
Prov. Paper, com.	6	6.97	86	85	86	85	70	100	82
do pref.	7	7.36	95	94	95	93½	73	97½	90
Smith Howard, com.	..	..	27	26	26½	27½	110	75	25
do pref.	8	9.27	..	..	..	..	..	100	86
Spanish River, com.	7	6.96	102	100	101	102	1670	114½	96
do pref.	7	6.30	111½	100¾	111	111	287	120½	100¾
St. Maurice Paper	6	7.40	81	80	80	81	181	113½	80
Wayagamack	..	..	35¼	35¼	35¼	35½	5	46	32
Steel and Steel Industries—									
B. S. Steel, com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
do 1st pref.	..	..	29	29	29	30	15	57½	27¾
do 2nd pref.	..	..	8½	8¼	8½	8½	190	17	7
Can. Car & Fdy., com.	..	..	49½	42	49	46	2705	50	36½
do pref.	7+1½	9.09	89	87½	89	88	665	97	83½
Can. Foundries, com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	19½
do pref.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	45
Canada Iron, com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4½
do pref.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	25¾
Can. Locomotive, com.	4	6.06	..	..	..	..	..	67	65
do pref.	7	7.95	..	..	..	..	..	88	86½
Dominion Coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	40
Dominion Iron, pref.	..	..	33	33	33	29	30	57	29
Dominion Radiator	7	6.79	..	..	..	..	..	102½	94
Dominion Bridge	4	5.36	74½	74½	74½	74½	195	80	60
Dom. Steel Corp., pref.	..	..	39	39	39	35	29	73	33
N. S. Steel, com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8½	7½
do pref.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	34
Ontario Steel, com.	4	9.46	..	..	..	..	..	45½	39
do pref.	7	8.11	..	..	..	..	..	93	86
Steel of Canada, com.	7	8.69	81¾	78½	81¾	79¾	5793	83	69½
do pref.	7	6.66	105	104½	105	105	66	106½	98
Milling—									
Canada Bread, com.	4	4.39	91	91	91	91	45	100	63
do pref.	7	6.94	100¾	100¼	100¾	100¾	185	102	95
Inter. Milling, pref.	7	7.17	97½	97½	97½	97½	5	98	83½
Lake of Woods, com.	12	6.48	185¾	185	185	186	40	188	167
do pref.	7	5.78	..	..	..	..	..	129	115½
Maple Leaf, com.	..	..	85	85	85	83	10	90	59
do pref.	7	6.53	100	99	99½	99¾	47	100¼	87
Ogilvie Flour, com.	12+13	7.46	335	335	335	332	57	335	304
do pref.	7	5.83	120	120	120	120	2	121	116
Shredded Wheat, com.	8+2	7.14	140	140	140	138	50	140	135
St. Law. Flour, com.	6	8.95	67	66½	..	66½	185	75	66½
do pref.	7	7.48	..	..	..	..	..	95	89
West. Can. Flour	8	7.58	..	..	..	..	..	106¾	98
Utilities—									
Bell Telephone	8	5.79	138¼	137½	138	138	497	138¼	125
Consumers Gas	10	5.88	170	169½	170	170	46	170	159
Dom. Telegraph	6	6.52	..	..	..	..	..	46	43
Kamistiquia	8	7.65	105	104½	105	104½	10	113½	96
Mackay, com.	7	5.97	117¼	116	117	116½	580	120½	102½
do pref.	4	5.99	67½	67½	67¾	67	1844	71½	60
Mexican Light, com.	..	..	24½	24½	24½	24½	16	25	17½
do pref.	..	..	60	60	60	59¾	100	60	38
Montreal L. H. & Pr. Cons.	7	3.80	184¾	182	184½	184½	2566	187½	140¾
Montreal Telegraph	8	6.03	..	..	..	..	..	53	48
Ottawa L. H. & Pr.	6	6.25	95	93	95	92	525	100	82
Quebec Power, com.	..	..	94	93½	93½	93	336	95½	64
do pref.	7	6.66	..	..	..	..	..	105½	60
Shawinigan	7	5.18	135	13¾	135	133	439	137½	118½
So. Can. Power	1.00	..	72½	71½	71¾	72½	158	73	51½
Transportation—									
Canadian Pacific Rly.	10	6.49	154¾	150½	154¾	151¾	454	154¾	146¾
Canada Steamships, com.	..	..	16	14½	15½	15½	1525	16	10
do pref.	..	..	59	57	57	58½	3646	59	41½
Tractions—									
Barcelona	..	..	23	21½	21½	17¾	2180	23	12¾
Brazilian	4	7.65	53¾	50	53¼	51¾	18396	53½	41½
Detroit Un. Rly.	..	..	28	27	28	27½	436	72¼	19¼
Duluth Superior	..	..	20	20	20	20½	74	35	19
Illinois Traction, com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	63
do pref.	6	6.57	91½	91¾	91¾	91¾	66	94	87
Montreal Trams	10	5.71	177	174	174	177	36	179	148
Ottawa Traction	4+1	8.33	..	..	..	..	..	60	30
Porto Rico Rlys, com.	..	..	36½	36	36	36½	160	37	17
do pref.	7	8.04	87	87	87	85½	5	87	66
Quebec Rly.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	14½
Toronto Railway	..	..	112½	111½	112¼	111¾	2868	112½	80
Twin City, com.	4.00	8.79	46¾	44	46¾	44	456	79	40
Winnipeg Elec, com.	..	..	29	27½	28	27½	233	36½	24
do pref.	7	8.23	85	82	85	82¼	800	87¼	75
Textiles—									
Can. Conn. Cotton, pref.	8	..	49¾	49¾	49¾	52	20	80	51
Can. Converters	7	8.75	82	80	81	82	75	90	70
Can. Cottons, com.	8	7.61	105	105	105	103½	40	111	85½
do pref.	6	6.74	..	..	..	..	..	91	86½
Can. Woollens, com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7½	4
do pref.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41½	34
Dom. Textile, com.	4.00	6.34	64½	63	64¼	64	515	66	33
do pref.	7	6.37	..	..	..	..	..	110	104¼
Monarch Knitting, pref.	7	9.58	..	..	..	..	..	82	65
Montreal Cotton, com.	6	6.45	..	..	..	..	..	100	89½
do pref.	7	6.52	107¼	107¼	107¼	107	5	107¼	104
Penmans, com.	8	5.26	153¾	151	151	153¾	335	165	134
do pref.	6	6.15	..	..	..	..	..	98	92
Wabasso Cotton	4.00	7.69	52	52	52	52	5	72	47
General Industrials—									
Amer. Salesbook, com.	5	12.50	..	..	..	..	..	47	36
do pref.	7	7.86	91	89	89	89	23	95	84½
Asbestos, com.	..	..	31	26	26	25	410	35	19
do pref.	6	9.33	64¼	62¾	64¼	62	107	70½	52
Atlantic Sugar, com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21¾	11
do pref.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	32½
Bird & Son, pref.	7	8.75	..	..	..	..	..	89	80
B. C. Fishing	..	..	24	22	24	23¾	267	25	8
Burt F. N., com.	10	7.14	140½	139	140	138½	230	140½	127
do pref.	7	5.34	..	..	..	..	..	136	131
Canada Cement, com.	6	6.95	87½	85	87½	84¾	1284	93	83
do. pref	7	6.79	105	103¾	105	105½	55	108	102½
Cons. Rubber, pref	7	8.75	..	..	..	..	..	90	73
Can. Gen. Electric, com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58½	51¾
do. pref	7	6.19	56½	56	56	56	185	56½	51¾
Can. Indust. Alcohol	8	....	43½	21½	22½	42¾	7759	56¼	42
Canadian Salt	8	7.83	..	..	..	..	..	115½	108½
Carr. Factories, com	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	2¼	½
do. pref	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	17	15
City Dairy, com.	3	5.17	58	57	57½	57	165	64	40½
do. pref.	7	6.54	..	..	..	..	..	110	104
Crows Nest Coal	6	12.76	..	..	..	..	..	51¾	46
Cuban Can. Sugar, com	..	....	5	5	5	7½	6	13	5
do. pref.	..	....	36	35¼	35¼	36	30	54	35¾
Dom. Canners, com.	..	....	42½	37¼	40	41¾	3401	42½	20½
do. pref	7	7.77	95	94	94	90	75	95	82½
Dominion Glass, com.	7	5.89	119¼	118¼	118¼	119	597	120¼	105
do. pref	7	6.54	..	..	..	..	..	107	103½
Dominion Stores, com.	1.00	....	34¼	34¼	34¼	34	9	36	24½
do. pref	8	8.60	93	94	93	93	4	97	81
Davies, Wm. A.	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	26¼	11¼
Eastern Theatres, com.	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	14¼	12
do. pref	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	73	67
Ford Motor	10	....	450	450	450	460	2	485	440
Goodwins, com.	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	48½	17
do. pref	7	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	95	69½
Goodyear Tire, pref.	7+1¾	9.11	88½	87	87½	88½	370	89¼	71
Holt Renfrew, pref	7	....	..	..	..	..	..	66	52
Interprov. Brick, com	6	9.09	..	..	..	..	..	66½	66
King Ed. Hotel	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	21	19¾
Lyall Construction	..	....	9	9	9	9½	5	21	9
Macdonald, A.	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	5	4
National Brew., com.	4.00	6.32	63½	61¼	63½	62¼	6593	63½	48½
do. pref	7	6.66	105	105	105	105	28	105	99
Pacific Burt, com	6	6.38	94	94	94	93	5	101	91
do. pref	7	6.66	105	105	105	105	10	106	100
Port Hope Sanitary, com.	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	58	40
do. pref	7	7.77	..	..	..	..	..	90	90
Rogers, Wm. A., com	..	....	57	57	57	57	25	79	45
do. pref	7	7.82	..	..	..	..	..	100	86
Russell Motor, com	..	....	35	35	35	30	15	35	17½
do. pref	7	8.75	80	80	80	80	3	80	48
Sherwin-Williams, com	6	5.31	115	115	115	113	75	128½	100
do. pref	7	6.73	..	..	..	..	..	104	98
Sterling Coal	4	9.09	44	44	44	44	45	47	40
Tooke Bros., pref	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	40	38
Tuckett Tobacco, com	4	6.66	59	59	59	59	5	64½	57
do. pref	7	7.17	97¾	97½	97	97½	70	97¾	92½
Woods Mfg. Co.	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	35	25
do. pref	7	11.86	59	59	59	59	8	67	63
Trust and Loan—									
Canada Landed	10+1	6.62	83	82	83	83	66	86	78
Can. Permanent	12	6.31	190	189½	189½	189½	11	190	179
Colonial Invest.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4
Hamilton Prov.	10	6.84	..	..	..	..	..	146	141
Huron & Erie	7+½	5.98	..	..	..	..	..	125½	120
Landed Banking	9	....	..	..	..	..	..	148	138
Montreal Loan	12+1	....	..	..	..	..	..	46¼	46¼
National Trust	12	5.45	220	220	220	220	5	225	210
Ontario Loan	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	91¼	91¼
Real Estate Loan	7	....	..	..	..	..	..	89	85
Toronto Gen. Trusts	12	....	..	..	..	..	..	212	202
Toronto Mortgage	10	11.11	..	..	..	..	..	90	81½
Union Trust	7	....	..	..	..	..	..	85	84

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS

	Div. Rate	Yield Nov. 11	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close Nov. 11	Close Nov. 4	Sales for wk.	Range 1924 High	Low
Apex	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3¼	2½
Algonquin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1½
Argonaut	..	..	26½	20	24	26½	66100	65	20
Atlas	..	..	7¾	7¼	7½	7¾	228150	7¾	3
Baldwin	..	..	2	1¾	2	1¾	18200	7	1¾
Beatty	..	..	2¼	2	2¼	2	2000	6½	2
Beaver	..	..	17	16¾	16¾	16½	5200	34½	12½
Bidgood	..	..	5¾	5	5¾	5¼	1790	15¾	5
Buckingham	..	..	5¾	4¾	5¾	4¾	24800	6	2¼
Can. Lorrain	..	..	61	60	61	61	2200	73½	39
Capitol	..	..	36	35	35	35	3450	39	30
Castle Tre.	..	..	72	70	72	71	23500	81	58
* do. pref	7	11.66	..	..	..	..	..	60	60
Clifton	..	..	9	9	9	9	1000	22	9
Coniagas	10	24	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.05	500	2.25	1.15
Cons. Smelters	..	..	48¾	47½	48	48½	3732	48¾	30
Cons. W. Dome	..	..	17	15½	16½	16	91031	32	14½
Col. Kirkland	..	..	4¾	3¼	3¾	5¼	26500	7¼	2
Crown Res.	..	..	54	51½	53½	52½	48800	76	42
Davidson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5½	4
Dome Mines	2.00	13.07	14.90	14.50	14.50	14.80	2140	20.45	14.10
Dome Kirk.	..	..	½	½	½	1	2500	1½	½
Everett	..	..	7	6½	6½	6¾	42500	17	2¾
Gifford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	½	½
Gold Reef	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2½	1½
Goldale	..	..	19	18½	18½	19½	2200	51	16½
Hattie	..	..	3½	1¼	3¾	1¾	87450	9¼	1¼
do. pref	..	..	44	42½	43	44	3250	49	40
Hollinger	13	4.64	14.00	13.75	13.75	13.90	23.90	15.00	11.40
Hunton	..	..	8½	8	8	8	11000	12	5¼
Inspiration	..	..	7¼	7	7¼	6½	3000	11	6
Indian	..	..	5½	5¼	5¼	5	2000	40	5
Keora	..	..	9¾	9	9	9¼	11300	13½	7
Keeley	24	14.35	2.32	2.29	2.29	2.31	8165	2.68	1.73
Inter. Nickel, com	..	..	20¼	20¼	20¼	19½	25	20¼	11½
Kirk. Lake	..	..	18½	18½	18½	18½	11600	28	14¼
Lakeside	..	..	9¾	9¾	9½	10	38500	25	6½
La Rose	..	..	4	4	4	5	300	29½	4
Lake Shore	20	5.16	3.90	3.85	3.88	3.90	3300	4.00	3.46
Lorrain T.L.	..	..	1.44	1.43	1.43	1.45	900	1.46	1.08
Lorrain	..	..	18¼	17½	17½	18½	26200	29½	11½
McIntyre	20	6.35	16.00	15.00	15.75	15.85	2150	18.60	15.30
McKinley	..	..	12¼	10¾	12	11	12000	16¾	9
Mining Corp.	..	..	2.70	2.66	2.68	2.66	4500	3.99	2.30
Moneta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23¾	15
Montreal-Ont.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26½	5
Newray	..	..	25¼	24	25	25	6176	45	19½
Nipissing	18	15	6.00	5.90	6.00	6.10	667	6.60	5.85
Night Hawk	..	..	30	30	30	26	500	95¼	26
Ophir	..	..	3¾	3¾	3½	3¼	2000	4¾	1¼
Peterson Lake	..	..	8¾	8	8½	8	5500	10¾	7
Porcupine Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12½	4
Preston E. Dome	..	..	10¾	10	10¼	10¾	3500	16	9¾
Rouyn	..	..	10	10	10	10	600	48	9
Silver Leaf	..	..	½	½	½	½	1000	¾	½
Teck Hughes	..	..	1.14	1.12	1.13	1.13	13200	1.34	1.05
Thompson-Krist	..	..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1000	8	1½
Timiskaming	..	..	19	19	19	21	500	32½	16
Tough-Oakes	..	..	47	43	43	47	49400	75	43
Trethewey	..	..	16½	16	16½	16	9525	16½	7¾
Skead	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	15¼
South Keora	..	..	21	20	20	20¼	4000	21¼	18½
Vickers	..	..	9¼	7½	7½	7¼	7500	23½	7
Vipond Cons.	..	..	1.29	1.25	1.25	1.25	14272	1.40	95
Wakenda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
Wasapika	..	..	1½	1½	1½	1½	300	4¼	1¼
West Tree	..	..	4¼	3¼	3¼	4¼	22000	7	3
Wettlaufer	..	..	17	17	17	19½	1000	30	11½
Wright Hargreaves	10	2.77	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	1050	4.00	2.75

*Sold to Shareholders at 60c redeemable at par $1.00.

OIL COMPANIES

	Div. Rate	Yield Nov. 11	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close Nov. 11	Close Nov. 4	Sales for wk.	Range 1924 High	Low
B.A. Oil	8	5.80	35¼	35	35¼	34	405	37¼	31½
Imperial	12	2.70	111	111	111	108	128	121	99½
Inter. Pet.	25c	6.00	21½	19¾	21½	19¼	500	22¾	17
Mutual	10	4.20	12	11¾	12	11	1130	14¼	9¾
North Star, com	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.15	.50
North Star, pref	7	8.08	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.81	300	3.90	3.25

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Industrials, Utilities, Etc.—	Bid	Asked
Can. Westinghouse, pref	133	136
Cockshutt Plow, 7%, pref.	27	30
Collingwood Shipbuilding, com	50	55
Cosgrave	4¼	6
Dom. Power, pref.	97	98
Dom. Power, com.	35	37
Dunlop Tire, 7% pref.	79	81
Durant Motor "A"	4¼	5
Durant Motors "B"	5¼	6
Durant Motors "C"	6¼	7
Dominion Linens, com.	4	10
Dominion Linens, pref.	22	30
East Kootenay Power, com.	45	48
English Electric, pref.	43	46
Famous Players, pref 8%	71	73
Gunns, Ltd., pref.	28½	31
Imperial Tobacco, com.	5¾	6½
King Ed. Hotel deb. A.	59	61
King Ed. deb. B.	36	39
Loew's Ottawa, pref.	22½	24
Loew's London, pref.	5	6
Loew's Toronto, com.	28	31
Mount Royal Hotel, pref.	38	40
Provincial Bank	114	118
Robt. Simpson, pref. 6%	96	98
Western Grocers, pref.	28½	31
Whalen Pulp 7% deb.	8	10
Page-Hersey, pref.	85	88
Loans and Insurance—		
Brit. Am. Assur.	6	7
Capital Life	22	25
Continental Life	25	28
London Loan	44	48
Manufacturers Life	55	58
Monarch Life, 10% pd.	14	16
National Life, $25 pd.	43	50
Peoples Loan	74	81
Sovereign Life	18	22
Sterling Bank	111½	113½
Trusts and Guar.	68	71
Western Assurance	7	9
Toronto Finance, com.	¾	1¼
Toronto Finance, pref.	5	6

Three Carriage Concerns Have Been Amalgamated

Canada Carriage and Truck Co., has been organized to amalgamate Brantford Carriage & Dominion Carriage and the Alexandria plant of Carriage Factories Ltd. These have been turning out buggies, carriages, sleighs and motor truck bodies. The Orillia plant of Carriage Factories is not included. It will continue the production of special auto bodies and heavy trucks. The demand for buggies and carriages has fallen off tremendously in recent years and all these plants have experienced a heavy decline in their production. This is the principal reason for the amalgamation. It is believed that the concentration of manufacture and the standardization of products, which the new company will aim at, will allow a reduction in manufacturing costs and overhead which will enable them to meet market conditions and to give better service to its customers than was possible from the three companies working separately. The shareholders of the companies concerned will shortly be called together and asked to approve the above arrangements.

THE HYDRO INQUIRY

(Continued from page 1)

Sir Adam Beck made a trip to Berlin, Germany, and that the expenses of such trip were excessive.

(9) Charges that in 1911 amounts were paid by the Hydro Power Commission to the Simplex Co. and the Engineering and Supply Co. for article sent to the residence of Sir Adam Beck.

(24) Charges that in the year 1913 a Wolsley automobile was purchased in England and remained there for the period of nearly a year at the expense of the Hydro Power Commission for the use of Sir Adam Beck's family.

(15) Charges that in December, 1913, $25,000 of the funds of the Hydro Power Commission were deposited in the Molsons Bank and that Pope and Gaby stated that it was so deposited in order to offset a loan made by the Molsons Bank to Sir Adam Beck.

(20) Charges that in the year 1916 F. G. Gaby forced the purchase of an automobile for presentation by the Hydro Electric Union to Sir Adam Beck and claims that the automobile was paid for by the Commission, billed to the Hydro Electric Union a month later, and that it took months to recover the amount expended by the Commission.

(21) Charges that in the year 1916 upwards of $5,000 was spent by the Hydro Power Commission in furnishing an apartment in the Alexandra Apartments for the use of Sir Adam Beck, and claims that some of the furnishings so purchased have been removed.

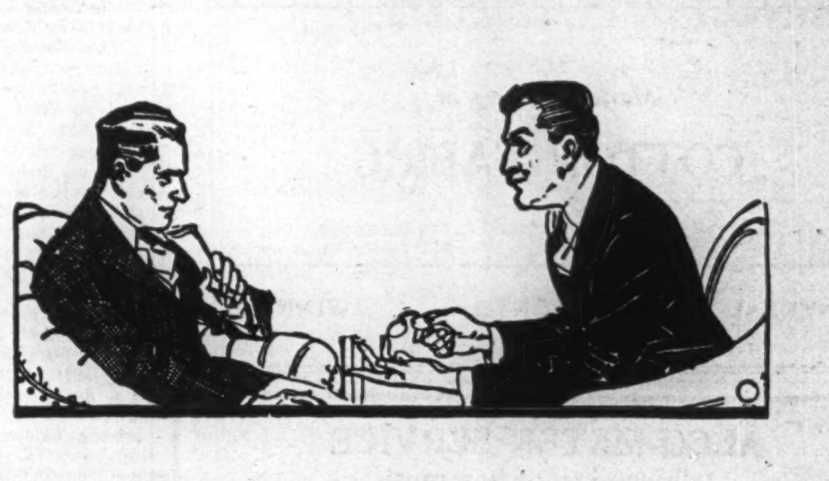
(22) Charges that on January 11, 1917, F. A. Gaby recommended the purchase by the Hydro Power Commission of a planer for $855.50, which was approved, following which a planer, owned by Sir Adam Beck, and which he desired to get rid of, was purchased by the Commission at the price of $650.

(27) Charges that on June 5, 1918, Sir Adam Beck gave a banquet in the Hydro Building, Toronto, to about one hundred nurses; that F. A. Gaby ordered the chef to charge the cost of such banquet to general expenses; while he, Settell, paid for flowers and extra help, etc., out of moneys in his hands to cover petty expenses. Charges that funds of the Hydro Power Commission had been expended at times when it was made to appear that Sir Adam was expending his own largesse.

(31) Charges that in the year 1920 a forced collection was taken up amongst Hydro employees to provide funds for the Sanitarium ambulance. Claims that the collection being insufficient, Trimble completed the amount required by selling a pump belonging to the Hydro Power Commission and turning the proceeds into the fund.

(37) Charges that in 1924 the sum of $5,000 was advanced by the Hydro Power Commission to Sir Adam Beck to cover expenses of his trip to England, and that mention of such advance was not made in the minutes of the Commission.

(38) Charges that on various occasions minutes of meetings of the Commission were, after they had been read and approved, changed to suit the purposes of Sir Adam Beck.



The Quickest Asset In the "Great Emergency"

You know it is a good plan for any firm to establish an "emergency fund" by regular deposits put into some good security that can be quickly turned into cash.

But—have you ever considered that the fund which surpasses every other resource of that nature is the life insurance reserve fund?

It is the "Quickest Asset" available upon the great emergency that must come to every business man sooner or later.

Progressive business houses do not overlook this fact today. They prefer to let the Canada Life assume the responsibility of providing the "instant cash" for such an emergency.

Let us confer with you. We have helped others. Perhaps we can help you with your business problems.

Canada Life Assurance Company

Home Office - Toronto

Atlantic Sugar Refineries
LIMITED

General Offices:
211 McGILL STREET
MONTREAL

Refineries - St. John, N.B.

The Wabasso Cotton
Company, Limited

THREE RIVERS, P. Q.

Manufacturers of Fine White Cotton,
also Spinners' Fine Counts of Yarns

Woods Manufacturing
Company, Limited

Jute and Cotton Bags
Hessians, Buckrams
Paddings and Twine
Tents
Flags
Tarpaulins
Clothing and Cotton Fabrics

FACTORIES AT
MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA
WINNIPEG, WELLAND

HEAD OFFICE
MONTREAL

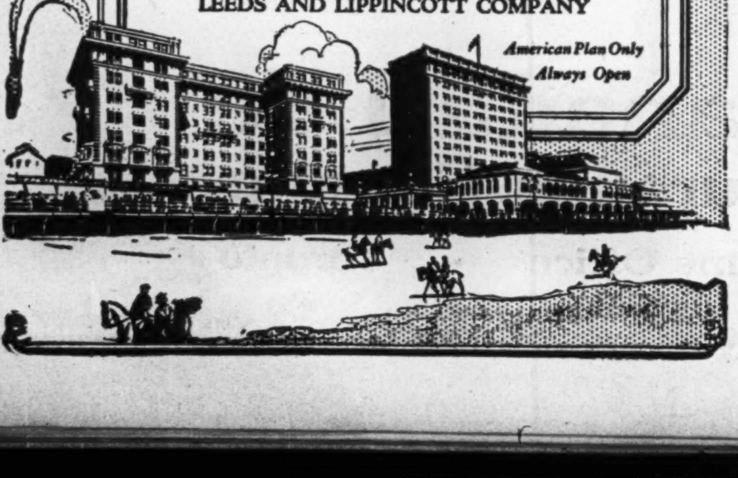
Dominion Textile Company
LIMITED

Manufacturers of
COTTON FABRIC

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

ALCO-METER SERVICE
tells you exactly how much
MAPLE LEAF
ANTI-FREEZE
ALCOHOL
you require in the radiator of your car to keep it from freezing.
At all leading garages, service and filling stations.
Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Limited
MONTREAL
Distributing Warehouses
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

Hospitable, Homelike
CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
In the very center of things
On the Beach and the Boardwalk
Illustrated folder and rates on request
LEEDS AND LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
American Plan Only
Always Open



Utilities

'PEG ELECTRIC CO. PUTS TREASURY IN STRONG SHAPE

Dividend Prospects for the Common Shares More Favorable Now

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The successful refinancing of Winnipeg Electric Railway is regarded as strengthening the company's preferred and common shares from the standpoint of dividends. The preferred shares have sold down to a level which indicated that some investors were not thoroughly convinced that the regular 7 per cent. annual disbursement could be maintained, although at no time were interests close to the company willing to admit that there was any doubt of the continuance of the dividend. Common shareholders have not been getting any dividend return at all.

The reason was that the company's financial position made it inadvisable to continue dividends. The amounts earned on the common stocks were needed in the treasury.

The new financing pays up all the current liabilities that have been incurred for various extensions, and gives the company further capital to meet additional demands. In addition some $2,488,410 of the bonds of the new issue will remain in the treasury to be sold when new capital is required.

It is believed here that prospects for common dividends have been greatly enhanced, and it would not be surprising if the common shares were put on a moderate dividend basis in 1925.

There are some excellent power contracts in prospect in the Winnipeg area, and in addition to new contracts the power load of the company is gradually increasing because of improvement in business conditions.

About one-fourth of the $6,000,000 issue of Winnipeg Electric Railway bonds were sold in Canada, the remainder going to the United States market. The issue was placed by a syndicate composed of Nesbitt, Thomson and Company in Canada, and Spencer, Trask and Company, E. H. Rollins and Sons, and Kissel, Kinnicutt and Company in the United States.

The issue put about a little over $2,000,000 of new money in the company's treasury, which is being utilized to retire current indebtedness for capital expenditures, and for working capital, etc. The former general mortgage issue amounting to $3,250,000, which had been brought out about a year ago, will be redeemed next spring at 101½.

The new issue consists of $6,000,000 of thirty-year mortgage bonds, due 1954. Ahead of the issue will rank $4,355,000 of prior lien bonds, while £900,000 of sterling bonds rank equally with the present issue.

The issue was offered at 94½ to yield over 6.40 per cent.

The circular offering the issue points out that over 53 per cent. of the net earnings from operation are derived from electric and gas utilities alone, which, together with other income, are in excess of total interest charges, including this issue. By control of the Manitoba Power Company, through majority stock ownership, this company is assured a substantial amount of power for its present and future requirements. The system connected load increased from 105,576 h.p. in 1920 to 186,450 h.p. as of August 31, 1924, or over 76 per cent. Surplus earnings since January, 1916, together with maintenance and depreciation, aggregating in excess of $8,000,000, have been invested in the company's properties. The company is paying dividends regularly on $3,000,000 7 per cent. preferred stock.

D.U.R. Plans May Make It Big Bus Operator

MONTREAL.—Discussion on Detroit United centres in the possibility of the company making a successful switch from electric railway to bus service as the principal source of its revenue.

Viewing events to date in the Michigan motor bus field, and considering also the plans now being worked out, there is a considerable likelihood that Detroit United may recoup its waning bus field and became the largest passenger carrier in the state.

Company's plans, as disclosed by negotiations with the state Public-Utilities Commission, include purchase and consolidation of existing bus lines and establishment of new routes on trunk line highways in Southern Michigan. Should the company obtain all the bus franchise it seeks, it will be in control of the major portion of the bus routes out of Detroit.

The Utilities Commission has been asked to approve an issue of $2,000,000 of second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds at 75 cents on the dollar to finance purchase of bus lines and to improve electric lines a subsidiary company known as the People's Motor Coach Co., having already been chartered for operation of bus lines. This company is said to have paid $175,000 for the White Star Bus Line which operates between Detroit, Flint, and Port Huron, and has also acquired the Wolverine Transit Co., which operates 10 buses between Detroit and Mt. Clemens. These buses are carrying about 3,000 passengers daily.

The new company intends to establish through service between large urban centres. Under existing conditions, passengers desiring to make trips of several hundred miles through the state are required to make many changes.

B.C. Electric Spends $5,000,000 on Plants

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company is spending about $5,000,000 during the present year on power plant extensions and equipment. At their Stave Falls plant a fifth generator will be installed, and the four existing generators will be rewound, increasing the capacity of the plant from 32,000 to 55,000 k.w., due to the increased head of the water since the dam was raised. The cost of this work will be about $1,000,000, and it is expected to be completed sometime during the present month.

For an additional plant on the Alouette Lake, near Stave Lake, about $750,000 is being spent in 1924, and $385,000 in 1925, to complete the development. The power plant, which will be situated at the mouth of a tunnel between Alouette Lake and Stave Lake, will generate 9,000 k.w.

BRAZILIAN SHARES QUICKLY RECOVER GROUND THEY LOST

Stories of Revolt Discounted by the Action of Milreis

The uneasy feeling over Brazilian Traction shares, due to the fresh political disturbances and new revolt in that country did not maintain its grip on the market for any great length of time. The action of milreis, which showed material strength, was accepted as an indication that there has been considerable exaggeration in reports of trouble among the sailors on the warships, with the result that the stock is back around the year's high of over 53. At 50, to where it sagged on the news of the fresh revolt, the return was 8 per cent. The abundance of funds available for investment led to close scrutiny of stocks, and this doubtless focused considerable attention on Brazilian. To many the outlook for the company is excellent. It is stated that so long as exchange keeps above 9 the dividend is assured. It is now above 11. Besides, there is a possibility that the country will accept the British fiscal commission's suggestions. If this is done, exchange will be materially strengthened. That this is important to the company is evidenced by the fact that a one cent advance in the price of milreis means a million dollars to Brazilian Traction. This is due to the fact that the great bulk of the company's earnings are payable in milreis, while most of their purchases are made in Canada, which means that milreis must be changed into dollars to pay for these, as well as take care of the dividend requirements of the company. Back before the war, when exchange was normal, the shares sold around $100 on a six per cent. basis. Earnings at present are around 6 per cent. in Canadian funds, with every indication that these will materially increase almost immediately. There has been a constant pouring back of earnings into development. Since its inception, about $65,000,000 has been put back. This was done from accumulated earnings and also by a temporary suspension of dividends. Of this, it is estimated that $4,000,000 went into investments, $7,200,000 in redemption of bonds for sinking funds, while cash on hand at present is about $7,500,000. Increased earnings are to be expected from the Parahyba River development, now near completion, the first unit of which was put into operation about July. The second unit is ready, and this will give an additional 50,000 k.v.a., or its equivalent of about 67,000 h.p. The total capacity of the new development will be about 140,000 h.p. The previous plants of the company were not sufficient to supply the increasing demand, but its capacity with the new development will be sufficient for some time to come. This means increased earnings. If, however, there should be a demand for more than the present supply of power, there are many good water sites available. The new power is being developed at reasonable cost. A new steam plant has been completed in Rio de Janeiro which will be available for emergencies, and one may soon be built at Sao Paulo. The telephone branch of the business is growing rapidly, the only difficulty being to keep up with the demand.

Barcelona Breaks on News of Revolt

As the pressure eased on Brazilian, following the conclusion that the reports of the new Brazil revolt were not to be taken too seriously, attention turned to Barcelona, another of Canada's big foreign utility ventures, following the development of trouble in Spain. Here also revolutionary disturbances have made their appearance. The exact nature of these is not yet known. It is just a little disheartening to Barcelona shareholders who have waited a long time for the improvement in the market position to have a revolt come along and nip in the bud the first real movement that has been under way in some time. Barcelona has just come through a drastic readjustment of its capital stock, carried out with the idea of placing the shares in a better position. With the co-operation of the shareholders this was quite successfully put through, only to have this fresh trouble make its appearance. Barcelona's big income is from power sales, and, of course, any outbreak that will have a tendency to tie up the wheels of commerce is bound to have a serious effect on the earnings of the various utilities.

The Laurentide Company
Limited

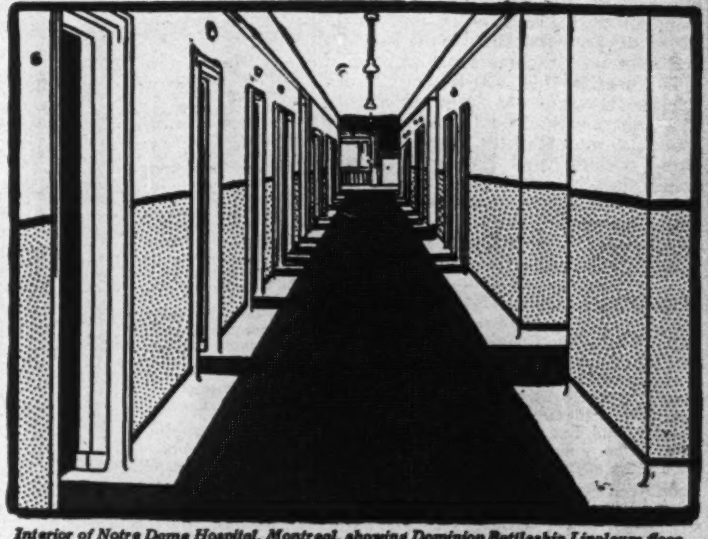
Manufacturers of
Ground Wood - Sulphite Pulp
Wood Boards and Newsprint Paper

GRAND'MERE :: QUEBEC

Belgo-Canadian Paper Company
Limited

Manufacturers of
Groundwood, Sulphite Pulp and
Newsprint Paper

MILLS AT
SHAWINIGAN FALLS, QUE.



Interior of Notre Dame Hospital, Montreal, showing Dominion Battleship Linoleum floor.

Battleship Linoleum
—a permanent floor

DURABILITY, restful quiet and walking comfort are recognized features of Dominion Battleship Linoleum. Thick and tough, it is impervious to the wear of pounding boot-heels or the weight of heavy furniture. It is moisture-proof, too, and being devoid of seams or cracks, presents no cleaning problem. All the dirt is surface dirt, easily and quickly brushed away — and at little cost for janitor service.

Dominion Battleship Linoleum is naturally germicidal, a health-promoting feature eagerly sought in public buildings of all kinds but particularly in schools and hospitals.

There is never any question of replacement when you lay a Dominion Battleship floor. It becomes an integral part of the building itself, taking the jar and noise out of walking. Upkeep costs are negligible with this fine floor. The occasional use of a reliable floor wax keeps it bright and fresh as new.

DOMINION OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM CO. LIMITED
MADE IN CANADA
MONTREAL

Made in four standard shades—brown, green, terra cotta and grey. Special colors for large contracts. Send to-day for free samples and literature.

Dominion
BATTLESHIP
Linoleum

Made by
Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum
Company - - Limited
MONTREAL

OTTAWA-MONTREAL POWER

A vote of ratepayers was taken in Hawkesbury on the question of granting an exclusive ten-year franchise for light and power to the Ottawa-Montreal Power Company. The result was a verdict for the agreement.

The Ottawa-Montreal Power Company is the one which some months ago acquired the business of the Hawkesbury Light and Power Company and the Western Quebec Power Company and merged them with a view to making extensions and improvements to the service.

THE ROYAL BANK BUDGET BOOK

The Measure of Your Income

DEALING chiefly with other people's money, men give unlimited time and effort to the wise administration of business, while attention to their own affairs is often casual, and sometimes even careless.

You sell your time, efforts and abilities, from which a profit is due you. Your "overhead" is the cost of living and your savings alone represents your profit.

Our booklet, "The Measure of Your Income," and our Budget Book will help you to increase your personal profits. Ask for a copy.

The Royal Bank of Canada

S428

CRUISE
to summer skies

Halcyon days aship and ashore following one another in an ever-alluring panorama of beauty. Fascinating cities spread their treasures for the discerning eye. Superb ships offer the acme of comfort to happy voyagers.

In the Mediterranean

White Star liner *Adriatic*, sailing from New York, Jan. 7 and Feb. 26. Red Star liner *Lapland*, Jan. 17 and Mar. 8. Back in New York 46 days later.

Itinerary: Madeira, Gibraltar (Algeciras), Algiers, Monaco, Naples, Athens, Constantinople, Haifa (for Holy Land), Alexandria (for Egypt and the Nile). 12,164 miles.

In the West Indies

Over 25 years specialized experience in West Indies cruises.

White Star liner *Megantic*, specially constructed for tropical cruising, from New York Jan. 22 and Feb. 25. Returning in 30-31 days.

Itinerary: Havana, Santiago, Haiti, Kingston, Panama Canal, Cartagena, Curaçao, La Guaira, Port of Spain, Barbados, Fort de France, St. Thomas, San Juan, Nassau. 6,492 miles.

For complete information apply to Cruise Department, 41 King St. East, Toronto, McGill Bldg., Montreal, our offices elsewhere or any authorized steamship agent.

RED STAR LINE
WHITE STAR–DOMINION LINE

Canadian Paperboard Company Limited
Largest Manufacturers of Paperboard in Canada.
Mills at Montreal, P.Q., Campbellford, Ont., Frankford, Ont.
HEAD OFFICE: 2 Seigneurs Street MONTREAL

Pulp and Paper

PULP AND PAPER COMPANIES PLANT COUNTLESS TREES

Work of Abitibi and Other Companies is Highly Commended

There has been evident in the present year a very gratifying tendency both on the part of the Canadian governments and the large interests which are exploiting the Canadian forests, towards extending the practices of reforestation. Experts are agreed that ultimate exhaustion of the Canadian woods, gigantic as they are, however remote, can, in a consideration of the present manner of denudation, be only definitely offset by planting new trees to replace those cut down each year. It is in a widening conviction of this, and a realization that the preservation of the source of one of Canada's greatest industries must be effected at any cost, that the movement towards reforestation is gaining ground, says the Agricultural and Industrial Progress bulletin of the C. P. R.

Whilst the annual work in this connection does not yet anything like approximate the toll which is taken of the forests each year, a valuable commencement has been made and a sure foundation laid. The most active agents in this work have naturally been the governments, nearly all provinces which contain commercial forests and have therefore, forest departments, having established nurseries and entered upon tree planting to various extents. The provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, are all doing an excellent work in this regard, whilst the prairie provinces are efficiently being looked after by the federal government.

Paper Companies Do Good Work

A valuable work which is being extended is done in this connection by the pulp and paper companies of the Dominion. There are more than fifteen such companies which now have foresters for forest research, nursery work, and tree-planting. Nurseries have been established on many limits and thousands of acres of cut-over lands have been reseeded. Some organizations have gone the length of sending their men to Europe to study continental methods and consult with the best known authorities on the subject of reforestation.

The nurseries of the province of Ontario have expanded until they have a capacity of several million transplants annually, with the result that several municipalities and countless individual farmers have become interested in replanting their areas. A co-operative arrangement between the municipality and the province provides that the province will undertake the planting and management where the municipality purchases the land. and about twenty-five municipalities have taken advantage of this.

Education and Instruction

Quebec has its government forest nursery, with a capacity of about five million trees, distributing to private owners of forest lands, educational bodies, towns, etc., which is carrying on a very valuable work. During the year the sum of $25,000 was set aside by the provincial government for the establishment of a bureau of forest research to study the greater growth of trees by natural and artificial methods.

New Brunswick has but recently made a start on the work of reforestation, but is progressing rapidly. Activities for the past couple of years have centred about the provincial university, where a parcel of land was set apart for the purpose, and seed beds set out. This fall forest reseeding experiments were commenced on one hundred acres of burned timber lands burned over during the summer. These operations are under the direction of the Federal Forest Service. which has been conducting similar work elsewhere in the province.

As an up-to-date example of what is being done by the large pulp and paper concerns of the Dominion, the season's work of the Abitibi Company, which commenced replanting operations a year ago, may be recorded. This year the company has set out 123.500 trees of three and four years old, grown in its nurseries. The species planted were: White Spruce, 20,000 four years old; Norway Spruce, 55,000 four years old; Jack Pine, 31,900 three years old; and Scotch Pine, 6,000 three years old.

ABITIBI WOULD NOT HAVE NEW MILL SOON

Additional Paper Would Come on Market About 1927—Go Ahead With Power

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—L. R. Wilson, president of Abitibi Power and Paper Company, returned to Montreal the other day after a ten days' tour of inspection of the company's properties in Northern Ontario. He went North particularly to look into the company's planned power development at the Long Sault.

It is planned to get this work under way as early as possible in the spring, and to have power ready for delivery early in 1926. About 30,000 h.p. can be developed at this site, which is owned by fee simple by the company. Some of this power is required for the company's purposes at present plant at Iroquois Falls, and it is proposed, as has already been intimated, to use the remainder to run additional newsprint machines, which will be installed.

It is still undecided as to how much additional newsprint capacity will go in. That will depend upon the amount of power that will be available after the present needs of the company are filled, but the additional capacity should add 300 tons a day, anyway, to the company's present output of a little over 500 tons a day.

Abitibi has the timber holdings to carry the additional enterprise, it is stated. It controls under lease from the Ontario government about 4,500 square miles, and owns a small acreage outright. It is one of the largest buyers of pulpwood in Canada and purchases about 50 per cent. of its requirements from farmers and pulpwood dealers in Northern Ontario.

The company's directors feel that by the time the plant is completed that there will be a better market for newsprint. The mill probably would not produce before 1927.

FUTURE OF PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Some Conclusions Drawn From Report of Pulpwood Commission

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL. — The province of New Brunswick has, during the past three years, exported to the United States much more pulpwood than it has consumed in pulp or paper manufacture at home. At the present time it is quite likely that the amount of New Brunswick's pulpwood that is manufactured into the finished product in mills within the province is greater than the amount that has been exported, but this is only a recent growth.

New Brunswick, more than any other province, has gotten into the hands of large American consumers of pulpwood, who have bought up large tracts of land to supply their own material for their American mills. About one-third of the land that is owned outright by the various companies and individuals, is in the hands of American interests. This amounts to about 1,300 square miles. In addition to this the American interests in licensed lands are very heavy, and it is presumably the case that many of the so-called Canadian corporations owning land have a large amount of American capital interested in them.

Some of the U. S. A. Companies

One of the large owners of New Brunswick pulpwood lands is the St. Croix Paper Company. This is an American company with a mill located at Woodland, Maine, on the American side of the international boundary of the St. Croix River. It owns about 176,000 acres of land on the Canadian side of the International boundary and owns several water powers on the St. Croix, which it has developed to an amount of about 20,000 h.p. The actual investment in Canada is in excess of $7,000,000, and, while it has disbursed millions of dollars to Canadian citizens in wages and under contracts, as it pointed out before the royal commission on pulpwood last year, it has carried on its manufactcring operations in the State of Maine, using Canada merely as the source of raw wood.

The Pejebscot Paper Company is another Maine corporation owning 67,000 acres of pulpwood land on the south shore of the province of New Brunswick, bordering on the Bay of Fundy. Its operations in Canada consist only of logging and, of course, this has necessitated a large investment. It has constructed numerous permanent dams on streams leading to its loading point in the Bay of Fundy, and at these points has erected wharves and loading and unloading facilities. It also has built substantial townsites on Grand Salmon River, and given employment to some three to five hundred men in Canada. But even more important are its pulp and paper operations, which are carried on entirely in the United States.

International's Big Holdings

The International Paper Company owns a large amount of land in New Brunswick. Through its subsidiary, it owns outright nearly 200,000 acres of land, and has erected a rossing mill and various river improvements. The International Paper Company has negotiated with the New Brunswick government for the establishment of a pulp and paper mill, but has not been able to make arrangements to get the power supply that it requires, and for that reason has not gone ahead with this development. The present prospects for the development are not very bright in view of the avowed policy of the New Brunswick government to carry on publicly-owned development of the water powers in the province.

The Penobscot Development Company is another company getting about 5,000 cords a year of wood in New Brunswick.

The Hollingsworth-Whitney Company has large pulp and paper mills in Maine, and owns in fee simple about 60,000 acres in New Brunswick, in addition to its large holdings in Nova Scotia. They have made no attempt to use these lands as yet. They purchased 200,000 acres of their total in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick from the Bank of Montreal, receiver of the Davidson Lumber Mfg. Company. The company declares that it could not put a mechanical pulp mill in Canada as there is not sufficient power on any of the properties or in any locality sufficiently near to the mill.

Realizing the very unsatisfactory situation that New Brunswick is shipping yearly to the United States enough pulpwood to supply a much larger pulp and paper industry, the question might be asked as to why the industry has not developed further in New Brunswick. One reason, of course, is this very fact that the pulpwood can be so easily exported to mills long established in Maine, New Hampshire, and other New England States. Another reason is the fact that New Brunswick has not a large amount of power. The Royal Commission on pulpwood reported that "a beginning has been made in the manufacture of paper in the province and the increased production of paper only waits for more adequate supply of power." It also pointed out that unless the consumption of wood for lumber and laths could be seriously curtailed, it was doubtful if the consumption of pulp could be materially increased.

The commission stated that if additional power becomes available, it is a certainty that production of groundwood pulp will be increased, and this apparently is a most pressing economic need to-day.

If plans for development of New Brunswick power resources, as worked out in a comprehensive scheme of development and transmission by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, are brought to successful fruition, there is every hope that production of groundwood pulp will materially increase, and that the complete cycle in the manufacture to paper or other finished products of wood fibre will be attained. In this manner a greater proportion of the wood ground in the province would be utilized to sustain home industries than is possible under the conditions that at present prevail.

One of a series of articles. See article on Nova Scotia in THE FINANCIAL POST of October 31, 1924.

PROPOSE PULP PLANT FOR B. C.

VICTORIA, B.C.—A proposal is under consideration for the establishment of a pulp plant at Port Alberni and to develop hydro-electric energy at Stamp Falls and Grand Central Lake.

FRASER PULP AND PAPER

Fraser Pulp and Lumber Co., owned by the same shareholders as Fraser Companies, but having no connection, sold its large timber holdings in Nova Scotia for several millions and is now being wound up and its assets distributed. Fraser Companies is doing one of the largest pulp and lumber businesses in Eastern Canada, and this year is extending its operations considerably including the construction of a new mill on the Quisibis.

INTERNATIONAL AND RIORDON

OTTAWA.—Though the International Paper Company is considering the possibility of acquiring the Riordon properties, it has as yet neither decided to do so nor settled any basis for their purchase, according to a telegram received to-day by The Ottawa Journal from A. R. Braustein, president of the company, in New York.

"This is the whole story up to date," the telegram concludes.

TRUST or LOAN COMPANY
Position wanted with Trust or Loan Company or Investment Department of Insurance Company, or other Financial Institution. Familiar with values of farm, city or town property and also soil and local conditions in the greater part of the three Prairie Provinces. Nineteen years' practical experience as Inspector and Manager. References former employers. Box 18, Financial Post, Winnipeg or Toronto.

20 YEARS TO BUILD!

The quality of a building organization is inevitably reflected in the results it achieves, and no owner can do better than place his operation in the custody of an organization that has taken twenty years to build.

THOMPSON-STARRETT
Company, Limited
Building Construction

Build,
FOR CERTAINTY
You cannot go wrong with Structural Steel. Other construction work involving the handling of mixing ingredients requires a vast amount of close over-seeing. Structural Steel allows of no mistakes in construction.
Booklet on request. Address Dept. L.
MacKINNON Steel COMPANY LIMITED
Steel Plate & Structural Work,
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company, Limited
Toronto - Montreal - Ottawa

BEST THAT'S MADE IN EVERY GRADE
SEAMAN KENT COMPANY LIMITED
Largest Producers of Hardwood Flooring in the British Empire
WALLACE AVE. - TORONTO - PHONE JUNCTION 1460
Factories: Meaford, West Lorne and Renfrew Ont
Warehouses: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, and Edmonton
Hardwood Flooring in
Beech, Birch, Maple and Oak
Hardwood Lumber
Floor Finishes
SEAMAN-KENT HARDWOOD FLOORING

5% Interest Return

INVEST YOUR SAVINGS
in a 5% DEBENTURE of The Great West Permanent Loan Company
SECURITY
Paid-up Capital $2,414,663.00
Reserves 1,100,000.00
Assets 6,184,420.00
HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG
Branches: Toronto, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, Edinburgh, Scotland.

CPTC

"All in Her Own Care"

SOLE Executrix under her husband's will! Well may she feel a tender pride at such a mark of his loving confidence. But there will be weary days for her, when she will long for other judgment than her own—when, without doubt, she will follow other judgment than her own, and perhaps with disastrous consequences.

Even more than confidence she wants protection.

Protection from care—executorship is a heavy burden upon her inexperience.

And protection from loss—profitable management of her property requires greater business ability than hers. Moreover, she will be an older woman then. Save her later years from care and anxiety—by naming The Canada Permanent Trust as your Executor, you assure her a competence, without effort, anxiety, or danger of loss.

This Company is ably equipped for the work. It will never fail the woman whose future is your first care.

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST CO.
Paid-up Capital One Million Dollars
Toronto Street, Toronto.
Manager Ontario Branch - A. E. HESSIN

News of the Mines for the Investor

We have the best information on QUEBEC RAND LTD. We will gladly furnish data on these promising Rouyn properties.

BEAUVAIS & CO., LTD.
Members Montreal Mining Exchange
Main 3022
120 St. James St.
Montreal

Fred A. Day, B.C.L.
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
Specializing in Mining and Mining Corporation law. Cable Address FADAY.
1402 C.P.R. Building, Toronto

ROUYN
Mining Claims for Sale
Easy Terms to Quick Buyers
Imperial Securities Co., Reg'd
164 St. James Street, Montreal.
Telephone Main 6470.

WINTEMUTE & CO.
MINING BROKERS
Members Montreal Mining Exchange
CANADA LIFE BLDG.
MONTREAL

Koontz, Hickey & Co.
MINING SECURITIES
Bought - Sold - Quoted
We would be glad to furnish information on the securities of any mining company, upon request.
Adel. 6200-6400.
Royal Bank Building, Toronto.

W. M. Forrest Draper Dobie
FORREST, DOBIE & CO.
STOCK BROKERS
Specialists in Mining
Phone: Adelaide 0411.
207 BAY STREET. TORONTO

KIELY & SMITH
Mining Brokers Bond Dealers
C. P. R. BUILDING, TORONTO.
Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange. One of the oldest and most reliable Mining Houses.
Established 1906.

DON ROUYN
Gold Mines Ltd.
Exceptionally well-placed holdings in the rich, new Rouyn fields.
Send for FREE MAP of the ROUYN and full information. Stock now offering.
St. Lawrence Finance Corporation
412 Dom. Express Bldg., Montreal.

F. C. Sutherland & Co.
Members Standard Stock Exchange
Direct private wires to New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.
Correspondence Solicited.
King Edward Hotel Bldg., Toronto

Crown Reserve
Dome
Lake Shore
McIntyre
Teck-Hughes

HAVE you heard the latest news from these mines?

GIBSON'S FORTNIGHTLY MINING REVIEW

contains up-to-the-minute reports on development progress at the leading properties and also analyzes its probable effect on the stock market.

Write for your copy to-day.

Homer L. Gibson
AND COMPANY
Bank of Hamilton Bldg.
TORONTO

Asbestos-like Fibre Found in Iron Range

Commenting on THE FINANCIAL POST'S recent special featuring the asbestos industry in Canada, the Fort William Times Journal recalls an interesting geological feature of the Atikokan iron range and the appearance of an asbestos-like material. It says:

At the time when the tunnel was driven through the heart of the hill on the Atikokan iron range, examination of the rocks through which the tunnel passed showed in places a curious serpentine-like formation, pieces of which could hardly be distinguished, at first glance, from true asbestos, and it was only when attempt was made to break the rock up into the fibre that the difference was seen. It seemed as if the rock in question was possibly a form which serpentine assumed in the process of transformation into asbestos. It would be interesting to know whether there have been any other traces found of asbestos-like mineral in that iron range, which is a somewhat unique formation, cropping up in the midst of older series of rocks.

HOLDERS OF MINE SHARES WAIT FOR MARKET TO GO UP

Lots of Prospective Sellers With But Few Buyers Keep List Weak

Well posted mining people seem agreed that the position of the mining market is a strong one. Prices are not regarded as being high, except in the case of some of the dividend payers; the industry was never in a stronger position or making better progress, while good stocks are quite scarce. The public has been out of the mining market for some considerable time, they say, and thus they explain the quiet market. However, this statement requires considerable qualifying to make it fit in with the steady accumulation of mining shares that has been going on. The public has been in the market in a quiet way. There has been no real active participation and it is doubtful if there will be any until shares are selling at higher levels. The reason for this is that most everyone interested in mining shares loaded up when the shares were selling at low levels with the result that to-day the great bulk of the holders are in a position of being sellers instead of buyers. In other words, the heavy accumulation made stocks scarce and only fresh buying which will carry stocks to higher levels will bring about a change in the situation. The market during the week has had a few little flurries, but nothing of a spectacular nature. There was no significance attached to any of the moves.

Atlas

Atlas shares have moved up around 7½ cents compared with a year's low of 3¾. This is a Shining Tree proposition which like many other operations in that camp, has made little progress to date. The rise in the shares is based on a report that equipment for sinking operations has been purchased and operations are to resume. This camp got a rather severe jolt this week when the option on Westree was dropped. This camp needed a good consistant operation to try it out and it was thought that the Backus-Miller people might provide this. It is stated that new plans to finance the property are in hand.

Beaver-Kirkland Gold

Beaver shares are interested in the movement in Kirkland Lake Gold shares, because of its large holdings of common and preferred shares. Beaver's own property is closed. On the Kirkland Lake the shaft is down about 1,500-ft and will be carried to 1,600 which is to be made an exploratory level for extensive lateral work. It is believed that at this point the operations will pick up the extension of the rich Teck-Hughes veins.

Coniagas-Coniaurum

Coniagas is reported as already at work on the Porcupine Grande property in Whitney Township, Porcupine. Excellent results were achieved by diamond drill on this property and it is likely, that after checking the cores, Coniagas will proceed to open up these bodies by lateral work. In the meantime the Coniaurum, Coniaga's other company operating Newray-Goldale property are making good progress in crosscutting. It is expected that any day now the work on the 1,000-ft. level will cut an ore body indicated by diamond drill on the Newray.

Crown Reserve

Accumulation of Crown Reserve continues fairly steady since the announcement was made that the finances for the erection of a mill had been secured. Since the deal was made the stock has moved up to 54 from around 49.

Porcupine-Davidson

Little is heard of the Porcupine-Davidson dispute. There is a feeling abroad that a compromise is possible which would keep the matter from the courts and further adverse publicity. The latter fact is perhaps the important one, because of its hurtful influence on British mining funds contemplating investment in Canadian mines.

Goldale-Newray

The recent flurry in Goldale, when the shares sold up to 22, following the brisk move in Newray has subsided. The shares are now selling around 18½. The announcement was made that Goldale will not distribute its Coniaurum shares to shareholders, but would keep them in its treasury.

Hattie

Hattie shares have shown some strength of late. There have been the usual rumors about new financing, some say London and some say New York. Another report said to have caused the rise was that diamond drilling close to Hattie boundary on the Clifford had encountered an excellent ore body. The latest rumor about financing is that the deal with New York involves control. It is rather difficult for Hattie to finance with so much stock out and the market in such a position. On the other hand, mining people hold to the view that the company will make little progress until there is a drastic reorganization.

Hunton

Two diamond drills are reported at work on the Hunton.

S. Keora

South Keora management is shaft sinking. The proposal is to follow out the recommendations made by Jos. Houston, consulting engineer.

Lakeside

There seems to be a steady interest in Lakeside Lorrain, judging by the steady accumulation of shares around 10 cents. Fair progress is reported as being made on the property.

Lorrain Consolidated

Lorrain Consolidated is expected to announce any day now, its plans to ship ore. The president announced some time ago that it was expected that the company would be a steady producer by fall.

Night-Hawk

An official announcement of Night Hawk's refinancing plans has not been issued as yet. It is understood that $300,000 in preferred shares will be issued.

Ophir

Ophir has strengthened again, leading to the belief that the deal which has been on tap for the property for some time is again near the consummation point.

Teck-Hughes

Teck-Hughes has been weaker of late. This is doubless due to the decline in production. Milling on this property is a secondary consideration at present, the main effort being concentrated in sinking the new shaft.

Lorrain Seems Unable to Stir Market With Its Varied News

Sensational Finds or Constructive Features Are Greeted the Same Way—England a Steady Buyer of the Shares of the Camp

No mining camp in Northern Ontario since the sensational early days of Cobalt, has been the subject of so much important news in a year's time as has South Lorrain. Important moves and developments have followed one another in quick succession, culminating with the most recent advent, the running of the first train into the camp. The astounding fact about all these announcements is that they have failed, each in its turn, to influence the market one iota. Spectacular finds on the Keeley, developments the like of which sent Cobalt wild in the early days, with Mining Corporation following in a lesser degree, then Trout Lake's rich discoveries and then it was announced that the railway would be built. This meant the saving of huge sums to the operators in transportation costs and will save some of the companies, notably Mining Corp. and Trout Lake, the cost of a mill. Now the railway is operating, but the market has failed to register these developments. The brokers' explanation is that the public was loaded with stocks long before these developments and they were, therefore, not in a position to take advantage of them. It is a fact that what spectacular buying there has been in these issues, all came from England. In fact Lorrain, so far, is an English camp. Keeley and Canadian Lorrain were financed by the same English group. Mining Corporation and Trout Lake by another. These include the producers. New producers include Lorrain Consolidated and Wettlauffer, U. S. controlled.

Everett Will Not Start Until Next Year

Everett shareholders have approved of the proposal of the directors to sell the balance of the treasury shares at a discount not to exceed 90 per cent., which means that they are not to be below 10 cents. Tenders for diamond drilling were considered, but the prices were regarded as being too high and the matter was left in abeyance. It is not expected that operations will be resumed on the property until on in February or March.

Argonaut Will Go on With New Power Line

Argonaut directors have approved of the plan for a new power line to provide the company with ample power for its operation at Larder Lake. Contracts for the necessary equipment will be placed at once and the new line completed as soon as possible.

Keeley Opened Up 32-ft. Drift of 800-ounce Ore

Keeley's October production was 126,454 ounces of silver, 22,494 pounds of cobalt, compared with 125,105 ounces and 23,278 pounds in September. During the month a shoot of ore 32 ft. long averaging 800 ounces over two inches was opened up in Wood's vein at the ninth (or 620 ft.) level. In addition, a very short shoot of high grade ore averaging 1,000 ounces per ton, over a width of four inches was developed in No. 16 vein, this ore being 75 ft. west of the high grade shoot discovered in the same vein during August. Dr. J. McIntosh Bell, managing director, announces that an extensive scheme of exploration is in progress.

International Nickel's Surplus Up $500,000

International Nickel net income for six months ending Sept. 30, shows considerable improvement over a year ago, the totals being, 1923, $1,127,163; 1924, $1,434,733. Earnings were materially higher as will be seen by the table below, but other income fell off, while general expense and tax allowance were both up. Assets are a half million dollars higher as of Sept. 30, as compared with March 31, numerous small changes in liquid assets accounting for this, current liabilities are slightly lower, while surplus stands at $11,277,920 an increase from $10,749,841. The profit and loss figures compared:

	1924 6 Mos., Sept. 30	1923 6 Mos., Sept. 30
Earnings	$ 1,688,980	$ 1,273,714
Other	85,670	118,313
Total	1,774,649	1,392,027
Gen. Exp.	193,732	183,965
Taxes	146,185	80,900
Net income	1,434,732	$ 1,127,162
Deprec.	584,735	580,894
Shut Down Exp.	54,541	49,943
Profits	795,456	496,324
Pref. Div.	267,378	267,378
Bal.	528,078	228,946
Surplus	$11,277,919	*$10,749,842

*As of March 31, 1924.

It is understood that the third quarter earnings were equal to 18c. a common share.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN T.O.B. MANAGEMENT

English Interests Responsible —Mill Heads and Assays Don't Check

A change in management of Tough-Oakes-Burnside has been made. B. W. McDougall steps out and Allan Stuart takes control. It is likely that Maurice Summerhayes will be engaged as consulting engineer. English interests sent Stuart, a South African engineer, to make an examination. His report was evidently unfavorable because the English interests insisted that he be placed in charge. This is the second change in management in a year. Mr. Thomas, an old Cornish engineer was in charge when the Canadian company took control. Mr. Stuart is said to have had a wide South African experience, but Canadian experience has been that English engineers require at least two years' seasoning before they can he regarded as qualified to handle the complex geology of Northern Ontario, which all agree is totally different from anything they have seen. To date the mill run at Tough-Oakes has failed to check with assay results. Pres. Judge Phippen issued the following statement after the directors met:

"As a result of preliminary stoping operations some 10,000 tons of ore were broken during the period June 1 to October 31. Much valuable information concerning the nature of the orebodies has been obtained, but the milling results to date do not confirm development assays previously reported by the management to the board. It has been found that in some of the orebodies stoped, further internal developments will be necessary before a valuable valuation of the orebodies can be ascertained.

"Milling operations were commenced on September 22, and up to the end of October the ore treated indicated a total value of $21,000. As a considerable tonnage of ore has accumulated at the surface and in the stopes, it is proposed to continue milling operations on this ore and also ore broken in the course of development operation. It is estimated that it will take some twelve months' milling to treat this accumulation, the revenue from which is expected to cover the cost of production and contribute towards the cost of completing the proposed development scheme."

Engineer Veins Radiate From a Single Hub

At the Engineer Mine, Atlin, B. C., a concentrator mill has been built and a power plant is being installed which will permit winter operations. Assays running as high as $90,000 to the ton have been obtained from some Engineer mine samples, according to Andrew Sostad, superintendent. He instanced an assayer of Spokane, Wn. finding a specimen running $21,000 a ton. The "hub theory" in regard to ore occurrence in the Engineer Mine which has been raised and which would mean that veins radiated from a hub of ore, Sostad said has been proved.

Castle Preferred Likely to be Called Soon

Castle's next move is expected to be the announcement that the preferred shares will be called. There is $200,000 of this stock outstanding. It cost shareholders 60 cents. They have received a 7 per cent. dividend and are to get $1 when the shares are called. Castle's only other obligation, a payment of $53,000 on account of the old Trethewey, was recently cleared away. It is estimated that Castle is now earning 17½ per cent. on its common.

CUT CONTACT ON CANADIAN

Canadian Lorrain winze on No. 5 vein below the 250-ft. level was completed and drifting on the same vein (at the 350-ft. level) has commenced. The drift easterly on No. 5 vein at the 250-ft. level was extended and a cross-cut to the Keewatin-diabase contact at the same horizon was commenced, says Dr. Mackintosh Bell, in reporting on October operations.

VIPOND PRODUCTION HIGHER

Vipond Consolidated milled 5,098 tons of ore and produced $52,100 worth of bullion, in October, compared with 4,995 tons and $50,500 in bullion for Sept. Developments during the month were generally satisfactory, says Dr. Bell, who adds that No. 13 vein in 405 drift opened up well.

ASBESTOS MINES
LIMITED
MINE AT EAST BROUGHTON, QUE.
Asbestos Cements, and Asbestowall for Plaster a Specialty

HEAD OFFICE:
JACOBS BUILDING - MONTREAL
Sales Office: 342 Madison Avenue, New York
Branch Offices; Paris Hamburg Yokohama

We Will Send You
The Mining Handbook
1924 Edition
Free on request

ARTHUR E. MOYSEY & CO.
LIMITED
PHONE:
ELGIN 5171
242 BAY ST.
TORONTO

The Present Week's Activity
in Mining Shares indicates broader and higher prices. Many stocks now offer profitable opportunities. Inquiries invited.
F. G. OKE & CO.
Members Standard Stock Exchange
34 King St. East, Toronto

HEAVY ACREAGE TAX IS HURTING QUEBEC

Works Against Genuine Prospector, the Best Friend the Province Can Have

The burning topic of the moment in the Quebec gold-field is the acreage tax imposed by the provincial government. A vigorous objection is made to this tax whenever it is discussed by the prospectors and others on whom it bears, and no doubt some of these protests find their way to the ears of the authorities in Quebec responsible for this item in the law, says W. M. Goodwin. Bob Gamble says to drop this tax would make the Quebec field ideal for prospectors. It seems agreed that not only is this fifty cents an acre tax unprecedented in its high rate but, it is felt by many, it discriminates unfairly against the genuine prospector who is trying to develop his claims to the point that will allow of a favorable sale, and favors unduly the speculator possessed of ampler means who may or may not be making an honest effort to prospect his holdings.

A feature of the acreage tax that is now being considered seriously by the mining men and investors concerned and that has not been discussed publicly is the very large amount of money it puts into the hands of the Quebec Bureau of Mines each year. If one considers a township of 100 square miles to be staked and held throughout, the acreage tax will amount to $32,000. This holds true for all practical purposes for the whole township of Rouyn, two-thirds of Boischatel and one-third of Joanne. If one adds to this the considerable areas in Dasserat, Dufresnoy, Destor and Cléricy upon which taxes have been paid or are due shortly, it becomes obvious that the acreage tax in this western end of the belt cannot fall far short of $100,000. This fund, raised by a tax upon the men who are attempting to establish a gold mining industry in the area, is considered by many as a fund held in trust by the government—a fund whose only logical and honest expenditure is in aid of the pioneers who are trying to add these townships to the province's productive area.

The failure of the Quebec government as yet to fix the royalty on gold output is another feature of the law's administration that is causing some concern among those who hope and expect to pay it in the near future. Until the rate is fixed, mining operators must remain in a state of uncertainty, and with an outlook that is made none too rosy when the precedent of the heavy acreage tax is kept in view.

HUNTOON PREDICTION STIRS

Said Canada Will Lead United States in Gold Production by 1927

Reports from London are that the statement of Prof. Huntoon, New York, that Canada's gold production would, by 1927, exceed that of the United States, was read at Wembley when motion pictures of the mines were shown, and caused considerable interest. The smallness of the British share in the Northern Ontario mines was shown and created quite an impression. It is to be noted that there has been a material increase in the British share of mine holdings, which are now over four per cent. of the total.

Base Metal Prices Are Now on the Up Swing

Base metal prices are firming. The trend of copper seems definitely up once more. World zinc stocks are said to be well below the total of the first of the year. Supplies in Europe continue to sink, writes A. J. M. Sharp, foreign correspondent of the American Zinc Institute. British consumers are said to be more dependent to-day than ever on the American supply. Lead prices are holding firm.

DOME'S PRODUCTION

Will Likely be Well Above Four Millions for the Whole Year

Dome's production for 1924 will average better than $355,000 monthly or $4,260,000 for 12 months. The average for the first 6 months was $353,000.

October output was valued at $360,698, compared with $369,032 in August and 390,339 in October of last year. Conditions at the mine are excellent.

WRIGHT-HARGREAVES EARNINGS

Handling 7,000 tons monthly of $15 ore, Wright-Hargreaves is now earning around $105,000 a month. By the end of the first month of the new year, the tonnage of the mill will be doubled. Net profits then should run about 50c. a share.

TO MAKE CARBON DIOXIDE

HALIFAX, N.S.—A plant for the manufacture of carbon dioxide gas, to be used in the refrigeration of fish and for the use of householders and commercial purposes generally, is to be established here. The site for the plant, it is stated, will be in the vicinity of the King's Wharf, where, within the next three years, a school of fisheries is to be established.

SILVER AND OTHER METALS

November—	10	11	12	13
Silver—				
London	—	34	34	34
New York	—	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
Copper	13¾	13¾	—	13¾
Lead	8.65	8.65	—	8.65
Zinc	6.70	6.70	6.75	6.80

Investment Opportunities

Premier Gold Mining Co., Ltd.,
of British Columbia

Rigid Security: $13,500,000 ore reserves.
Earning Power: 42.70%, 1923.
Past Record: In 3½ years has paid back 133% in dividends.
Dividend Rate: 32% annually.

A most attractive mining investment to yield about
14%

Stobie, Forlong & Co.
STOCKS BONDS GRAIN
Second Floor, Reford Building
BAY AND WELLINGTON STS.
TORONTO
HAMILTON KITCHENER
BRANTFORD OSHAWA

Current Events in Banking World

IMPROVING THE PUBLIC ATTITUDE TOWARD BANKS

How Addresses at Bankers' Associations Get Publicity

Local bankers' associations may be employed to get valuable information of an educational value in regard to the banks before the public as well as for the improvement of the members themselves and particularly the younger men. Following is the report of an address by N. R. Craig, to the Bankers' Association at Moose Jaw, as it appeared in the Moose Jaw Times:

In his youth, said Mr. Craig, he did not have much use for a bank, and his first real experience was when he borrowed one hundred dollars which was to put him through a nine months' term, and it did.

He did not care to carry so vast a sum around with him, so he set out to look for a bank. After walking around for a time he saw a sign "The Royal Bank of Canada" and thought it well named, because as he went in and looked around he saw a young gentleman, whom he was sure was the Prince of Wales, as he was quite unconscious of Mr. Craig's presence. This, said the speaker, was the conception of royalty until the present Prince of Wales proved that he was a democrat.

Casting his eyes around the office he saw various signs, such as "Paying Teller" and "Receiving Teller" which meant nothing to him, but at last caught sight of the sign "Collections." Walking up to the wicket he told the clerk that he wished to pay in some money, and was asked, "Whom do you owe?"

He eventually reached the wicket of the "Receiving Teller" and pushed his roll through. He was asked where the deposit slip was, and retreated to a desk where he found various kinds of deposit slips, some red headed and some with no heads at all. He was badly puzzled but chose one of the slips and presented it at the wicket and found that he had made out a Savings Bank slip. He eventually succeeded in completing the transaction to the mutual satisfaction of the clerk and himself, except that he did not receive a receipt for his deposit. He felt worried, but was torn between the temptation of being possibly cheated out of his money, and a reluctance of spending it.

A Good Story

It called to his mind the story of the darkie who had deposited five dollars in a bank and called some time later to draw it out, but was not successful. In relating the occurrence to a friend he said that "the interest done eat it all up." The speaker stated that the last cheque given to his landlady was returned to her marked "N. S. F." He could not understand this and went to the bank clerk who explained to him that "They hadn't money enough to pay it."

The moral of this story was that those in a bank should forsake their blase manner and soften their austerity towards the customers, and create a greater feeling of contentment.

All would agree that banking is the aristocracy of business, and the bankers the aristocrats. It's true, said Mr. Craig, because the ruling passions of the race are love of money. He did not doubt that the passions of the younger men present would be in the order given, but the older ones might reverse the order. Until someone gets a corner in love, money will be paramount and love just a recreation.

Importance of Finance

The foundations of civilization are built upon finance. The mysteries are great to the ordinary man, and "I am just an ordinary man," said the speaker, but the fundamentals are simple. Just as in organic compounds, though the elements are simple the combinations make the difference and the complexity.

The stability of a chemical compound does not depend on the elements of which it is composed. It is subject to temperature, humidity and so with finance.

The younger men should learn the mysteries so that when a farmer comes in to borrow, they may be in a position to expatiate on the various things which have so upset the money market, that though they would be glad to lend him the money he needs, they are entirely out of funds. The would-be borrower would then go away satisfied and give them credit for much wisdom.

Young men should acquaint themselves with the world's history. It is impossible to be a student of political economy, without being a student of the world's history. History repeats itself over and over again.

Canadian Banking System

The Canadian banking system was devised by Hamilton, who presented the message to Congress, and Canada modelled her banks on the system.

The first known attempt to establish a chartered bank in Canada took place 102 years ago. In 1791 an attempt to form a bank was a failure. Another attempt which was more or less frustrated by the American War was made in 1808. A further unsuccessful attempt was made in 1817 after the war, and it was not until 1822 that the scheme met with success, with the establishment of the Bank of Montreal, was closely followed by the founding of the Bank of Quebec and the Bank of Canada.

The education of the people to the use of banks was a slow task. It was easy to get them to borrow money, but harder to get them to use a bank for the distribution of funds. They had great faith in the old stocking, and even when they borrowed from the bank they would not leave the sum borrowed in the bank and draw it out by cheque, but took it all away with them. Gradually, however, they learned that it was better to make use of the bank and pay out the money by cheque and also to deposit their savings in the institution and receive the princely rate of interest paid at that time, which was three per cent., as it is now.

The clearing house between the banks was instituted early in the game, and by the middle of the 19th century banking was in operation much as it is at the present time.

The statement had been made that the government had tried everything else except banking, but actually it was one of the first things the government did try, and it was not a success.

The Maritime provinces — Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island—issued bills, but on finding that those issued by a private institution were quoted at a premium of ten per cent. over theirs, decided to go out of the banking business.

"I suppose," said Mr. Craig, "that you think the banking system is perfect, but I hope that there are some iconoclasts among the younger set."

It took 6,000 years to develop the system of banking, and it is unlikely even with the assistance of so many Scotsmen, that it is yet perfect. If it were, the continual clamor for banking reform would not be heard. It is well to trim the sails to meet the storm, for there must be changes and evolution, and banks must be prepared to meet the people to prevent revolution.

What Banker Needs

Mr. Craig stated that though possibly some might consider he was unorthodox, he believed that the qualities a younger banker should have were first, energy, which means health; second, nerve, based on self-confidence, again based on some fair assumption of knowledge. Thirdly, he should have a little brains. He need not be a Solomon, a Socrates, or a Sir Isaac Newton, for he can get by with a lot of energy and a great deal of nerve.

Fourth, he has got to have a little luck thrown in. These four qualities will enable him to carry out the fifth, which is "to make friends."

Possibly the greatest example of the value of this quality is the Canadian who was Max Aitken. "Once, long ago a man walked in my office," said Mr. Craig, "and handed me a cheque for $15, signed by Max Aitken, and on the back were the letters 'N.S.F.' Yet, after rising a to Knighthood and then to Lord Beaverbrook, he is a power in the empire and his success was due to that one sterling quality. He was able to make friends.

Beware of Golf

He told the younger men that they could not all be Sir John Airds or Sir Edmund Walkers, but they could have the ambition. They could, at least, become branch managers and be respected members of society, as long as they did not become golf addicts.

There were one thousand and one things which a banker must know besides banking. He must be well informed in world matters, in politics, in markets, but must pay primary attention to his chosen business.

SECTION 88 IS A BENEFIT TO PUBLIC

Another Manager Expresses Doubt as to Whether Such Loans Bring a Profit

The view that business conducted under Section 88 of the Bank Act brings little if any profit to the bank when all the costs are considered, is given further support by the manager of a branch in one of the Eastern Ontario cities:

To one who is familiar with the numerous requirements under that section to establish and continue a legal loan, there arise grave doubts of any substantial profit accruing. If a specific monetary value could be accurately determined covering all the clerical work, and also the matters of fire insurance and the periodical inspection of securities, it would be found to offset most, if not all, of the interest collected.

There is no doubt in my mind as to which class of loan I would prefer if given a choice, between one under Section 88 at 7 per cent. and one against government bonds at 6 per cent.

The latter would be by long odds the cleaner, less troublesome and, I consider, more profitable than the former.

Another minor objectionable feature in connection with Section 88 loans is the multiplicity of documents that the customer is required to sign. He gets the impression that he is signing his life away, whether he is or not, and in some cases it is difficult to make him understand their necessity, which has been demonstrated by experience.

Unless particular attention is given the operation of Section 88 accounts by senior officers, in having fresh notes obtained before cheques are honored, there is a daily possibility of impairment of security.

Taken altogether in my humble estimation Section 88 in operation favors the public more than it does the banks, and if some of those of the public who criticize it most, had an opportunity of experiencing the banking end of it, their opinion might change.

The point that Section 88 is a benefit to the public rather than to the banks is one which bank managers might very well make when it is referred to as one of the special privileges which the banks gain under their charter. The assumption that the Bank Act was designed for the benefit of the banks rather than for their customers is one which should be dispelled so far as possible. —J. W. T.

SPANISH PRISONER GAME AGAIN

The old Spanish prisoner game is again on the go. An Oyen, Alberta, resident is the latest to receive an appeal from Spain. As usual, the stake is high, $360,000 is the fortune involved, and the farmer is asked to cable his willingness to help. Then he will be notified of the method or amount of assistance expected. He is promised one-third of the cash.

HOME DIRECTOR HELD TO ACCOUNT FOR MANAGEMENT

Judge Declares C. F. Smith Was Negligent in His Duties

First of the Home Bank directors to be tried, Clarence F. Smith of Montreal was found guilty by Judge Coatsworth on one of the three charges preferred against him—that he did "negligently sign, approve, or concur, in an account containing false or deceptive statements."

After outlining the charges against the accused and finding that the annual statement of the Home Bank of May 31, 1923, was false, the judgment goes on to state that the accused pleaded want of any personal knowledge of the falsity of the statement, and alleged deception by the leading officials of the bank. After his election as a director in June, 1919, his Honor states, the accused attended 54 out of 144 meetings of the board of directors; became a borrower from the bank in September, 1919, and continued to borrow until the debt reached $136,000, apparently fully secured, which was paid off since the suspension.

Three sections of the Bank Act, the judgment continues, throw on the directors the whole responsibility for the management of the bank's business. As required by statute, the directors enacted, promulgated, and had printed, by-laws, and "a most elaborate set of 216 rules and regulations directing the manner in which the officers and branch officers should perform their functions, and the system of daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and other reports which must be made."

Continuing, the judgment reads in part as follows:

"Looking over these rules and regulations and admiring their thoroughness and completeness, one would say that the directors had left nothing undone in laying the foundation for a safe and satisfactory conduct of the business of the bank. As an extra precaution the by-laws, which were brief, were to be read each year at the first meeting of the directors after the annual meeting. The records show that they were never read, but taken as read. The same spirit which evolved this perfunctory discharge of the obligation to have the by-laws read yearly to the board seems to have been manifested throughout the work of the directors.

"The shareholders had a right to expect from him the vigilance that a reasonably prudent and careful business man would exercise about his own business, and concerning the work and balance sheets and yearly statements of his bookkeepers and auditors. No such reasonably prudent and careful business man would fail to go beneath the surface of the statement and balances to ascertain for himself that they represented a clear and full statement of his business.

"There is no evidence that the accused took the steps that a reasonably careful and prudent business man should take to satisfy himself at any time of the actual condition of the affairs of the bank and correctness of the directors' yearly statement.

"Knowledge of the bank's affairs by reason of the requirements of the act must be attributable to each director to the extent necessary to live up to the provisions of the Bank Act. I have no hesitation in finding that when a business man like the accused accepts year after year election and compensation as a director he fails entirely in his duty when during a period of four years covering his membership on the board there were 144 meetings held and he was present at only 54, or about one-third of them. It is idle to contend that a man's neglect of an obvious duty renders him irresponsible for what took place in his absence. This, however, is only one small link in the chain of responsibility resting upon the accused.

"If the accused had gone just one step back in the books behind the statement in question he would have found out everything. A demand for a list of debts of over $10,000, or debts due by directors and their companies; a demonstration of the profit and loss account, or rest account, or showing the right to dividends, would have resulted in an exposure. I find that . . . he did not act as a reasonably careful and prudent business man and probe behind the statement in question . . . and, having failed in this obvious duty, he was guilty of negligence."

Bank of Toronto

The Bank of Toronto has erected a new branch office in the village of Omemee.

Bank of Nova Scotia

Plans are being drawn for a building on the north-east corner of Granville Street and Thirteenth Avenue, Vancouver, to house the new branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia and two stores.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Bank of Nova Scotia, held at Halifax, O. E. Smith of that city was elected a director to fill the vacancy created by the recent death of Hon. R. M. MacGregor of New Glasgow.

Directors' Loans From Home Bank

When, on the 31st of May, 1923, the Home Bank made its last return to the Dominion government before suspension, the bank had out on loan to its directors, and loans to, or investments in companies in which they were interested, $8,082,829. These loans more than doubled in the four years between May 31, 1919, and May 31, 1923. On the former date the amount was $3,177,913. For the last four years of the bank's operations, loans to directors and companies in which they were interested increased at a rate of more than $1,000,000 a year. Following is a summary of the various loans by years:

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Loans to directors	$ 319,387	$ 348,775	$ 280,154	$ 249,550	$ 276,244
Loans to companies in which directors interested	2,838,816	3,225,383	3,521,155	3,202,452	3,257,477
Loans guaranteed by directors	8,625	123,570	123,902	216,887	191,169
Securities of companies in which directors interested	11,080	976,000	1,094,665	1,664,200	2,563,665
Companies controlled by Home Bank	......	181,330	824,779	1,427,634	1,794,272
Grand totals	3,177,913	4,855,059	5,844,656	6,760,725	8,082,829

URGING RETURN OF THE GOLD STANDARD

Associated Boards of Trade of Ontario Will Consider Such a Resolution

The demand for return of the gold standard in Canada is growing. North Bay Board of Trade has crystalized this into a resolution which is to be dealt with by the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce. The resolution says the gold standard is important to Canada, the third largest producer of gold in the world; that its restoration would enhance the prestige of the country; that critics of the gold standard say its abolition would close down all the gold mines, which would consequently be injurious to Ontario. They ask that the gold standard be restored immediately, or when the present embargo expires July 1, 1925.

The Royal Bank monthly letter has been giving some attention to the subject. Contending that fluctuations in exchange are the result of seasonal variations in our foreign trade, it contends that the resumption of gold payments would do away with the element of uncertainty which fluctuating exchange rates introduce into Canada's business relations with the United States

First Molson Helped Found Bank of Montreal

MONTREAL.—The fact that the first Molson in Canada was one of the founders of the Bank of Montreal is brought out by the Financial Service, which suggests that the close association of the Molson family with the Bank of Montreal over a term of more than a century made the Bank of Montreal the logical bank to absorb the Molsons Bank. The article continues:

"The association of the Molson family with the Bank of Montreal began over a century ago when the Honorable John Molson, the founder of the Molson family in Canada, then a power in the industrial life of Montreal and a pioneer of steam navigation on the St. Lawrence, became interested in the founding of the then Montreal Bank. It is exactly one hundred years ago, 1824, since he was elected a director of that bank and two years later in 1826 he became its president, piloting it successfully through the two terrible years of depression following the financial panic in Great Britain of 1825, when so many financial institutions collapsed. His tenure of the presidency of the institution lasted until 1834, three years before his death in 1837.

"Molsons Bank was the gradual outgrowth of the requirements of the business interests of the family. In the early years of the last century, the family had of necessity to run a banking business at the brewery to meet the requirements of its employees and customers; at one time even issuing its own coinage or tokens.

"In 1853, the banking business was turned into a separate concern and two years later obtained its charter."

The Molson family are large shareholders in the Bank of Montreal, and Col. Herbert Molson is a director of that bank.

Exchange

The feature of the exchange markets this week is the remarkable strength of sterling, which advanced from 4.51⅞ on October 30 to above 4.61 November 12. New York market is reported to be more bullish on sterling even than the London market. The rise is reported to be due to no other factor than the feeling of stability following the elections, and to some extent also to the growing feeling in favor of putting sterling back onto the gold basis. The continentals have shown considerable strength also, but lost more of their gain than was the case with sterling.

The United States dollar continues to fluctuate between par and a slight premium in relation to Canadian funds. There are no indications at present of any marked movement in either direction.

NEW YORK FUNDS

			Last Year	
	High	Low	High	Low
Nov. 6 ..	1-32	Par	1 15-32	1 3-8
Nov. 7 ..	1-32	1-32	1 17-32	1 13-32
Nov. 8 ..	1-32	1-32	1 21-32	1 9-16
Nov. 11 ..	1-32	1-32	1 23-32	1 5-8
Nov. 12 ..	1-32	1-64	1 13-16	1 3-4

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

	Sterling Demand	Francs Demand	Lire Demand
Nov. 6	4.56⅞	5.21¾	4.32¾
Nov. 7	4.58¼	5.24	4.30
Nov. 8	4.59¾	5.24	4.30
Nov. 11	4.60⅞	5.32½	4.32¼
Nov. 12	4.60 7-16	5.27	4.33¾

Staff Gossip

J. H. McClocklin, of Toronto, has been appointed manager of the Aylmer branch of the Standard Bank of Canada, with H. C. Appleton, of Tavistock, as assistant.—Times-Journal, St. Thomas.

* * *

Some interesting facts in connection with the banking business were given recently to the members of the Twenty-one Club by E. V. Illsey, president of the Hamilton Canadian Club and manager of the Standard Bank here. He contended that the Canadian banking system is superior to any other in the world and gave a number of instances to prove his point.

Mr. Illsey impressed upon the members of the club the importance of being frank with the banker and told them that the banker is just as anxious to lend money as the business man is to borrow, providing the security is reasonable.—The Herald, Hamilton.

Bankers' Institute

A. K. Harvie, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was elected president of the Bankers' Institute, St. John, at its annual meeting held recently in the clearing house, Bank of Montreal. A. M. Peters, manager of the Bank of Montreal, the retiring president, was chosen as honorary president and E. N. Atkinson, accountant in the Bank of Nova Scotia, Prince William Street, was chosen secretary-treasurer. —Telegraph-Journal, St. John.

Some Contractions in Loan Company Deposits

Following are the totals from the quarterly statement of deposits and securities of loan and trust companies as at September 30 and from the statement of guaranteed investments of trust companies and securities allocated therefor, for the same period, compared with the previous quarter, as issued by the superintendent of trust and loan companies for Ontario:

Loan Companies

	Sept., 1924	Previous Quarter
Total deposits ...	$35,970,301	$36,747,112
Cash	2,810,453	3,916,176
Govt. Bonds	10,033,716	9,765,024
Municipal Debs. .	4,209,358	4,230,855
Demand Loans ..	1,342,153	1,234,726
Cash, Securities and Loans	18,395,682	19,146,782
Per Cent. of Cash, etc., to Deposits	51.1	52.11

Trust Companies

	Sept., 1924	Previous Quarter
Trust Deposits ..	$10,264,173	$10,506,636
Spec. Guar. Inv...	18,914,466	18,327,057
Gen. Guar. Inv...	16,053,247	15,329,308
Total Funds	45,231,887	44,163,002
Cash	1,202,608	1,138,914
Can. Bonds & Sec.	2,468,918	2,664,500
U. K. Bonds	218,081	218,081
Municipal Debs. .	4,308,622	3,863,644
Sch. & Tel. Debs.	473,899	480,986
Mortgages	32,390,750	31,927,267
Demand Loans ...	2,686,946	2,487,974
Sec. not author. as Trustee Invest.	1,531,267	1,493,349
Total Invest.	45,281,094	44,274,718

Weekly Bank Clearings

(In comparison with same month last year)

EASTERN CITIES

	Nov. 8, 1923	Nov. 6, 1924
Halifax	$ 4,378,318	$ 4,040,273
St. John	4,459,947	3,093,521
Moncton	1,119,551	888,475
Quebec	9,074,555	7,064,783
Sherbrooke	1,169,715	750,549
Montreal	233,785,788	144,440,116
Ottawa	12,120,560	10,942,841
Kingston	887,764	934,695
Peterboro	1,119,717	1,083,911
Toronto	169,053,390	126,230,874
Hamilton	7,046,966	5,986,765
Brantford	1,364,936	1,008,254
London	3,571,197	3,158,314
Kitchener	1,176,938	1,037,157
Windsor	3,426,555	3,246,789
Total, East...	$453,755,882	$313,907,315

WESTERN CITIES

	Nov. 8, 1923	Nov. 6, 1924
Fort William ..	$ 1,691,003	$ 1,267,539
Winnipeg	94,072,973	81,330,323
Brandon	1,035,363	1,120,675
Regina	7,248,527	6,026,845
Moose Jaw	2,115,955	1,768,239
Saskatoon	3,222,939	2,275,423
Prince Albert ..	419,927	401,431
Lethbridge	1,040,097	838,168
Calgary	9,036,150	8,327,746
Edmonton	4,601,061	4,944,301
Medicine Hat ..	588,976	429,544
N. Westminster.	642,522	671,765
Vancouver	18,761,416	19,918,379
Victoria	3,974,244	2,307,596
Total, West...	$148,451,153	$131,627,974

BANK CLEARINGS

% Changes from 1923

Eastern Cities

	October	Ten Mos.
Halifax	— 6.0	— 3.6
St. John	— 13.5	— 3.7
Moncton	— 6.4	— 19.0
Sherbrooke	— 17.4	— 3.0
Quebec	— 3.9	4.5
Montreal	— 16.5	— 1.9
Ottawa	— 10.5	— 9.3
Kingston	+ 3.0	+ 2.4
Peterboro	+ 1.1	+ 2.5
Toronto	— 34.5	— 6.3
Hamilton	— 22.8	— 14.9
Brantford	— 23.4	— 11.6
London	— 0.4	— 7.7
Kitchener	— 0.2	— 6.6
Windsor	— 21.1	— 6.9
Western Cities		
Fort William	+ 6.1	+ 4.1
Winnipeg	— 6.0	+ 3.4
Brandon	— 10.5	— 8.7
Regina	— 5.2	— 6.1
Saskatoon	— 21.7	— 1.1
Moose Jaw	— 13.6	— 1.5
Lethbridge	— 33.1	— 14.1
Calgary	+ 10.8	+ 31.3
Edmonton	+ 6.9	+ 0.8
Medicine Hat	— 27.9	— 4.6
New Westminster ..	— 0.2	+ 6.6
Vancouver	+ 2.2	+ 7.5
Victoria	— 12.8	+ 11.7

DEFRAUDED SHAREHOLDERS IS CHARGE

Saskatoon—Douglas McConnell, former secretary-treasurer of Wheat Belt Packing Co., is having a preliminary hearing on a charge of conspiracy to defraud shareholders. Several who purchased stock said they were told they could get their money back if they desired and also that the promoters would not draw salaries during the preliminary organization of the packing concern. The auditor's report shows that salaries were paid. Sale of shares totalled $57,000. McConnell got $2,876 salary and $1,166 expenses; J. H. Reid, $3,590 salary and $3,100 expenses, and R. J. Priest $690 salary and $2,590 expenses.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

Dividend Notice

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held to-day a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Common Stock for the quarter ended 30th September last was declared from railway revenues and Special Income, payable 31st December next to Shareholders of record at three p.m. on 1st December next.

By order of the Board,

ERNEST ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 11th November, 1924.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 130

HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

A dividend of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 1st day of December, 1924, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 13th day of November, 1924.

Dated the 6th day of November, 1924.

I. McIVOR,
Assistant Treasurer.

DEBENTURES

City of Regina, Saskatchewan

5% Debentures

$181,000.00

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" addressed to the City Commissioners, will be received up to eleven o'clock a.m., Tuesday, November 18th, 1924, for the purchase of the following Local Improvement Sinking Fund Debentures:—

			Dated
Pavements..	$133,500.00	15 years,	Dec. 1, 1924
Concrete Sidewalks	19,100.00	15	" " "
Storm Sewer	21,000.00	15	" " "
Domestic Sewer	1,700.00	30	" " "
Watermains	5,700.00	30	" " "
	$181,000.00		

Alternative Bids are requested—

(1st) On the basis of both Principal and Interest payable in New York, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Regina, at holder's option.

(2nd) On the basis of both Principal and Interest payable in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Regina, in Canadian Currency only.

Tenders for the above issue may be for the whole or any part of same.

The Bonds are a direct obligation of the City at large and are issued in Coupon form with Interest payable semi-annually and Principal at date of maturity.

Provision is made for registration of Principal only.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

Further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

JNO. E. SNOWBALL,
City Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS

IMPERIAL OIL, LIMITED

DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of seventy-five cents (75c) per share has been declared by the Directors of Imperial Oil, Limited, and that the same will be payable in respect of shares specified in any Share Warrant of the Company within three days after the Coupon Serial Number 22 of such Share Warrant has been presented and delivered to:

The Royal Bank of Canada,
Toronto, Ontario,

or at the office of:

Imperial Oil, Limited,
56, Church Street,
Toronto, Ontario,

such presentation and delivery to be made on and after the 1st day of December, 1924.

Payment to Shareholders of record and fully paid up at the close of business on the 15th day of November, 1924 (and whose shares are represented by Share Certificates), will be made on or after the 1st day of December, 1924.

The books of the Company for the transfer of shares will be closed from the close of business on the 15th day of November to the close of business on the 29th day of November, 1924.

By Order of the Board.

E. V. A. KENNEDY,
Secretary.

56, Church Street,
Toronto, Ont.

The Royal Bank of Canada

Dividend No. 149 and Bonus

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. (being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, also a bonus of two per cent. for the year ending November 29, 1924, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November.

By order of the Board.

C. E. NEILL,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., October 17, 1924.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Dividend No. 151

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th November, 1924, together with a bonus of one per cent., payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after Monday, 1st December next.

The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from the 17th November to 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

JOHN AIRD,
General Manager.

Toronto, 17th October, 1924.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Dividend No. 173

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of three per cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after the FIRST day of December next to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November, 1924.

By order of the Board,

JOHN R. LAMB,
General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto,
October 15th, 1924.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per cent., upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter. A BONUS of TWO per cent. has also been declared for the year ending 31st October, 1924, both payable on and after MONDAY, the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER next, to shareholders of record of 31st October, 1924.

By order of the Board.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

Montreal, 21st October, 1924.

THE FINANCIAL POST

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations
President—JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN,
Vice-President—HORACE T. HUNTER,
Manager—GORDON RUTLEDGE,
Editor—J. W. TYSON

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner, reliable information respecting investments and financial affairs in Canada.

Advertising matter which has a tendency to mislead or which does not conform to business integrity, is declined. Acceptance of advertising will not deter the editorial department from making such comments as the situation may suggest.

Reading matter, other than official reports of annual meetings, will not be accepted as paid advertising unless marked "Advertisement."

No material from news bureau sources submitted for editorial purposes will be published, and no such bureau or individual should be paid any consideration, or given any credit for the insertion or inspiration of any item.

ADVERTISING RATES:
Single Insertion—$2.80 per inch.
Financial Reports, Debenture Notices, etc., 20c. per agate line.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
Canada and the United States, $5.00 per annum.

PUBLISHED BY
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED
143-153 University Avenue, Toronto.

MONTREAL, Southam Building, F. S. Chalmers; WINNIPEG, 610 Confederation Life Building; BOSTON, 734 Old South Building; NEW YORK, Room 1606, 1133 Broadway; CHICAGO, Room 1004, 168 North Michigan Boulevard; GREAT BRITAIN—London, The MacLean Co., of Great Britain, Ltd., 88 Fleet Street, E. C., E J. Dood, director.

The detailed circulation statement we submit is the sworn finding of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized independent authority. THE FINANCIAL POST is the only Canadian financial paper submitting its circulation to the A.B.C. Inspection.

THE FINANCIAL POST HAS THE LARGEST PAID CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 14, 1924

THE BANKING DANGER

IN THE interests of Canadian business THE FINANCIAL POST has been directing attention to the dangers involved in the agitation for national banks and has been pointing out that the activities of the agitators have been encouraged by the failure of the Home Bank and other recent events, while the Canadian Bankers' Association has done nothing constructive to restore public confidence. Typical of the campaign being carried on against the banks was a recent address by Henry C. Hall, K.C., well-known Victoria attorney, before the Kiwanis Club of that city, in which he criticized the growing centralization of financial power in Eastern Canada; he was heard with keen interest and attention, according to the Victoria Colonist.

After launching vigorous criticism of the centralization banking system and scoring the banking institution, which he described as "a monopoly vested in the hands of a few people," Mr. Hall suggested the formation of local banks as a remedy to the evils of the present system. He thought the Dominion Government should step in and assist, and said that there should be a fund created out of which to provide for any losses that might occur. Further:

> "The worst defect of the centralization system of banking, which is in vogue in Canada at the present time, is that it kills initiative. This defect cannot be overcome by any system by which loans must be dealt with in the East, and so long as individual initiative is blocked and credit dictated by Montreal and Toronto, there will be no chance of breaking away from this system which is keeping us down at the present time."
>
> Only $60,000,000 has been invested in new banks in the last fifty years. The small increase in capital has left us without credit available for banking purposes. The capital of the national banks of the State of California is greater than the capital of the whole of the Canadian banks. Surely such a state of affairs in this country is not producing a legitimate growth, but bringing about a constant retrogression and offering no chance of increasing capital.
>
> Under our autocratic system of management at long distance range, we are killing the initiative of the people, and small business correspondingly suffers.

The point was also made by the speaker that the theory that the Canadian system is stronger than that in the United States had been exploded by the recent developments in banking circles in this country.

Canadian business demands a strong, efficient banking system. Mergers to eliminate the smaller banks may actually work to this end, but it is to be seriously doubted if this is desirable if the movement is accompanied by an agitation for national banks which result in the government being induced to go into the banking business in order to satisfy public opinion.

A DOUBTFUL CAMPAIGN

A LETTER has been received by Canadian Grocer from a motion picture film company in the United States to the effect that a campaign is being organized by this company to promote home trading. It is pointed out that this is a $1,000,000 campaign to help the retail merchant help himself, and is to be launched in both Canada and the United States. It is in conjunction with the Local Loyalty League and another group of national advertisers producing for the grocery, clothing, haberdashery, dry goods, hat, confectionery, drug, furniture, building supply, automobile and accessory fields. It will be known as the Trade at Home Movement. It will be introduced as a civic project in every community of 1,500 to 100,000 population, but will not include any centres over 100,000.

Canadian Grocer is not certain as to whether much good can come from such a campaign unless it is handled in such a way that the general public do not realize it is actually being put on to change their buying habits. Anything done along this line is best done so that the public take it as a matter of course that they should deal at home. Good values and the proper service are the big factors. Fall fairs, Old Boys' Weeks, etc., help, but they should not be overdone. The more glaring the campaign, the less fruit it will bear.

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE

CITING reasons for optimism in regard to the business outlook the spokesman for one of the foreign statistical bureaus now providing a so-called Canadian service, mentions the return of the Canadian dollar to par, giving credit therefor to the bankers:

> "Canadian exchange is now on a par with the American dollar. This points strongly to one conclusion: Bankers have a substantial faith in Canada and its future."

Taking this statemnet at its face value and crediting the strength of the dollar to the faith of the bankers in the country's future we must logically come to the conclusion that when the Canadian dollar was discounted 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. in the United States this was due to the lack of faith of our bankers in the future of Canada. Bunk and balderdash. As a matter of fact the bankers have no more to do with the rate of exchange than has the weather man to do with the reading of the thermometer; exchange is merely the indicator of economic conditions, the governor by which international business machines are adjusted one to the other. On this point David R. Forgan, chairman of the committee of the American Bankers' Association, on Canadian-American banking relations, recently wrote THE FINANCIAL POST as follows:

> "This is a matter which the committees would find it very hard to influence. In other words, exchange takes its natural course in spite of everything the committees could do. Lately it has not been an important question as the premium or discount has been silght either way. When Canada borrows in this country (which she has done and is still more likely to do in the future) that is the best cure for the balance of trade being against her, as it usually is. So long as we sell more to Canada than we buy from her, and unless we loan her money, Canadian exchange is bound to be at a discount in this country, or American exchange at a premium in Canada, which is the same thing."

Our bankers and American bankers can do a great deal to smooth international business relations, but it is dangerously misleading to the public, who cannot expect to understand such matters, to say that the rate of exchange is fixed by the bankers as a reflection of their confidence in the future of the country.

TAXES AND FARM VALUES

EVERY dollar added to annual farm taxes reduces the value of the farm more than $30. In many counties of the United States, taxes are $2 an acre higher than they were in 1913. That means an annual reduction in farm values of more than $60 on every acre in those counties. In hundreds of counties the taxes are $1 an acre higher in 1924 than in 1913. That causes a reduction in actual value of more than $30 an acre in those counties. These figures have been compiled by the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America.

How can it be proved that a dollar added to the taxes on an acre of average farm land reduces its value $30? That is easy. Farm land has an actual value depending on the net income. The average net income on farm lands in the United States for 50 years is about 3 per cent. It takes more than $30 at 3 per cent. to earn $1 a year. A dollar added to the annual taxes reduces the net income $1 a year. Hence an increase of taxes to the extent of $1 an acre reduces the actual value of the farm more than $30 an acre. The selling price in every community has not now been reduced by that amount, but the actual value will soon fix the selling price.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A LETTER received by THE FINANCIAL POST from a large industrial corporation has this note scrawled as a postscript: "Please excuse mistakes in typing. It is after 4 p.m. and the stenographers have all left for the day." (It wasn't Saturday.) To avoid a rush of office workers to that town, the name of the firm will be kept secret.

* * *

NEGOTIATIONS for the sale of western horses to the Russian government have fallen through. The government proposal was that payment would not be made until after delivery at Odessa and the owners quite wisely refused to do business on this basis with a country which has shown such disregard for the common principles of international trade and finance.

* * *

THE resignation of Jerrie O'Brien as secretary-treasurer of the Unemployed Association of Canada has been handed in because he has observed "that Bolshevism and Communistic propaganda were creeping into the association." Unfortunately these organized bodies of unemployed are used by agitators for the advancement of radical propaganda by fostering discontent rather than to improve the position of those out of work.

The National Situation

People Are Being Led to Believe That Their Material Welfare Depends Upon Securing Tariff, Freight Rate and Other Concessions by Voting Power

By T. WAYLING.

Mr. Wayling in the following article analyzes the political influences which are working against unity in Canada, particularly from his knowledge of conditions in the West where the Progressive party has its roots. Actively engaged in newspaper work in Winnipeg and other parts of the West for many years, he closely followed the development of the farmer movement, and when T. A. Crerar went to Ottawa to join the government he went along as secretary to the new leader. He took an active part in the campaign of 1921 traveling right across Canada, and following the convention of 1922, became secretary to the Ottawa group of the Progressives. He played a part in the U. F. O. campaign in Ontario, being loaned to Premier Drury during the latter stages of the fight. Latter he became connected with the Massey-Harris Company and in analyzing conditions for this concern traveled extensively right across Canada, meeting many of the men active in public affairs.—Editor.

Over the main door of the parliament buildings at Ottawa this motto is carved in stone: "Ad mari usque ad mari"—from sea to sea. The device was adopted when Canada was united in the throes of war, and no man could gainsay its truth; Canada stretched from sea to sea, and was a unity therein.

To-day there are whispers, not of death, but division. It is suggested that "Ad mari usque ad mari" must ultimately give place to the trenchant English phrase: "For East is East and West is West," for out of the present political pot pourri there is arising a Western sentiment, a pan-prairie school of thought that is definitely moving toward a Western political party.

This is not meant as a secessionist scareword; but the trend of belief in economics and politics has brought about a feeling that East and West can never again be truly united on a national policy. Even the more conservative of the Western leaders, the safe and sane element that faces facts and flaunts no fancies, say that the East is out of tune with the West, and that Eastern politicians have made wrack of the ideals of confederation, have fiddled while confederation smoldered.

Take the foremost issues under consideration in public life to-day; the tariff, the banking system, transportation problems, immigration and colonization, the development of national resources. There is to-day a divergency of opinion as between East and West that is almost beyond compromise. The best element in public life, both East and West, has tried repeatedly to bring about a better understanding, but it looks as though their work has been in vain. The West is giving rein to its irritation at what it believes to be sectional stubbornness in the East.

Abandoning Old Parties

In all seriousness, there is to be a definite move in the West for the abolition of old party lines as such and the creation of a Western party; pledged to Western ideas and ideals, and having as its object the realization of Western aspirations. Each of the three Western provinces used to be a hotbed of party politics. The Roblin-Rogers Conservative regime in Manitoba, the Liberal-Tory fights in Alberta, the Liberal stronghold in Saskatchewan, were all very active demonstrations of the old party spirit. To-day the Liberal and Tory parties in the Western provinces are but the shadow of their former selves. The Progressive movement was a coalescence of the more forward-looking elements of both.

Progressivism as such is simply a name; the appeilatlon being first used by Dr. Michael Clark to designate the Westerners who broke away from union government to become Western cross-benchers. The action of these men was endorsed in the 1921 election to a far greater extent than possibly any similar move has ever been. In the ranks of the members returned from Ottawa there are former Liberals and Conservatives, and often the Eastern journalist sees in the casting of a vote, the trend of a speech, the out-cropping of the old party spirit. But it is not so.

Premier King, the Liberal leader, and Mr. Meighen, the Conservative chief, are in the West, and have been for some time. The trend of their speeches indicate a realization of the facts as they are; that the old party organizations are smashed for ever, and that independent action has superseded the riding committees of the old parties. If Premier King believes that Liberalism was on the ascendant in the West, he would not be making appeals to the Progressives. If Mr. Meighen thought that the Conservative party in the West could duplicate the victory of the Ontario Conservatives he would be spending more time on the prairies, and Dr. Tolmie, the national organizer would be busy organizing. But the sky-writing across the plains is too vivid to be mistaken.

Mr. King's Overtures

Will Mr. King be successful in his Western tour in winning Progressive support? It is not generally believed that he will. The West will give no mandate to any party, not even the Progressive party. Mr. King may point to his tariff reductions and promise more; Mr. Meighen may scoff at the sincerity of tariff reform a la Liberal; but only as Mr. King implements his promises, only as Mr. Meighen offers something better, will the West be convinced.

The West has quite an admiration for Mr. Meighen, as a man of courage and ability; but it is an admiration that Pygmalion's friends had for his statue Galatea: it will never be Pygmalion's love. The West will admire Mr. Meighen; it will never love him; and Mr. Meighen tpyifies the Conservative party. Mr. Meighen has been able to forensically rend the performances of the present Liberal government, but from a Western standpoint it has been destructive criticism. Mr. Meighen in tearing down present-day Liberalism has had nothing to offer in its place that would appeal to the West. His protectionism is anathema; his failure to grasp Western essentials is disapproved. Therefore—exit Mr. Meighen as a Western factor.

Premier King has made no secret of his courtship of the West. He has toured the West repeatedly, he has made concessions to Western public opinion; he has taken advice—so far as he found himself able—from Western leaders. But he still falls short of what the West seeks in the way of constructive policy and statesmanship. In fact, at the present time, Mr. King is liable to be made very unhappy by the lack of enthusiasm in the West for what his government has done for Western Canada.

As the West Sees It

The tariff, for instance, is a compelling factor in Western politics. Eastern writers and speakers are in the habit of picking on a single Western problem, scoffing at it, and then declaring how ignorant the West is to think that the solution of this problem will solve its difficulties. The West is under no illusions as to single specifics. It knows quite well that freer trade alone will not make it prosperous; that lower freight rates alone will not make its farms profitable. But it does believe that all these things combined can make or break the Western country.

To return to the tariff. Mr. King and his government made some concessions to the West by reductions in the tariff on agricultural implements, and a few other things. So far, so good. Unfortunately the Western farmer had no money to buy implements, and the tariff reductions didn't help him very much. Then the minister of trade and commerce made a treaty with Australia, winning a preference for automobiles and newsprint at the expense of the Canadian consumer in the matter of raisins. Canada only imports a fraction of her raisins from Australia, but the preferential clause in the new treaty will tax the Canadian consumer a million dollars a year or more on imports from other countries, which form the bulk of her consumption.

The beneficiaries of the treaty already prosper under a 35 per cent. duty on automobiles. An Australian visitor to Canada recently stated that one of the reasons for Australia's reluctance to trade preferentially with Canada was that any preference to Canada also took in the United States, and that the real beneficiaries would be American manufacturers. In the present instance almost every automobile manufactory in Canada is a subsidiary of an American concern. Right on the heels of the Australian treaty comes the announcement from Henry Ford that he will build a huge assembling plant in Australia. It may be a coincidence, but it is also a coincidence that the treaty gives no preference for complete cars, but only on parts assembled in Australia.

The Implement Tariff

On the other hand, the reductions in the tariff on farm implements followed other reductions until the tariff on a binder is about 5 per cent. Australia has imposed a 45 per cent. duty on Canadian binders. The Canadian implement trade is suffering severely from the lack of foreign markets, a factor which keeps production costs up and makes Canadian price reductions impossible. The Australian treaty is in for some severe criticism at the next session of parliament, according to Western members.

The transportation problem as touching the West has become acute. The Crow's Nest Pass agreement and the Hudson's Bay Railway are far more important questions in the West than the average Easterner thinks. Take the excitement in Toronto over the O. T. A., and the East has a criterion by which to judge Western sentiment on the wiping out of the Crow's Nest Pass Act. There will be a very serious drive against the government on this count next session. Premier King has always been an ardent advocate of the supremacy of parliament. One of his chief complaints against Mr. Meighen in his days of opposition was that the Conservative premier had substituted cabinet rule for parliamentary control. What answer can he make, therefore, when charged from the floor of parliament that his government has permitted the railway commission to over-ride what clearly was the expressed will of parliament?

There is talk in the air of an election in the fall of 1925. The wisdom with which the Eastern leaders frame the issue will largely decide the result in Western Canada, and whether the decisive break from Eastern political affiliations will be made. The probability is that there will be a Western bloc in the next parliament, considering only the West, as many old party politicians have hitherto considered their own particular provinces. Sooner or later there will develop a similar bloc from the Maritimes, and a possible union of forces against Ontario and Quebec. Division is the last thing Canada wants at the present time, but it is inevitable unless some real statesmanship is shown both East and West.

Not Seeking Office

The West is in the unique position of being led by men who are not professional politicians, and to whom the fruits af office mean nothing. It is common talk that Crerar, Dunning, Hudson, and others not so well known, might enter the present cabinet if they so desired. It has no real attractions for any of them. Therefore the incentive which guides most real and near statesmen is missing. No Westerner just now aspires to the premier's crown. Mr. King may have it and keep it, but the only way any premier, Liberal or Conservative, will be able to keep Western support is to show some real statesmanship in the handling of the Western question.

As to the issues in the next election, there are many conjectures. Premier King's original intention is said to have been an election in 1926; to make the tariff the issue, and point to his tariff reductions as evidence of good faith. By 1926 it was hoped that the beneficial effects would be demonstrated. The Australian treaty has hurt his chances in this direction. Another report has it that the premier, after stumping the West on senate reform, would bring down a senate reform programme next session. The Liberal majority in the House would pass it, and the Conservative majority in the senate would throw it out. The government would assert its sovereignty and would make an issue of it. Dissolution would follow, and the government would appeal to the people on senate reform. It goes without saying that senate reform would be a popular measure; but the hitch might come when Liberal senators declined to assist at their own wake.

The issue, therefore, is still in the air, and it is possible that neither Premier King nor Mr. Meighen will have a say in the matter. A good many unexpected things have happened since last session, and other surprises may be in store next year. A trivial debate in the House may bring about dissolution, and, with neither party really ready for dissolution, the issues may be confounded in confusion. Last session the government had a narrow shave over the dismissal of Dr. Torrance, the veterinary director-general. Some similar minor matter may precipitate trouble and alienate the Progressive support that has been balancing the power. It is a mistake to think that the Progressives are supporting the Liberals willy-nilly. There is no Progressive party organization, and every member takes his cue largely from his own constituency. And with the "ginger group" mavericking around, the unexpected is to be expected rather than otherwise.

No Party Lines

Every Western member is a unit to himself, there being no provincial, interprovincial, nor any other kind of political organization. The Progressives have no new platform as such, although each man elected knows exactly what platform was laid before the convention which nominated him. This was based on the declaration of principles laid down by the council of agriculture in 1918, and adopted by the four provincial conventions, the U. F. O., the U. F. M., the U. F. A., and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The council met over a year ago and revised this platform, and it was submitted to the four conventions again last winter, though no definite action was taken with regard to it.

The matter of leadership is also unique, for the Progressives have no leader. Robert Forke is leader of the Progressives in the House of Commons, but not in the country. Even in the House the "ginger group" have sloughed his leadership. In the 1921 campaign, Hon. T. A. Crerar was accepted and recognized as leader and campaigned the country as such. It will be interesting to see what is done in the next election.

It is true that plans have been discussed tentatively for the formation of a Progressive party; but there is no real cohesion about the plans. The Ontario Progressives have a convention slated for November 18 and 19 in Toronto, but this is an Ontario matter. In Alberta the federal members take their cue from the United Farmers of Alberta convention, but the real decision lies with each individual constituency. This is true to a lesser extent in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, with the result that the contest in the next federal election, insofar as it affects Western Canada, will boil down to the fights for nominations in each riding convention, with no extraneous influences at work.

These riding conventions are interesting as reflecting the spirit of the riding. The convention which nominated Robert Forke at Brandon is a typical example. It opened with prayer, and the discussions were carried on by men and women alike with a seriousness that augured well for the final decision. Some of the best arguments put forth were made by middle-aged farm women, and at times these same practical matrons put a kink in any partisanship that showed its nose for a second. The selection of the candidate was by ballot, and the low man on each succeeding ballot dropped out. Robert Forke was selected by a substantial majority, and his subsequent record in parliament has demonstrated the wisdom of that convention.

Are Old Parties Dead?

If the old parties in the West are dead, what will be the outcome? Men who are undoubtedly authorities in Western affairs declare there will be a Western bloc. It will have a mandate on such matters as tariff reform, transportation, banking, and so forth. Its rural members will take their cue from the provincial conventions, and the constituencies' meetings. Even now the present members are visiting every corner of their ridings, talking the same language as the man at the plow, the woman at the farmhouse door. There will be no central committee saying this or that will be the policy of the party; there will be no slush or campaign fund to influence the prospective candidate in the platform he will subscribe to. Some of the present members will be returned, some will be replaced by other men in the same constituency. There will be no stranger candidates, for it has become an unwritten law that the member shall reside in the constituency he represents. They will be men—and women, perhaps, of the people.

Granted a Western bloc; and then deny it satisfaction at Ottawa; what will happen? The thought is a disturbing one. No parliament, unless one or other of the old parties has an overwhelming majority, would be able to ignore the Western bloc; for it must be remembered that many Eastern public men still love the sweets of office. It is possible, therefore, that a cleavage may result in the ranks of the Liberals, or the Tories, which, as at present, embrace adherents of such divergent views on great public issues that division is almost inevitable. It is just possible that Quebec in the next election may return a number of avowedly Protectionist Liberals. In such case there would be a very definite breach in the Liberal caucus when the matter of lower tariffs was considered. The same thing is true to a lesser extent of the Conservative party, and a general smash-up and realignment may result. The net effect would be again the two-party system, with protection and freer trade as the party shibboleths. It happened in the United States with respect to the Whigs and Democrats many years ago, when in the shuffle the Whigs disappeared and the Republican party came into being.

A National Problem

This consummation, which some of the Western party men are devoutly wishing, may come all the sooner when it is realized in the East just what the West means by free—or freer trade. Instead of the wiping out overnight of all the barriers of trade, the establishment of the free trade principle would simply mean that any claim for tariff protection would have to be made on its real merits; and the onus of proof would be on the applicant. As Sir Wilfrid Laurier once put it: "There can be no 'principle' of protection, because in itself protection is discriminatory. There is a free trade principle because it applies to everything equally." And this principle is at the bottom of the demands of the Western provinces for something that will apply equally to all, without discrimination.

Is it possible that the great problem of confederation will have to be faced again The Maritime Provinces complain, British Columbia is divided in opinion, and the West is definitely and avowedly dissatisfied. There are also signs of political unrest in Quebec. Above and beyond it all there is a very definite lack of national leadership—and a sincere dislike on the part of men of leadership calibre to mix in politics.

Investment Methods of a Great Financier

George W. Perkins was one of the founders of the United States Steel Corporation, and for many years chairman of its finance committee. He was also one of the directorial heads of the giant New York Life Company. Later, and until his death, he was a partner of J. P. Morgan and Co. He was also prominent in the International Harvester Company. He states a formula for financial success:

> "No man can become wealthy by letting his money stay in a savings bank. So when an insurance company clerk I commenced to buy stock in the same corporations my company did.
>
> "I borrowed all the money I could and put that in, too. Thereafter, I distributed my investments. I went into U. S. Steel and International Harvester, because successful men were directing them.
>
> "I kept away from rank speculations. Never loaded up with more than I could conveniently carry . . . Having money in Steel, Harvester and other issues, I studied them closely."

Finding New Uses For Canadian-grown Hardwood

In Canada in 1922 there were nearly three million broom and mop handles made. These are practically all made of maple, as this wood provides a handle of sufficient strength for even the most energetic sweeper. This is but one of the uses for which hardwood is adaptable.

Canada has large areas of hardwood forest, and even of mixed forest in which hardwoods predominate, says the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior. One of the problems of forestry is what use to make of the hardwoods. If the trees could be taken out and utilized at the same time as the coniferous timber is being cut it would materially lessen the difficulties of lumbering and reduce the expense of taking out the wood. The U. S. markets, however, restrict the development of the hardwood industry, with the consequence that much of the wood is wasted. Hardwoods as a whole are more defective than softwoods, and, in order to cover the cost of taking out the material the closest utilization of every log, not of maple only but of all the species, for the particular product for which it is best suited, is necessary to secure satisfactory returns in the hardwood industry. The local manufacturing of small wares of hardwood is one not yet undertaken to any large extent in Canada, although in some European countries it is of considerable importance.

FOREST SEED PLANT IN WEST

EDMONTON.—It is expected that the forest seed plant at Rocky Mountain House will be in operation before the end of the year. This is the first plant of its kind in Alberta.

Cosmos Imperial Mills Limited

20-Year 6½% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated 15th November, 1924. *Due 15th November, 1944.*

Principal and half-yearly interest coupons (15th May and November) payable in current gold coin of Canada or its equivalent in lawful money of Canada at the holder's option at any office or Branch in Canada of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Denominations: $1,000, $500 and $100

Total Net Assets $3,214,099
(Over $3,214 for each $1,000 bond outstanding).

Net Earnings: After providing for depreciation and Government taxes:

Five Year Average, 1919-1923 inclusive........ $306,797
(4.71 times bond interest requirements).

Price: 99 and Accrued Interest, Yielding 6.57%

We recommend these bonds as an investment.

Descriptive Circular on Request.

A. E. AMES & CO.

Established 1889 Investment Securities.
53 King St. West
MONTREAL VICTORIA TORONTO NEW YORK CHICAGO

Investors' Inquiries

Questions of general interest submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered in this column, in which case only initials will be used. Other inquiries will be answered by mail. A three-cent stamp should be enclosed to cover a direct reply.

NORTHERN MEXICO POWER

I. M., Quebec.—Could you give me your opinion as to how the 10-year, 7 per cent. bonds of the Northern Mexico Power & Development Co. compare with the 7 per cent. bonds of the Manitoba Power Co.?

Bonds of the Northern Mexico Power and Development Company are well secured and have an exceptionally high ratio of assets to bonded indebtedness. However, you are dealing with what is still an unknown quantity in any Mexican investment because of the possibility of further damaging warfare in that country. For that reason we would favor the Manitoba Power bond for the average Canadian investor. The yield on the Mexican issue is, of course, an attraction.

SAO PAULO TRAMS

D. W., Ontario.—What is your opinion of the following offering: $10,000 Sao Paulo Tramway, Light & Power Company, 5% gold bonds due June, 1929, price $91.49 and interest, yielding 7.25%?

The bonds of the Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Co., 5 per cent., due 1929, are well rated by Moody and other authorities, and should make a satisfactory investment. The price has been advancing recently, the last sale recorded on the Toronto Stock Exchange being at 88½, and this price has since been offered without bringing out further bonds. In view of the trend of bond prices, the yield on this issue we consider is still attractive at the price indicated. Political disturbances during the summer had some effect on the market, but, although the company lost some money as the result, we do not consider that this should be a serious factor in relation to the security.

MUNICIPAL BANKERS

Banker, Ontario.—Several customers of ours have been approached by a salesman offering Municipal Bankers 20-year, 6% mortgage gold bonds. Before advising them I would be glad to have your opinion on this investment. The salesman offering these bonds states that the company will, in case the holder requires to dispose of his bond, refund the full purchase price. Many of the prospective purchasers are holders of 1934 Victory Bonds and are considering an exchange, they receiving the present market price in full without brokers' charges. How does the security of the two issues compare?

While there is really no comparison from the investment standpoint between Dominion of Canada bonds and the bonds being sold by Municipal Bankers, the latter are well regarded as an investment for those in a position to concede something of security to increase income. Where security is the first consideration, however, we would not advise any holder of government bonds to make a change without considering the whole situation carefully.

The company is well organized and backed by some good men. The plan is to use the money secured from the sale of the bonds for mortgage investment. We believe the business is being conducted on a sound basis, and that it is the intention to maintain the market value of the securities for which there should be a sale so long as the company's affairs continue in a healthy condition.

EMPIRE LIFE GROWS

Reader, Ontario.—Will you be good enough to favor us with a report of the general standing of the Empire Life Insurance Co.? We would appreciate receiving as much information as you can give us concerning the company and its directors, also the present market value of its stock.

The Empire Life Insurance Company was organized with Head Office in Toronto nearly two years ago. It is operating under an Ontario charter, and is licensed to do business by the Ontario Department of Insurance. Its Government deposits and reserves are maintained in accordance with the regulations applying to all Provincial companies, and consequently the insurance is safe. The stock of the company has been disposed of chiefly in Toronto and surrounding districts.

On December 31, 1923, the company had $1,428,475 of insurance on its books. At that time the surplus over all liabilities was $95,763, including $61,330 of paid up capital.

The president is M. P. Langstaff, who was connected with the insurance business in Canada for a number of years, and has had both actuarial and sales experience. A number of well-known men are on the directorate, including C. M. Colquhoun, G. R. Geary, F. H. Kirkpatrick, W. G. Jackson, L. R. MacKellar, A. H. Vanderburgh and George D. Shaw. Stock in the Empire Life is being offered at a very substantial premium and some authorities have maintained that this is not justifiable in view of the youth of the company.

The early years of any life insurance company's operation are marked by a struggle to build up a strong agency force. In this time profits to shareholders are practically impossible. However, when this is accomplished substantial dividends are generally paid to shareholders. Since organization, the Empire Life appears to have made steady progress. The value of stock in this and other companies is often difficult to determine. The building up of a field organization creates an asset for the company which is not noticeable in the financial statement.

MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL

H. S., New York.—The writer holds approximately ten shares of preferred stock of Mount Royal Hotel, which were purchased when originally issued, at about 92, and which were recently quoted in your publication at 43 bid. As you know, they are not paying dividends and I would like to know your opinion as to whether it is better to dispose of this stock at the market, or is there a possibility of its recovering?

A preliminary earning statement for the present year has been issued by the directors of Mount Royal Hotel. This shows that earnings on the preferred stock are only at the rate of about 3 per cent. While the statement was very optimistic in its promise of dividends on preferred stock, the rate of earnings gives little promise of these early dividends.

The present market price represents so great a reduction from the original issue price that we hesitate to advise any shareholders to sell. There is no doubt that there is a real need for the Mount Royal Hotel in the city of Montreal and it is likely that its patronage will continue to grow to the stage where it can earn a higher rate than is being earned at the present time. It might be well for you to wait a year or two, when a greater percentage of occupancy of the hotel's rooms may make possible some dividend return for the preferred stock.

SIMPLIFIED ACCOUNTING BONDS

Manitoulin Reader.—I am anxious to find your opinion of a recent bond issue being sold here by Sterling Monetary Corp. and styled Royalty Bonds of Simplified Accounting Systems.

The offering of Simplified Accounting Systems Ltd., is the unsold portion of $75,000 of an issue of $125,000 and sales are being made in units, one bond, par value $100, 7 per cent., due 1929 and 10 shares of common stock par value $10, at $125. W. H. Shaw, Shaw's Business College, Toronto, is president; A. R. Malton, vice-pres., W. D. Euler M.P., Senator Belcourt, and J. W. Westervert Jr., the latter of London, Ont., are directors. These are all men of considerable standing. It is proposed when funds are available to manufacture an improved simplified system of accounting to be sold to business men and farmers. The system is reported to have sold well in Western Canada. All the present and future undertakings, property, etc., will be deeded to a trust company as trustee for the bond holders. A royalty of 50 cents from the sale of every accounting system will be set aside. The security at present is the rights of the company in these systems and that the payment of interest and the ultimate return of capital will depend on the ability of the company, first to raise funds to manufacture and then sell the accounting systems at a profit that will allow for the payment of interest and the creating of a fund sufficient to meet the bonds at maturity. At the end of that period, the common stock would stand alone to share the profits of the company.

ST. JOHN DRY DOCK

Banker, Ontario.—Would you kindly give us what information you can upon the following: Name of company doing dredging in the harbor of St. John, N.B., and particulars of their financial standing, etc.?

We presume that the company you refer to is the St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., which, our inquiries indicate, is the only firm operating in the St. John harbor at the present time. The men back of this company include James Playfair, of Midland, and others interested in transportation on the Great Lakes.

This company was incorporated in 1916 for the purpose of building a graving dock at St. John, together with a shipbuilding yard. The dock will accommodate vessels of the largest size and will alone cost, it is estimated, $5,500,000. The government of the Dominion of Canada provides an annual subsidy amounting during construction to 4½ per cent. per annum on 75 per cent. of the cost of all work done and materials provided, and, upon satisfactory completion, 4½ per cent. per annum, annum, payable semi-annually, for thirty-five years on the sum of $5,500,000. This subsidy is sufficient to meet principal and interest on bonds issued. The subsidy is assigned to the trustee. This provides a government guarantee which should meet all ordinary requirements from the standpoint of the investor, although there has been some question raised as to whether, under extraordinary conditions, future governments might not find it possible to change the arrangements. Such a possibility, however, we feel need not be a serious factor from the investment standpoint. In investment circles the bonds are generally rated as government securities.

DOMINION STEEL

N. R., Toronto.—A friend of mine has some of the Dominion Steel 6 per cent. cumulative preferred shares of $100, but has not received dividends for the last two quarters. Would like your opinion of this company.

Holders of Dominion Steel preferred stock have been greatly disappointed by the action of the British Empire Steel Corporation in suspending dividends on their security as well as on the other preferred issue of the company. They felt that as the security for their issue consisted of income bonds of the two constituent companies that they would continue to receive dividends although dividends on Doninion Iron and Steel Co., and Dominion Coal Co. preferred shares might be suspended.

Under the arrangement securing this preferred issue they undoubtedly do rank ahead of the preferred shares of the subsidiary company for dividends, but it seems to be the policy of the directors to put all shares on an equal basis for payment of dividends and it is hardly likely that dividend payments will be resumed on Dominion Steel shares before being resumed on all the preferred shares of the corporation. This action may be long delayed and depends to a considerable extent on the length of time before there is any substantial improvement in the steel industry.

Some effort was made to enforce a distinction between the different preferred shares, but no success has attended the efforts of those pressing for such action.

GOOD MINING STOCKS

Reader, Kitchener.—I am told that this is a good time to buy mining shares. Kindly give me a list of good producers and those likely to become producers.

The mining market is regarded as presenting a number of fine opportunities at the present time. They may be divided into three classes, the producers, near producers and the prospects and there are good looking ventures in all three classes. Dome, McIntyre, Hollinger, Lake Shore, Wright Hargreaves, Vipond, Teck-Hughes and Night Hawk among the golds; Mining Corporation, Keeley and Castle among the silvers, are the shares to consider from the standpoint of producers. Dome is regarded as the best buy for a market appreciation in a bull market. It pays $2 a share annually. McIntyre pays 20 per cent. and has speculative possibilities that will take a couple of years to realize on. Hollinger earnings a year from now should be nearly double what they are to-day. The present dividend rate is 65 cents a share. Lake Shore recently went on a 20 per cent. dividend basis and Wright-Hargreaves, which has paid 5 per cent. this year to-date, will materially increase its earnings by the end of the year. Vipond, Teck Hughes and Night Hawk are more recent producers. All are still spending money on development and all are some distance removed from dividends.

Keeley is on a 24 per cent. dividend basis and the financial statement of the company published on page 8 indicates ability to maintain this. Mining Corp. is not paying dividends nor is its subsidiary, Lorrain Trout Lake. Castle has $200,000 shares of preferred to redeem before common shares will draw dividends. This stock has speculative possibilities over a period of a year. Coming down a step there are two properties of promise, Crown Reserve and Tough Oakes Burnside. The latter is just turning over its mill and will soon be producing. The stock, it is stated, should move up well in any market improvement. Crown Reserve is regarded as the best speculation of the lot over a period of from one to two years. It is a proven mine. Recently re-financing was announced to pay for a mill and the stock sagged to the present level.

Loans for New Zealand Farmers

P. E. B., British Columbia.—What is your opinion of the Bank of New Zealand, and the issue of capital to be made next April? With a view to assisting the government of the Dominion of New Zealand in its efforts to finance farmers who are at present protected under "The Mortgages Extension Act" the bank has arranged to issue the balance, £1,125,000, of its authorized capital, and with the amount to take up, for the use of the advances to settlers' departments, a government loan with a currency of 10 years and bearing interest at the rate of 5¼ per cent. per annum.

The authorized capital of the New Zealand Bank is £3,750,000 and the amount subscribed and paid up is £2,500,000. This was the state of affairs as at June 15, 1923. It is now proposed to issue an amount equal to unpaid balance with a view to taking up the government loan for a corresponding amount bearing interest at the rate of 5½ per cent.. Already of the paid-up capital £529,988 represents 4 per cent. stock guaranteed by the New Zealand Government.

No doubt the large interest which the government has in this bank will insure that, under any circumstances, those with capital invested therein will receive consideration. The money is for the purpose of assisting farmers. The extent of their indebtedness may be judged by the fact that the mortgage debt of New Zealand, composed almost entirely of farmers. is considerably over $1,000 per capita. This does not include government or municipal debt which also amounts to serious proportions.

A New Zealander, passing through Toronto in June, told the Globe that land in New Zealand was worth from £20 to £150 per acre, the value depending on location and improvements. These values, says the general manager of the Bank of New Zealand, in the annual report to the shareholders in June 1923, are a constant source of controversy. Bankers are not supposed to be judges of farm values but, where they are furnished with the balance-sheet of a farmer customer showing the result of operations during a series of years, the banker can usually form a shrewd idea of the value of the land. For that reason the bankers conclude that they cannot hope for a contented rural population until land values are based upon a reasonable scale such as will show a fair return on capital employed and adequate compensation for the labor of the farmer. It would appear from what the bankers tell us that farming in New Zealand is not at present yielding satisfactory results.

The moratorium on mortgages in New Zealand expires on December 31, 1924. As prices of dairy products have been low and as the New Zealand farmer has taken advantage of easy credit which government lending is partly responsible, he no doubt finds himself unable to face the situation which will arise when the mortgage moratorium ends in December. With a view to assisting him over this critical period the services of the bank have, no doubt, been enlisted, but in what way the proceeds of the proposed loan are to be used by this bank, we have not been advised. In the Bank of New Zealand report for the year 1922 it is stated that: "It is hoped that mortgagors will see the wisdom of arranging well before the 31st of December, 1924, for the payment or renewal of their mortgage and avoid the difficulties which must otherwise arise from the fact of so many mortgages becoming due on the same date.

"The various extensions of the moratorium have brought mortgage investment into disfavor and higher rates of interest and larger margins of value than were required in the past will, undoubtedly, be looked for in the future."

Doubtless the government of New Zealand is endeavoring to place in the bank's hands the responsibility for dealing with a very awkward situation. Perhaps the government has come to the conclusion that the less it has to do directly with lending to the farmers the sooner the latter will get out of their difficulties and on to a basis on which they can take care of themselves without government aid.

Current Opinion

THE CROW'S NEST DECISION

The Vancouver Province:—On the whole, it would seem that the Crow's Nest judgment does hold out a hope that this province will get justice. Taken altogether, it indicates a determination on the part of the commission to continue the efforts of Killam and Mabee to banish unjust discrimination from the Canadian freight rates structure, and to interpret, in a broad way, the clauses of the Railway Act dealing with the question. If our case is brought before the board again, and pressed as strongly as before, we should have a better chance of getting results.

A CRAZY QUILT

Hamilton Spectator:—When Premier Ferguson embarks upon the task of clarifying municipal law, he may find that it will expedite the work if he completely scraps the assessment and municipal acts and makes a fresh beginning. Possibly the prime minister has some such purpose in mind. It is reported that he has instructed the revising committee to concentrate upon these two acts, now so complicated with amendments and special classes that it is almost impossible to interpret them satisfactorily.

The act is in a sorry jumble and, left unattended, would undoubtedly grow no better fast. It is Premier Ferguson's intention to discourage amendments to the clarified law, until it has been given an opportunity of proving its worth in actual practice. The scores of amendments which have annually been introduced created the present unsatisfactory condition, practically every municipality in the province having contributed a section to the patchwork crazy quilt.

WE WANT MORE PEOPLE

Medicine Hat News:—Canada is equipped with railways and productive machinery adequate to serve three times as many people as the present population of less than 9,000,000. Tax burdens have grown enormously in recent years, without any proportionate increase in population to lighten the load. Canada's part in the war cost the federal government about $1,460,000,000, according to the statement of the Minister of Labor, from 1914 to 1923, the annual interest charges on the national debt increased from $14,687,797 to $136,007,667. For pensions alone, in 1923, the total liability amounted to over $30,000,000.

With this national obligation to be met, the Dominion is impelled to look for new settlers. There is any amount of room, too, for a much greater population. Canada is naturally endowed with great potential sources of wealth. There is no lack of fertile land, and the climate is all that industrious northern people could desire. There should be employment opportunities for all.

THE TARIFF QUESTION

St. Catharines Standard:— Quoting a well-informed business man of the Canadian West, THE FINANCIAL POST last week said:

"The marked improvement in the prairie farmer's condition during the last few months has knocked the bottom out of the tariff argument; that is as far as it being the big cause of his success or failure."

It would be a fine thing to take the tariff out of politics, but that will never happen as long as potential votes for party victory can be won by special pleading on the question. It is reassuring to note that this year the farmer, having to accept the price of wheat as set by the world markets, has no complaint. In fact, Canadians are paying an increased price for the loaf of bread, as a result of the farmer getting this benefit. When the sentiment of the West is not dictated by agitators, and becomes a give and take one, perhaps Canada will be able to adopt a stabilized policy of benefit to all and the country will march on to unexampled prosperity which everyone feels is just around the corner.

DUPLICATION OF TAXES

Ottawa Farm Journal:— Announcement is made that the Dominion Government and representatives of the provinces will hold a taxation conference in Ottawa early in November. The object in view will be to define the respective taxing spheres of the Federal and provincial authorities, with a view to avoiding overlapping, duplication and inequalities in taxes imposed.

Such a conference can do good. At the present time Canada has not only too much taxation, but too many kinds of taxes, and too many agencies collecting taxes. Recently the Citizens' Research Institute estimated that there were over 5,000 taxing bodies in Canada; and a writer in the Toronto FINANCIAL POST cites a case where a well-known manufacturing industry, with branches throughout the Dominion, has had to be conversant with and fulfil the requirements of thirty-three different taxes, each of which is constantly changing. Such a condition is bad for business, and bad as well for governments.

Lower taxes, fewer taxes, less of nuisance and duplicated taxes would be a big benefit all round.

"WORKING" THE WEST

Regina Leader:— An article in THE FINANCIAL POST suggests that Alberta, and presumably the other prairie provinces, will be thoroughly "worked" by salesmen from Eastern houses this season. The author of the article figures that it takes two good crops to get a province on its feet financially and leave the farmers something to spend, after a period of depression. The 1923 crop was heavy but prices were low. This year there was a smaller yield but the prices have been better. Therefore, Western farmers should be in a position this year to loosen up and spend.

A few of them undoubtedly will be; but if they are wise they will spend with discretion. The first thing any man, whether farmer or city dweller, should do is pay his taxes. After that he should pay his other debts. When he has done that he should make whatever purchases are necessary to keep his "plant" operating efficiently. Then and not until then should he consider spending on non-essentials. There is no reason why those who have money this year should not spend, as long as they spend wisely; but it is well to remember that it is impossible to make sure of the future unless one saves. Salesmen are not bankers.

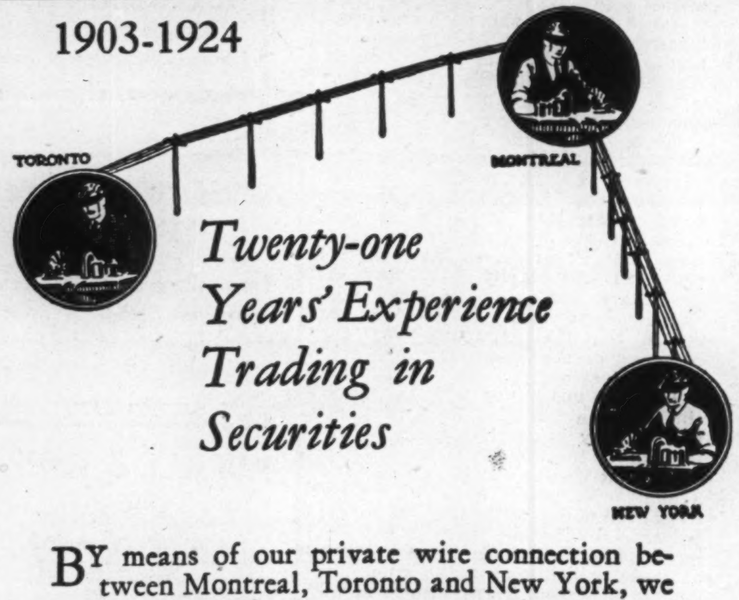
DEPENDS ON WHOSE DOG IS KICKED

Saskatoon Phoenix:—The Vancouver Sun, which is anxious to see the Peace River line built, is not at all friendly to the Hudson Bay Railway project. The two can scarcely be compared. The Hudson Bay Railway is almost finished. A small additional investment would take it to the seaboard. When completed, it will be of great immediate value to all the people in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Peace River Railway, on the other hand, would require a very large investment and its immediate value would be only to the handful of settlers now established in the Peace region and to the port of Vancouver, which would handle the grain grown there. It would not serve more settlers than some of the branch lines projected on the prairies. It would not open up a new trade route, as the Hudson Bay Railway would do.

Of course, the Peace River Railway will be built some day. Every Canadian hopes that the increase in western population will soon make it necessary. But colonization of the "last West" is a project which may safely be put off until the first West is more densely settled.

1903-1924


TORONTO
MONTREAL
NEW YORK
Twenty-one Years' Experience Trading in Securities

By means of our private wire connection between Montreal, Toronto and New York, we are able to render very prompt service to those who wish to buy or to sell Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds or other Securities.

Best quotations are assured to clients either way.

Compare the expedition and quotations of Royal Securities Trading Department's Service by sending us your next order.

Royal Securities Corporation
Limited
164 St. James Street, Montreal
Toronto Halifax St. John Winnipeg Vancouver

A Bond Catalogue

Analyzing and describing over 30 leading Canadian issues. The Greenshields Catalogue gives all the facts an investor would wish to know about them. Copy on request.

Write for Catalogue 4

Greenshields & Co
17 St. John St., Montreal
also Mount Royal Hotel Building
TORONTO 14 King Street E.
OTTAWA 46 Elgin Street

Our New Bond List Should Interest You

if you hold maturing Victory Bonds or if you have other funds to invest. It describes a wide selection of high grade Government and Municipal Bonds, and is compiled to meet the requirements of all investors. It also reviews the present market situation.

Write for copy.

36 King Street, West
Toronto
Telephone Main 4280

Wood, Gundy & Company

For Reinvestment of Funds

It is essential that investors seek the greatest annual return consistent with absolute security for the reinvestment of their funds.

We suggest:

Province of Ontario 5% Bonds
Due Oct. 15th, 1948
Price 102.83 and interest

as satisfying every requirement.

Denominations: $1,000 and $500

Gairdner, Clarke & Co.

312 Bay Street, Toronto. **Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal.**

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON
WINNIPEG
Stocks and Bonds
Insurance
Mortgage Loans
Farm Lands

We own and offer

Cosmos Imperial Mills
Limited

6½% 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated 15th Nov., 1924 — Due 15th Nov., 1944

Denominations—$500 and $1,000

Interest payable 15th May and 15th November each year.

Bonds may be fully registered or registered as to principal only.

This Company was established in 1883 as the Yarmouth Duck & Cotton Company and has purchased as a going concern the Imperial Cotton Company, Limited, of Hamilton, Ont., which was established in 1900. That both Companies have been successful is evidenced by the fact that the earnings over a period of years have been equal to more than four times the Bond Interest requirements.

At 99 and Accrued Interest, the Yield is 6.57%

We recommend these Bonds as a sound investment.

Fully descriptive circular will be furnished on request.

JOHNSTON AND WARD

Canada Trust Bldg., 14 King St. East, Toronto

Members: Montreal Stock Exchange—Toronto Stock Exchange

GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL, CORPORATION BONDS
Bought and Sold

Maritime Province Issues are of particular interest to us.

Correspondence invited.

"We cover the Maritimes"

EASTERN SECURITIES
Company Limited
St. John, N.B. Halifax, N.S. Charlottetown, P.E.I.

We have prepared special bulletins dealing with the stocks of the following companies:—

BRAZILIAN
CON. SMELTERS
NAT. BREWERIES
IND. ALCOHOL
CAN. STEAMSHIPS
STEEL OF CANADA

Copy mailed without obligation, on request.

McCuaig Bros. & Co.
MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
83 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal

Calgary's Long Deferred Oil Field May Open Up

EDMONTON.—Western Provinces Oil is preparing to proceed with the Victory well in Peace River. The gas flowing from this well is quite wet, giving one gallon of gasoline to every 1,000 ft. of gas. Light oil is coming from the bottom of the well. Interest centres around Royalite well No. 4, and the opinion is expressed that it may open up Calgary's long-deferred oil field. It is shooting a tremendous lot of gas, and spraying light oil.

Samples of dolomite literally dripping with oil are reported to have been found at Peace River close to the scene of Lord Rhonnda's operation 12 years ago. Large acreages have been recently filed on.

World's copper production for the first nine months of 1924 has averaged about 15,000,000 pounds a month less than world consumption. Total production for this period is placed by American Bureau of Metal Statistics at 1,082,509 short tons, monthly average of 120,278 tons, or roughly 240,000,000 pounds.

WALL STREET LOOKS FOR DEARER MONEY

Banks Are Beginning to Dispose of Holdings of Gilt-Edge Bonds

NEW YORK.—Present firmness of money continues with rates holding at their opening higher levels. Though commercial paper market and acceptance trading remain quiet, bidding is active and opinion prevails that operations will reflect the optimistic trend in line with the more quickly responsive time and call money markets. Dealers report a good supply of bills with business fair. Acceptances over 180-day period are ruling slightly higher with 2⅝ bid against the former price of 2½.

Call money at 2½ per cent. is the ruling average for November thus far, and present signs would indicate that October saw the last of the extremely low level rates.

The selling of Liberty bonds is ascribed to banks, institutions, and private individuals who had used government securities as a temporary investment of funds which were idle during the hesitation of business which preceded election. The fact that such selling is going on is regarded as indicative of preparations for larger business now that uncertainty regarding the political situation has been dissipated.

The liquidating movement was not sufficiently large to be described as general. The volume of transactions in Liberty bonds was not extraordinarily big. Lack of interest on the buying side was as much a factor in the reaction as selling pressure.

SPILLERS OFFER NOTES

LONDON.—Spillers Consolidation, the British Milling Co. which lately entered Western Canada, is selling £1,000,000 5½ per cent. 10-year notes at 98. The proceeds are intended to pay off bank loans incurred in connection with the company's Canadian interests.

ALGOMA CENTRAL

Algoma Central net of $207,288 for the last fiscal year is the highest since 1919 and meet the fixed minimum payment of 3 per cent. on the Terminal Co. bonds. The accumulated deficit is now $7,252,255 with $546,347 added as the shortage on the terminal and railway bonds for the past year.

NEW CONFIDENCE IN INDUSTRY

One of the principal changes in the British financial situation as a consequence of the recent elections in the United Kingdom will be a greater readiness to invest in new issues of industrial securities, says A. L. Fullerton, London manager of Dominion Securities Corp., who has returned to Toronto for a brief visit.

News and Views of Bond Market

BONDS CONTINUE IN GOOD DEMAND AND PRICES FIRM

But Funds Are Finding Their Way to Stock Market

With bonds comparatively scarce on the Canadian markets prices have continued firm. Anything like an attractive offering finds a quick response on the part of institutional buyers who are showing a preference for municipals with the slightly higher yield as compared with the banks which place marketability as the prime consideration. But so far as the individual investors are concerned, there are indications that the stock markets are providing something more interesting. Not only are the prevailing bond prices so high that interest returns are not considered attractive by many investors, but the speculative interest which has been imparted to stocks by the strong bull movement in New York is evidently an important factor in the situation. In view of this a considerable portion of the funds being returned to the investors on their holdings of government bonds due November 1, from bond interest and dividends and from other sources is finding its way into the stock market. This is not a matter for surprise in view of the conditions existing, but it is regretted by the bond dealers who have been endeavoring to educate the public to conservative securities and who point out that there must be a considerable speculative element in purchasing general industrial stocks at present price levels.

Indications are that government and municipal issues will continue to find a keen market as there is no very extensive public financing in sight, but as price is also governed to a considerable extent by the money rate the effect of the industrial revival which is being forecast by the action of the stockmarket on the rate for commercial loans is being watched with interest. It is anticipated that when the rate on commercial loans reaches a level to induce the banks to realize on their extensive holdings of bonds then there will be a lower market for these securities. Regarding the outlook for the money rate, Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston, say:

It seems probable that money rates will tend to stiffen. There has been a noticeable increase in the last few weeks in the amount of loans. Between the cessation of gold imports, larger domestic commercial demand and the financing of European needs our larger available credit resources will be more heavily drawn upon.

The market continues favorable for the flotation of industrial bonds and considerable financing of this character is anticipated in the near future. Industrial bonds offer a return which now meets with the approval of many investors who desire to maintain income and are willing to concede something in security to that end.

War Debts Have Reached a Tremendous Total

According to a study recently completed by the Bankers' Trust Company of New York in anticipation of the discussion of plans for adjusting the inter-ally debts, the total of the inter-nation loans on armistice day aws $21,599,177,000. Post-armistice loans aggregate about $7,500,000,000, bringing the grand total as of to-day up to about $29,100,000,000. Of the post-armistice loans, it is estimated that upwards of $4,000,000,000 represent simply accrued unpaid interest. Of the remainder, about $1,500,000,000 were loaned in compliance with pre-armistice agreements, and to a considerable sum represent the value of surplus war materials sold on credit, while the sum of around two billion dollars is made up almost entirely of loans for relief and reconstruction.

St. Maurice Paper Bond Issue Expected Soon

The two new machines which St. Maurice Paper Company subsidiary of Union Bag & Paper Corporation is installing at its Three Rivers, Que., plant, are expected to be in operation early in 1925. This will add about 50 tons of paper daily, bringing output up to around 275 tons as present output is around 120 tons.

Some time later the company is expected to come into the market with a bond issue of $2,000,000 or slightly higher to pay for the cost of new construction. The company now has no funded debt.

Brokers' Loans Increase With Wall Street Boom

NEW YORK.—There has been a natural expansion in brokers' money borrowings in the past month, with the bulk of the increase occuring since election day. It is estimated that such loans now are approximating $1,600,000,000. This compares with about $1,475,000,000 on October 7, or a gain of $125,000,000.

The present total of about $1,600,000,000, which represents funds borrowed by brokers for trading requirements, is the largest thus far this year. It still is some $400,000,000 below the peak point of approximately $2.000,000,000, touched in February, 1923.

Brokers' loans now are higher than they have been for any time since June 16, 1923, when the figure was $1,700,000,000.

Toronto's New Issue Quickly Cleaned Up

The $10,000,000 City of Toronto bond issue sold last week by the city, the largest domestic issue ever disposed of by Toronto, were off the market by Saturday. This sale, made in less than two days, is a record. In that time $7,500,000 worth of bonds were disposed of and then the syndicate was promptly closed. The balance would fall to the members for retail purposes.

"This is a record of the highest type," was the comment of Finance Commissioner Ross. The celerity with which the bonds were disposed of is regarded as evidence that the city went to the market at the psychological moment. The commissioner, on account of the red tape of civic administration, is forced to gauge the market for months ahead, while Col. Price, Hon. Mr. Robb or Hon. Mr. Taschereau, are able to act quickly. Still, Mr. Ross has always been able to get a favorable price, for example, last spring he was the first to get five per cent. bonds.

Further evidence that the city went to the market at the right time is shown by the report that the C. P. R. is about to do big financing in Canada. Had Toronto come forward with the city's issue at the same time as the railway, the price secured would probably have not been so favorable.

SECURITY FIRST CONSIDERATION IN SINKING FUND

Investments Should Insure Required Amount at Maturity

The advice of THE FINANCIAL POST has been been asked by a rural municipality in the Guelph district as to the advisability of disposing of 1934 Victory bonds at the present market, and realizing the premium while reinvesting in other bonds at par, and at the same time increasing the interest yield. On the ground that municipal officials are public trustees, and as such should consider the safety of principal ahead of interest yield in the investment of municipal funds, THE FINANCIAL POST has replied as follows:

As security is of prime importance in the investment of municipal funds, we would not advise you to make any change. We presume that it is a sinking fund that you have in mind and we would suggest that any advantage which has been gained by the advance in Victory bonds can be more satisfactorily realized when the obligation for which the fund is being accumulated is discharged than at present.

However, should it be desirable to gain now the advantage of the increased value in Victory bonds we would suggest that you consider only other government bonds or municipal bonds of the highest class and on these the margin of profit would not be very considerable. In the event of your making a change we would suggest that in the case of taking on government or municipal bonds you endeavor to secure issues coming due in the same year as the obligation for which the sinking fund is accumulated. Then you are in the position of knowing just how much money you can realize. The outlook is that the present values for bonds will continue but there is no guarantee that there may not be a slump. In the period following the outbreak of the war when bond values were down some municipalities found themselves in an embarrassing position in having obligations to meet when the bonds in the sinking fund were not due for a period of years and could only be sold at a discount, leaving a discrepancy between the amount available from the sinking fund and the amount of the obligation for which it had been accumulated.

"BABY BONDS" REACH SMALLER INVESTORS

One House Distributes Single Issues to as Many as 2,000 Buyers

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—As many as 2,000 different investors from the Atlantic to the Pacific have purchased bonds of single issues brought out by one large Canadian investment house. This has been made possible by splitting the issues into denominations of $100 as well as the usual denominations of $500 and $1,000. An average of 10 per cent. of the total amount of the average issue is sold in $100 bonds.

This house, Nesbitt, Thomson and Company, state in their current investment bulletin that: "By making it possible for investors of moderate means to share in our issue, we consider that we are not only widening the source of capital funds in Canada, but widening knowledge of good investing."

The same bulletin refers to the advisory capacity of the investment house, and the work done by such houses in giving their clients a well-diversified list of securities. It adds:

"This work is often difficult. The average investor is diffident and shy about discussing his financial affairs with his investment banker. He forgets that his investment banker is his professional adviser in thrift and finance. He talks freely of his legal affairs to his lawyer; speaks openly of his health and ills to his doctor, and will even discuss frankly his moral and ethical problems with his minister. The investor who is equally frank about his investments with his investment adviser will benefit from such sage advice that is based both upon experience and honest zeal to serve."

PROVINCES URGE CO-OPERATION IN TAXING INCOMES

Duplication of Effort in Tax Collection is Condemned

OTTAWA.—The taxation conference held on November 11, was not the success that a large number of people thought it might be. It probably was a success in another sense, for what the Dominion government wanted was to hear anything that the provincial representatives had to say; and they heard it. The fact that it was held behind closed doors robbed the gathering of much of its importance, but this conference differed from those held on immigration and unemployment in that it was for the purpose of hearing the opinions of the provinces, while the others were for the purpose of getting a much wider expression of opinion.

Manitoba, which, during the last few years, has had a rather unusual financial experience, has given much thought to the tapping of new sources of revenue. It has resorted to the income tax, but doubtless would like to get more therefrom. But the federal income tax stands in the way. Besides, the municipalities want the province to share the income tax with them. To devise new taxes would be to make any provincial government very unpopular just now. Obviously the thing then to do was to try to induce the Dominion government to share its income tax receipts with the provinces. Of course, none of the other provinces would object to this if it could be put over.

The argument for this from the provincial standpoint is plausible. It is pointed out that until 1917 the field of direct taxation was left to the provinces, some of which had permitted the municipalities to levy an income tax. It is conceded that the Dominion government, under the British North America Act, has the authority to levy both direct and indirect taxes, and that while it was warranted in introducing a federal income tax during the war, still there is a feeling that it should vacate this field as soon as possible.

On the other hand, it is replied that the Dominion government very reluctantly introduced the income tax, as those know who remember the remarks of Sir Thomas White on this subject up until the middle of 1917. The need for the tax having then been demonstrated, and as the need for money is still very pressing, it is contended that to expect the Dominion government to abandon this field at the present would be asking too much.

The income tax is not bringing in as much money now as it did in 1921, when, following the boom of the preceding year, it netted $78,000,000; but it has been a very steady revenue producer, one of the best that the government has. Naturally, Hon. J. A. Robb does not desire to part with it just now, especially as the need of revenue is very urgent this year.

Sir Thomas White, who as minister of finance must be assumed to have had a very good idea of the wealth of our people, was not enthusiastic over the revenue possibilities of the income tax. He thought that on the basis of what the United States was getting, Canada, at the high rates at which the tax started, might get as much as $15,000,000 a year. He must have been agreeably surprised at the results, for, during the second year of the levy, the collections were $20,000,000. To date this tax has produced $265,000,000, and looks to be good for not less than $52,000,000 a year, at present rates.

This year $50,000,000 looks big. Indeed, it is just about the extent to which customs and sales tax collections probably will run behind those of last year. So when Hon. Mr. Robb is asked to share this with the provinces, he returns, at least, a negative glance, even if he does not say much. Sixteen years ago this amount was equal to nearly 50 per cent. of the national expenditure.

When the income tax was introduced in 1917, the opinion was then expressed by the present Speaker Lemieux that it would remain for some generations. Powerful political influences are working for its retention. The Progressives favor the income to the tariff tax, and as they are steadily forcing the tariff downward, it stands to reason that the argument for the retaining of the income tax as a substitute is strong.

Taken in connection with the municipal income tax, this form of taxation is very heavy in Canada. It is the failure to take the latter into account that throws out the opinions of a number of people as to its weight when compared with that in Great Britain. In Britain there is but one income tax; in Canada there are two at least, which makes the combined one for a person of any income at all the heavier, especially when the reduction in the rate on earned income in Britain is taken into account.

Drawings of French Bonds

Only those issues that have been sold in Canada are included.

City of Paris

Bonds, issue of 1919.
Drawing of October 22, 1924.
No. 1,742,823 repayable at 1,000,000 francs.
No. 2,817,270 repayable at 100,000 francs.
No. 1,903,042 repayable 50,000 francs.
Nos. 1,185,501, 1,363,849, 1,364,037, 2,280,190, at 10,000 francs.
Nos. 478,952, 720,886, 881,459, 1,839,227, 2,478,022, 2,728,455, at 5,000 francs.
Repayable December 1, 1924.

We offer

ACADIA APARTMENTS
Limited,

6½% Bonds
Due 1 Sept., 1939
Price: 98.50 and interest

MATTHEWS & COMPANY
Limited,
255 Bay Street Toronto

Government Municipal Bonds
Unlisted Stocks—Bonds
Bought—Sold—Quoted.
Our MINING DEPARTMENT has a complete Statistical Bureau.
Write us for information.
Members Montreal Mining Exchange.
BALFOUR, WHITE & CO
LIMITED.
136 St. James St., MONTREAL.

BURNETT PORTEOUS & COMPANY
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
17 St. John St.
MONTREAL

GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL BONDS

W. L. McKINNON & Co.
GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS
McKinnon Bldg. TORONTO
Telephone Adel. 3871

McDonagh Somers & Co.

Government and Municipal Bonds

Dominion Bank Building
TORONTO
Canada

We Will Buy
Cockshutt Plow, Pfd.,
Massey-Harris.
G. C. Williams & Co.
McKinnon Bldg., Toronto
Phones: Main 2727-2247-3096

VERSAILLES-VIDRICAIRE-BOULAIS
LIMITED
Investment Bankers
MONTREAL QUEBEC OTTAWA
Quebec Municipals and Industrials a Specialty

MURRAY & COMPANY
Specializing in
Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds
CONTINENTAL LIFE BUILDING
ADELAIDE 6077-78 TORONTO

The safe investment of your funds is our chief concern.

H. R. BAIN & Co. Ltd.
Government & Municipal Bonds
371 Bay St. - Toronto

Northern Ontario Building, Limited
6½% Bonds
Due October 1st, 1939
Price
98½ and accrued interest, to yield
over 6.65%

R. A. DALY & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
BANK OF TORONTO BLDG. TORONTO
50 CONGRESS STREET BOSTON

TORONTO BOND EXCHANGE
LIMITED
300 Bay Street TORONTO
GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES
BONDS & LISTED STOCKS
BOUGHT — SOLD — QUOTED
Our Direct Private Wire connections enable us to offer unexcelled service for the purchase or sale of securities on all Exchanges.
Bond Department Phone Elgin 1600.
Listed Stocks Dept. Phone Adelaide 3706.

OSLER & HAMMOND
Stock Brokers and Financial Agents
Members
Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Stock Exchange
21 JORDAN STREET - TORONTO

Reinvest Wisely
The safe investment of your surplus funds is a supreme consideration. Government and Municipal Bonds combine safety of principal with prompt payment of interest and ready marketability.
Let us advise you
Municipal Bankers Corporation
LIMITED
34 King Street, East. Toronto

RED DEER BRAND
MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. CO. LIMITED HUNTSVILLE, ONTARIO
WE manufacture Birch, Maple and Oak Flooring of exceptional merit, our specialty being Red Deer brand Birch Hardwood Flooring.
Muskoka Wood Mfg. Company,
LIMITED
Huntsville, Ontario
Branch Office: 212 McGill St., Montreal, Quebec

Dickinson and Walbank
(Members Montreal Stock Exchange)
No Account Too Small to Receive Our Careful Attention
152 St. James St. MONTREAL Main 4090
T. KELLY DICKINSON J. Y. K. WALBANK W. McLEA WALBANK

CLARKSON, GORDON & DILWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
TORONTO MONTREAL
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 WELLINGTON STREET WEST TORONTO

Municipal and Provincial Finance

BEST SHOWING SINCE BEGINNING OF DEPRESSION

Saskatchewan Municipalities Report Improvement in Tax Collections

From Our Own Correspondent.

REGINA.—In the annual report of the Department of Municipal Affairs for Saskatchewan, covering the year ended April 30, 1923, the deputy minister, J. J. Smith, states that at the end of the year the municipalities of the province were in a better financial position than they have been since the advent of the financial depression in the year 1920. Another interesting feature of the report is that in the section devoted to the activities of the Saskatchewan Assessment Commission it is shown that the average assessment per acre in 1922 was $16.01, while in the year 1923 this had been reduced to $15.97.

"As indicated in the statistical section of the report," states Mr. Smith, "there has been a considerable improvement in tax collections. There is, however, still a very considerable percentage of the ratepayers in the different municipalities who allow their taxes to remain unpaid until their lands are offered for sale under the Arrears of Taxes Act. This is particularly true in the case of the rural municipalities. In explanation of this tendency it is urged that the penalty of eight per cent., which becomes attached to unpaid taxes immediately after the end of the year is too low in view of the high rates of interest being charged by the banks for short term loans. Many ratepayers consider it poor business to pay their taxes when the banks are charging a higher rate of interest than the ratepayer is required to pay to the municipality. This is not the time for an increase in penalties on unpaid taxes. It is possible, however, that the situation might be relieved by an amendment to the Rural Municipalities Act granting permissive authority to the council to allow a discount for the prompt payment of taxes. Such a policy has worked well in towns and cities and at the last session of the legislature the Village Act was amended to empower the council to provide by by-law for a discount where taxes are paid before a certain date. A similar provision might well be inserted in the Rural Municipality Act.

"As will be noted from the statistical section of the report, assessments and taxation during the past three years show a slight decrease in the different classes of municipalities. In the case of rural municipalities, this is noteworthy, as very large areas of Canadian Pacific Railway Company lands have become subject to assessment and taxation during the said period. It is gratifying to observe that during the same period the total assessments of improvements in cities, towns and villages, have steadily increased. Land in all our urban municipalities has been carrying much too heavy a burden of taxation, and if the municipalities are to continue to function and supply the services expected of them, there will have to be a considerable broadening of the basis of taxation. As pointed out by Professor Eli, of Wisconsin University, in his pamphlet on the taxation of land, expenditures are increasing much more rapidly than the value of land, and other sources of municipal revenue must be found. The shifting of a portion of the taxes from land to improvements is a step in the right direction, and it is hoped that as time goes on improvements and other forms of wealth in municipalities will be required to bear a greater proportionate share of the taxes than they do at the present time."

With regard to the position of the sinking funds of the various municipalities, the report states that the total requirements and available assets of the towns remain the same in proportion to each other. Cash and securities in both years are 59 per cent. of requirements. Six of the eleven towns are keeping their respective funds above par, whilst another is making a large reduction each year in its liability to the sinking fund. Of the cities, two show deficits in their sinking funds, but this deficit is offset by the large surpluses in four of the remaining five cities. Of the five cities whose sinking funds are active, three met almost the full amount of deposits required during the year, and the other two paid in a greater amount than the current year's demand.

TORONTO VIADUCT SCHEME

The board of control of Toronto is still considering the waterfront viaduct problem. According to the terms laid down by the federal government and the agreement between the parties concerned, it must be completed by the 19th instant. The present scheme contemplates an approximate expenditure of $9,000,000 by the city.

WANT FUNDS FOR H. B. RY.

WINNIPEG.—The On-to-the-Bay Association is asking Manitoba government for $2,000,000 towards helping complete the Hudson's Bay Railway. Saskatchewan is to be asked for a like amount.

This Week's Bond Sales

AYLMER, QUE.

Versailles, Vidricaire & Boulais were awarded the $69,500, 5½ per cent., 10-year bonds of Aylmer, Que., on a bid of 100.57. These bonds were originally sold on a 40-year basis, but on the advice of the Quebec Government were cancelled. The funds are to finance improvements.

SYDNEY BOND SALES

SYDNEY.—As a result of inauguration of new and modern systems of accounting and more efficient management of city affairs, Sydney securities continue to command a good price. R. A. Daly & Co., Toronto, have purchased $167,000 city of Sydney, 5 per cent. bonds at 100, less 1 per cent. commission. The company had recently purchased $75,000 at the same price. This disposes of the whole of a recently authorized issue of $282,000, with the exception of $20,000 which are being sold locally direct from the city hall.

Tenders and By-laws

(Tenders Wanted)

Nov. 17, Quebec West, Que.—$25,000, 5½ per cent., 10-year serial bonds of the town of Quebec West, Que. J. F. Galibois, secretary-treasurer.

Nov. 17, Pickering Twp.—$18,500, 5½ per cent., 20-year debentures. Hugh Pugh, treasurer, Locust Hill.

Nov. 17, St. Lambert, Que.—$125,000, 5½ per cent. bonds maturing Nov. 1, 1952, of the town of St. Lambert, Que. James R. Beatty, secretary-treasurer, St. Lambert, Que.

Nov. 18, Pointe Claire, Que.—$40,200, 5½ per cent., 10-year bonds of the town of Pointe Claire, Que. A. Fortin, town clerk.

Nov. 18, Regina.—$181,000, 5 per cent., 15 and 30-year debentures. Jno. E. Snowball, treasurer. (See announcement on page 16).

Nov. 24, Parish of St. Tite, Champlain Co., Que.—$50,000, 5½ per cent., 20-year serial bonds, maturing July 1, 1944, of the parish of St. Tite, Champlain County, Que. Philippe Germain, secretary-treasurer, St. Tite.

Nov. 24, Bertie Township.—$27,337, 5½ per cent., 10-instal. debentures. M. S. Pound, Ridgeway.

Hamilton Scandal Blamed on All Three Departments

Continuing the investigation into the civic scandal in Hamilton, C. S. Scott and Company submitted a report in which their findings were summed up. The report intimated in no uncertain terms that the city treasurer's and the city auditor's departments were to blame for insufficient supervision, and for not having an adequate check upon the business transacted. The report states further that the city collector's department was just as much to blame as either of the other two, as the methods of that department were slipshod, faulty, and quite unsatisfactory.

In recommending what should be done to remedy conditions, Mr. Scott urged that there should be an overhauling of the entire civic system of accounting, a continuous inside audit by an outside official, and closer cooperation between all civic departments.

In discussing what action should be taken, Controller Morrison announced his intention to demand the resignation of every employee in the treasurer's, the auditor's, and the tax departments, with the view that these resignations could be dealt with individually by the board of control. It was not the intention that all the resignations should be accepted, but that a sifting process could be followed afterwards.

At a recent meeting, the Chamber of Commerce urged upon the Board of Control the advisability of appointing a commissioner of finance. and of abolishing the city treasurer and tax collector. The suggestion has had considerable support on the ground that responsibility could be placed and efficient handling of the city's funds secured.

BY-LAW RESCINDED

FORT ERIE, ONT.—The Fort Erie council rescinded a bylaw authorizing the issuance of $6,000 in debentures for the job on a statement from the school board that $8,000 would be required. A new bylaw will be passed. The debentures will run for 20 years and bear 5½ per cent. interest.

BOND MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 11

BONDS	Int. Rate	Due Year	Yield	Range 1923 High	Range 1923 Low	Range 1924 High	Range 1924 Low	Latest Price Ask	Latest Price Bid	Latest Price High	Latest Price Low
Can. Bread	6	1941	6.40	100	96	102	98¾	..	101	101	..
Cedar Rapids	5	1953	5.03	98½	93	99¾	95	97	97½	99½	98½
Can. S. Lines	5	1943	7.13	81½	75	79	70½	78	..	78	..
Cons. Rubber	6	1946	6.04	102¼	98¾	99½	95	100	98½	99½	..
Dom. Iron	5	1929	7.43	94	84¾	92½	85	91	90	90	..
Ogilvie	6	1932	5.60	102½	101	104	101½	102½	..	102½	..
Dom. Textile	6	1925	6.00	100½	100	101¼	100	100¼	..	100¼	100
Quebec Rly.	5	1939	5.80	83½	68	92	80	90	91½	92	90¾
Riordon Pulp	6	1929	8.43	..	..	90½	90½	91	95	90½	..
Sao Paulo	5	1929	7.43	90½	86	90	86	..	87½	90	..
Wayagamack	6	1951	7.47	86¾	75	84½	74¾	83	82½	83	82½
War Loan	5	1925	4.08	100.95	99.10	101.15	100.15	..	100.95	100.95	100.80
Do.	5	1931	4.62	101.90	99.80	102.25	100.15	102.25	102.00	102.00	101.90
Do.	5	1937	4.55	103.80	100.75	104.10	102.10	104.25	104.00	104.05	104.00
Victory	5½	1927	4.49	103.50	101.50	103.50	102.10	102.95	102.60	102.75	102.55
Do.	5½	1933	4.62	106.55	104.00	106.70	104.30	106.35	106.20	106.65	106.35
Do.	5½	1934	4.95	103.90	101.30	104.90	103.00	104.25	104.20	104.55	104.15
Do.	5½	1937	4.59	108.45	106.10	109.00	106.30	..	108.75	108.90	108.60
Do. Renewal	5½	1927	4.75	102.85	100.00	103.67	101.00	102.80	102.00	102.25	101.90
Do. "	5½	1932	4.96	103.20	98.15	104.15	101.35	103.55	103.25	103.75	103.25
Do. Refund	5	1928	4.70	99.80	98.00	101.30	99.40	101.10	100.95	101.30	100.80
Do. "	5	1943	4.79	99.00	97.90	102.85	99.90	102.55	102.40	102.70	102.40

Unlisted Bond Movement of Month

BONDS	Issued	Due	P.C.	1924 High	1924 Low	Monthly Comparison October 1 to 31 Op'ng	High	Low	Close	Latest Quotation Bid	Ask'd	Bond Sold
Abitibi Pulp	$ 3,880,000	1940	6%	97	94½	..	..	..	..	97½	98½	....
Alabama T.L.&P.	13,668,900	1962	5	82	68	..	..	..	..	83	83½	....
Algoma Steel	15,550,867	1962	5	38½	26	..	..	..	..	33	34	....
Ames Holden	2,481,960	1947	6	45	44½	..	..	..	..	..	43	....
Belding Paul	749,953	1936	5	87½	87½	..	..	..	..	85	..	....
Belgo Can.Paper	8,000,000	1943	6	98½	94½	97½	98½	97½	97½	97½	98	40000
Brompton P.&P.	1,750,000	1941	8	109½	107	107½	107½	..	107½	108½	..	100
Brompton P.&P.	938,200	1939	6	..	..	97	97	..	97	..	..	100
Burns Co. P.	3,500,000	1943	6½	100	..	..	..	..	..	98¾	99¾	....
Brand-Henderson	698,000	1939	6	91½	89¾	89¾	89¾	..	89¾	90	..	1000
Can. Steamship	6,000,000	1942	7	97	94	96	97	96	97	97½	98½	3500
Can. Steamship	15,000,000	1943	5	77	75½	75¾	77	75¾	77	78½	79½	3000
Can.Light & Pow	6,500,000	1949	5	82	65	80½	80½	65	65	66½	66	3000
Chicoutimi Pulp.	1,834,000	1943	6	72	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Can. Nat. Rlys.	50,000,000	1954	5	101½	98½	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	100¾	101¼	4000
Can. N. Ry. Inc.	24,140,174	1930	5	53	51	..	..	..	..	59	..	....
Canadian Steel	3,650,000	1936	6	98½	98½	..	..	..	..	98½	..	....
Can. Pacific Ry.	12,000,000	1934	5	100	98¾	99½	99¾	99½	99½	99	99½	47000
Connors Bros.	250,000	1938	6½	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	....
Cumberland Ry.	3,000,000	1940	5	75	69¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Dom.Iron & Steel	7,071,266	1939	5	71½	63	63	63	..	63	61	62½	2000
Dom. of Canada.	50,000,000	1944	4½	97.25	96.90	97.25	97.25	96.90	97.00	97.00	97.20	80300
Dom.Pow.& Trans	5,564,000	1932	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	96	....
Dom. Textile	6,449,000	1949	6	103¾	100½	103	103	..	103	103	..	1000
Duke Price Power	12,000,000	1949	6	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	..	99¾	..	..	1500
East Koot.Power	2,000,000	1942	7	102½	96	102	102	100¾	101	100¾	102	8500
Electrical Dev.	9,175,000	1933	5	98½	98¾	98½	98½	..	98½	98¾	..	2000
Fraser Company.	2,000,000	1941	8	106	104¾	..	..	..	..	106	..	....
Frontenac Brew.	1,100,000	1951	6	88	84	87¼	88	87¼	87½	87	..	9200
H. Smith Paper.	2,576,200	1941	7	99	91	91½	91¾	91	91¾	91½	..	21000
H. Smith Paper.	489,600	1934	6	95	92½	92½	93½	92½	93½	94	..	9500
Lake Sup. Paper.	5,000,000	1941	6	105	104¾	..	..	..	..	105	..	....
Laurentide Power	7,500,000	1946	5	98½	95¾	97¾	98½	97¾	97½	97½	98½	12000
Laurentian Power	1,400,000	1936	6	96½	96	..	..	..	..	97	..	....
Maple Leaf Mill.	2,000,000	1943	6½	101	..	..	..	..	..	102½	..	....
Mont. L. H. & P.	2,910,000	1933	5	99	96½	98½	98½	..	98½	98½	..	8000
Manitoba Power.	7,500,000	1941	7	100¾	97½	100½	100½	99½	99½	99	99½	4500
Matt. P.& P. deb	3,000,000	1949	7	27	20½	..	..	..	..	30	..	....
Montreal Tram.	7,300,000	1924	6½	102	101¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Montreal Tram.	8,000,000	1929	6	101½	97	101	101¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	101½	100800
Mont. Steel Wks.	750,000	1940	6	99½	99¾	..	..	..	..	100	..	....
Mont.Water & P.	979,935	1932	5	81	..	..	..	..	..	83½	..	....
Mont. Pub. Ser.	3,152,500	1942	5	91½	76½	88¾	91½	88¾	91½	91½	92	13000
Northern Ont.L.	5,006,500	1931	6	94½	..	..	..	..	..	95	96	....
Nova Scotia Steel	4,978,500	Deb.	6	75½	50	..	..	..	..	..	50	....
N.S. Tram.	1,500,000	1952	7	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Ontario Pulp	1,500,000	1931	6	106½	104	106½	106½	..	106½	106	..	1000
Ottawa Gas Co.	1,000,000	1939	6	101½	99½	..	..	..	..	100	..	....
Ottawa L. H. & P.	850,000	1953	6	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Ottawa Riv. Pow.	3,250,000	1953	6½	99¾	97½	99	99¾	98½	99¾	..	..	5000
Price Bros.	10,000,000	1943	6	100	98¾	99½	99½	98¾	98¾	98½	99	30500
Paton Mfg. Co.	600,000	1953	6	95	90	93½	93½	..	93½	..	..	16000
Provincial Paper.	1,105,000	1940	6	100	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	....
Porto Rico Ry.	£265,000	1962	5	68	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	....
Province of Ont.	40,000,000	1948	5	101½	98¾	..	..	..	..	101	101¾	....
Quebec Power	3,540,000	1953	6	100	94½	99½	99¾	99½	99¾	99½	99¾	20800
Que. Jacq. Cartier	849,000	1931	5	90½	85½	90	90	..	90	91	..	1000
Saguenay Pulp	5,400,000	1930	6½	81	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Shawinigan Cot.	968,000	1949	6	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	....
Shaw. W. & P.	3,808,500	1934	5	102¾	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	....
Shaw. W. & P.	6,000,000	1950	5½	102½	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Shaw. W. & P.	11,010,500	1950	6	105¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
South Can. Pow.	4,637,500	1948	6	101½	99	101½	101½	101	101	101	..	3500
Spanish River P.	3,000,000	1941	8	108	105½	108	108	107½	107½	107½	108	8500
St. Law. Sugar	2,000,000	1932	6	89½	89	..	..	..	..	89	..	....
St. Maur.Val.Cot.	1,415,200	1952	6	76½	75	..	..	..	..	75½	..	....
St.Maurice Power	9,026,600	1953	6½	106¾	103	106½	106½	106½	106½	107½	108	12100
Toronto Paper	750,000	1942	6	99½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Wabasso Cotton	750,000	1942	7	98½	93½	..	..	..	..	..	96	....
Windsor Hotel	2,500,000	1943	6½	102½	100½	102	102½	102	102½	101½	102½	3000
West Koot.Power	1,750,000	1943	6	100½	..	103	103	..	103	101½	..	500
Western Power	5,000,000	1949	5	90½	87½	..	..	..	..	90½	..	....
Western Power	500,000	1926	7	99½	97¾	..	..	..	..	99	..	....
West. Que. Pow.	250,000	1981	6½	73	72¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Winnipeg Elec.	3,250,000	1943	6	92½	91	91½	91½	..	91½	92	..	1000

WEEKLY RECORD OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES.

Place	Date	Purpose	Sold To—	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Yield
			Municipal					
Etobicoke Twp.	Nov.	....	C. H. Burgess & Co.	5%	1944	$25,000	98.62	5.15
East York Twp.	Nov.	....	Matthews & Co.	5½%	1944	11,000	102.04	5.25
Port Colborne	Nov.	....	Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	5½%	1944	137,000	98.	....
Toronto	Nov. 6	....	McLeod, Young, Weir and Syndicate	4½%	....	9,971,000	96.1874	4.92
Edmonton	Nov.	....	Wood, Gundy & Co., and McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	5½%	....	410,000	....	....
St. Augustin	Nov.	....	Versailles, Vindricaire, Boulais	5½%	1944	20,000	101.51	5.32
Sydney, N. S.	Nov.	....	R. A. Daly & Co.	5%	....	167,000	100.00	....
Aylmer, Que.	Nov. 10	....	Versailles, Vidricaire & Boulais	5½%	1934	69,500	100.57	5.40
			Corporation					
Arcade, Ltd., Hamilton	Nov.	....	Browning, Harris, Denman & Co.	7%	1939	445,000	100.00	....
Winnipeg Elec. Rly.	Nov.	....	Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.	6%	1954	6,000,000	94.50	6.40

DOMESTIC TRADE FEELS IMPACT OF REVIVAL ABROAD

(Continued from page 1)

diverted the competition of the southern and south-western mills from the territory in which British Columbia mills normally distribute their product, i. e., in the Northern Central States. There is also some movement of British Columbia lumber to the Atlantic ports, and inquiry is better from the prairies and Ontario as a result of the open weather and continued increase in building activity.

The Steel Market

The steel markets show signs of reviving interest also. This is particularly true in the United States where large construction contracts call for an increasing quantity of product. In Canada, some new business of substantial proportions has been received. The British Empire Steel Corporation reports the receipt of a large order for nails from the West. The contemplated opening by the Baldwin Steel Co., of plants in Montreal and Toronto indicates confidence in the outlook for the steel industry in Canada. For the present, the meeting of actual requirements of the trade is providing a fair amount of business. Carloadings of metal products in the Dominion have increased materially in the past three weeks.

In regard to the general trend of wages and prices, there has been a rather sharp rise in the level of wholesale prices while the wage tendency has been downward, if anything. The former is due in large measure to the influence of grain prices which factor does not affect the industrial situation directly. It is significant that the Board of Conciliation which is dealing with the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway and a group of the employees on western lines found after careful investigation that "the application for a general wage increase should be postponed until some future date." In the case of a short line in Cape Breton, notice has been served that after 60 days, wages shall be reduced ten cents an hour.

As indicated above, the sharp upward movement of the past few days in the stock markets of the United States has been duplicated in the Canadian markets. This is stated to be due largely to the general revival of confidence rather than to any substantial material improvement in business and industry, and there is some feeling that it is overdone. Nevertheless, it is true that more individual buyers are coming into the market each day, a factor which makes for genuine strength.

MAISON RENE-T. LECLERC INC. 1901
WAYAGAMACK
6's—1951
A bond that stands to gain as a result of the proposed newsprint mill.
The Company's assets are equivalent to nearly three times its present bond indebtedness.
The Plant occupies a strategic location relative to transportation, markets and raw material.
A good sound management has developed it to the position of the largest Kraft producer in the world.
The proposed newsprint mill will mean a considerable increase in earning power and a proportionate reduction in overhead expenses.
Price at market to yield about 7.50%
RENE-T. LECLERC
Incorporated
Montreal:- 160, St. James St.
Quebec:- 74, St. Peter St.
(ESTABLISHED 1901)
E155

GUARANTEED
First Mortgage Bond
7%
plus generous Bonus of Common Stock
WE OFFER a short-term First Mortgage Bond which gives a very attractive yield and is at the same time amply secured. Full particulars will be gladly furnished on request. Write to-day.
TEAR OUT
SEND ME CIRCULAR A-3
Name ....
Address ....
CREDIT-CANADA
Limitee
ESTABLISHED 1910
120 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

WESTERN BOND ISSUES
We Specialize in Western, Provincial, Municipal and School Bonds
Lougheed & Taylor, Limited
CALGARY, ALTA.

G. A. STIMSON & CO.
36-38 KING ST. E. TORONTO
GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILWAY BONDS
EST'D. LIMITED

HB FOUNDED 1883
CITY OF WESTMOUNT
5% Coupon Bonds
Maturing serially from Nov. 1, 1932 to 1964 inclusive
PRICE ON APPLICATION
Circular sent on request.
HANSON BROS.
Investment Securities
160 St. James St. Montreal
63 Sparks St. Ottawa

Province of Ontario
6's due Feb. 1941
6's due Sept. 1943
Price: to yield 5%
C. H. Burgess & Co
GOVERNMENT & MUNICIPAL BONDS
14 KING ST. E TORONTO.

MACARONI PRODUCTION GROWS

OTTAWA.—Canada has become Italy's rival as a macaroni manufacturer. Three years ago the Dominion imported 7,000,000 pounds of macaroni, principally from Italy. Last year it imported only a few hundred pounds. Canada's factories turned out 12,000,000 pounds. Exports increased from 219,000 pounds in 1922 to 2,229,000 pounds in 1923. The product went principally to the United States, Great Britain and Belgium.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE : MONTREAL

Assets
Two Hundred Million Dollars

You can rest assured

The Independent Order of Foresters
Organized 1874
TOTAL BENEFITS
Paid to Members and their Beneficiaries
$81,000,000.00
Policies Issued from $1,000 to $5,000

G. E. BAILEY, Secretary
W. H. HUNTER, President
G. R. COTTRELLE, Treasurer

"A man is known by the company he keeps"

The wisdom (or otherwise) which a man shows in forming his affiliations is the basis on which he is judged by his associates. A policy with this Company is evidence of the holder's sound business judgment.

Ninety years of efficient management and steady progress have placed the British America Assurance Company in the forefront of Canadian insurance institutions. All just claims settled promptly on presentation.

The British America Assurance Company of Toronto
ESTABLISHED 1833.

EVERY business or professional man should know how advantageous to him are the terms of our new policy.

In honor of our fiftieth year of public service, we have named it

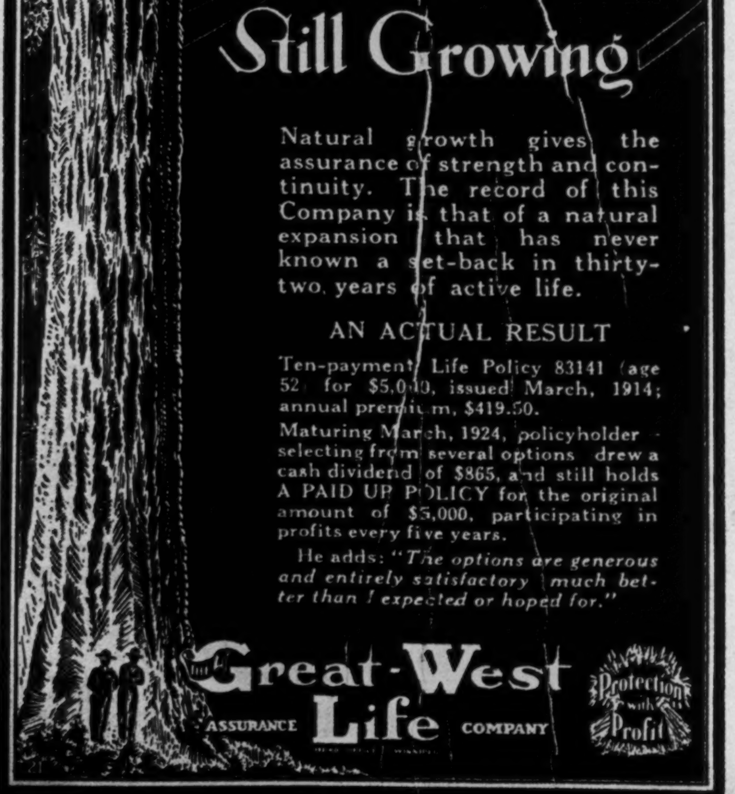
The London Life Jubilee Policy

While the rates on this policy are almost as low as the lowest non-participating insurance, yet it has clauses providing for

1. *Annual dividends*
2. *Disability and Double Indemnity*
3. *Privilege of conversion to*
   20 Payment Life
   20 Year Endowment, and other plans
4. *All modern policy privileges*
5. *High cash surrender and collateral value.*

Let the London Life representative explain to you every detail about this remarkable policy which provides increased guarantees at reduced premiums.

London Life
Insurance Company
"Canada's *Industrial-Ordinary* Company"
HEAD OFFICES . LONDON, CANADA



Natural growth gives the assurance of strength and continuity. The record of this Company is that of a natural expansion that has never known a set-back in thirty-two years of active life.

AN ACTUAL RESULT

Ten-payment Life Policy 83141 (age 52) for $5,000, issued March, 1914; annual premium, $419.50.

Maturing March, 1924, policyholder selecting from several options drew a cash dividend of $865, and still holds A PAID UP POLICY for the original amount of $5,000, participating in profits every five years.

He adds: *"The options are generous and entirely satisfactory much better than I expected or hoped for."*

Insurance for Buyer and Seller

HOLD RE-INSURER ISN'T LIABLE FOR A SHARE OF COSTS

English Decision Starts Agitation for New Wording

LONDON, ENG.—An important judgment which has just been given by the English Court of Appeal has been the subject of a great deal of discussion by underwriters and brokers in the London marine insurance market. The judgment confirms a decision which was given in the court below relating to a question of principle, the point of difference being whether re-insurers of a marine insurance policy were liable for a proportion of the costs incurred by the original underwriters in successfully resisting a claim. The case arose out of the loss of the Greek steamship "Katina," which, underwriters alleged, had been intentionally sunk with the privity of the owner, and, therefore, the loss was not recoverable under a marine policy. The original policy was for £2,000, and covered total loss and particular average, whereas the re-insurance policy, which was for £75, part of £600, covered constructive total loss, compromised or arranged total loss, this being the almost invariable way of re-insuring such risks. Although the defendants in the action brought by the shipowner were successful, they were unable to recover any of their costs because the Greek owner was insolvent. For this reason the Scottish Metropolitan claimed against the re-insuring underwriter — A. W. Groome—a proportion of the costs on the ground that it was his interest which was actually defended in the action. The re-insurer refused to pay, and evidence was submitted to the court that in similar circumstances it was the practice for re-insuring underwriters to pay a proportion of the costs. The plaintiffs submitted that the defendant was liable for his share of the costs under the wording of the Sue and Labor Clause of the re-insuring policy.

The Appeal Court held that there was not sufficient evidence to clearly establish any practice which might be binding upon the defendant, nor could it be held that there was an implied contract on the part of the re-insurer to hold himself responsible for a proportion of the costs. This latter remark had reference to the fact that the defendant was an assenting party to a resolution following upon the recommendation of a sub-committee appointed to decide what action should be taken in view of the loss of several ships of Greek ownership in circumstances of a doubtful character. The position now is, that a re-insurer cannot be held liable for a share of any costs incurred by the original underwriters in resisting a claim, and in view of this it has been suggested in the Marine Insurance Market that some suitable wording be included in future in re-insurance policies to meet the difficulty.

Half Premium Plan of Aetna Meets Objection

A plan of issuing life insurance policies providing for the payment of only half the ultimate annual premium during the early years has brought objections in insurance circles. Replying to a resolution passed by the general agents, managers, and superintendents of the life insurance companies of Greater New York, condemning the plan, the Aetna Life Insurance Company made public the following statement:

"That the half premium plan as issued by this company is actuarially sound is unquestioned; also there is nothing ethically wrong with the plan. It has been introduced by this company because we feel that it fills a legitimate demand arising from many persons who require permanent insurance but who are unable temporarily to pay the full level premium for an amount of insurance on the whole life plan to give the protection desired. We believe that the half premium plan supplements term insurance to the advantage of the insured, the company, and the agent."

Officers Are Appointed for New Laurentian Fire

MONTREAL.—The officers and directors of the new Laurentian Insurance Co., head office in Montreal, have been elected as follows: President, Peter Bercovitch, K.C., M.L.A.; vice-president, Isaac Friedman; secretary and chief agent, Alan J. Hart; executive committee, the president and Messrs. Joseph Levinson and A. H. Jassby; directors, S. W. Jacobs, K.C., M.P.; H. M. Ripstein, Samuel Hart, Henry Weinfield, Samuel Wener, Jacob Horwitz, Ernest Albert, J. A. Leo and A. Sommer, all of Montreal, and Percy Hermant and M. J. Finklestein, of Toronto and Winnipeg respectively.

Organized for the purpose of doing fire and plate glass insurance, the company's charter permits in addition the transaction of automobile, burglary, inland marine, inland transportation, forgery, guaranty, accident and sickness business. While the head office of the company is in Montreal, branch offices are to be established in all important centres throughout Canada almost immediately. Shares are being offered the public at $115.

CROWN LIFE RECORD

October has been a record month in the history of the Crown Life Insurance Company. Designated "Stephenson Month," in honor of its general manager, the volume of business exceeded anything that had previously been written in any one month by the company. The objective set was $2,500,000, and it is confidently expected that this total will be reached.

Church Seeks Charter for Insurance Company

The suggestion made at the General Synod of the Anglican Church at London some time ago to form a fire insurance company, is now being taken up, and an application has been made to secure a charter. It is intended to cover the risks on property owned by the church, more particularly to increase the insurance on these.

At first it will simply be a plan of reinsurance, and gradually a reserve fund will be built up which will take care of some of the risks. In no way does the Church assume any responsibility.

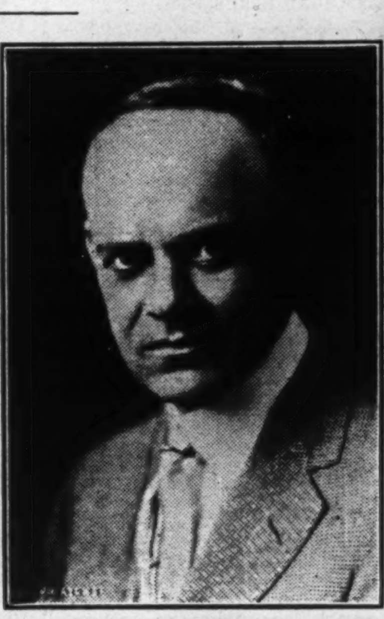
Those who have signed the application are: Ellis H. Wilkinson, R. W. Allin, James Nicholson, J. M. McWhinney, Dyce W. Saunders, Walter B. Kingsmill, F. Asa Hall, and Rev. Canon W. L. Baynes-Reed.

Joe Heale of Mutual Life Makes Friends of His Policyholders

Canvassed Only Strangers in Early Years—Service He Gives Appeals to Business Men—Avoids Confusing Figures—Says Discouragement is Underwriter's Worst Enemy

With little knowledge of insurance and a minimum of selling experience, "Joe" Heale, last year leading producer of the Mutual Life of Canada, landed in Toronto fifteen years ago and, scarcely knowing the names of the chief thoroughfares, set out with a rate book to sell policies to the business men of the city. A high academic training, an extended list of personal friends, or an intimate knowledge of local conditions—all of which have been factors in starting many insurance men on the road to success—were lacking. Yet in a few years the qualities he brought with him developed for him such an understanding of men's affairs and such a wide circle of frieds that last year he ranked first in point of production with his company.

Born in Goderich he has always lived in Ontario except for a few months spent in Winnipeg. From manufacturing pursuits in his early days he went West to "see the country"—quite a common plan of action in those days. His position in Winnipeg as private secretary to a minister in the provincial cabinet offered few opportunities for advancement. Heale recognized this and did not hesitate to return to Ontario. Arriving in Toronto he soon became interested in insurance. After a brief period with another company he joined the Mutual Life of Canada and with that company he has remained, in spite of tempting offers in other quarters. His faith in the merits of life insurance was frequently shaken by the difficulties encountered, but the conviction that it served a fundamental need of men persisted and grew with experience. In spite of a natural facility for dealing with men, which he soon demonstrated, business came slowly at first, However, his perseverance gradually began to win out and since that time his record has been one of unbroken increases until April, 1923, when a new Toronto agency was established by the Mutual Life in addition to that with which he had been connected. He was placed in charge of the new agency and, while building up a strong selling force, he has continued his personal production at a high level.


JOE HEALE.

When the Century Club of the Mutual Life was started in 1916 he qualified for membership and has retained it ever since. Later, when a Quarter Million Club was organized he was found among the members. His yearly production is now so far beyond the qualifying minimum of $250,000 new paid for business in a year that it no longer constitutes a goal for him. However, what stands out most in his production record is the high percentage of renewals on his business and the increasing number of new policies placed on the lives of men already on his books as policyholders.

Many Get Discouraged

Without hesitation Mr. Heale says the biggest problem of the young insurance man is discouragment—the result of failure to close sales at certain times. This, he affirms, is often unwarranted as one very important part of all sales is the careful preparation of facts, even though direct

(Continued on page 15)

The Record of Fire Losses in Canada

Place	Property	Date	Damage	Insurance	Cause
Nova Scotia					
Overton	B. Morton, barn and contents	Oct. 30	total	200	unknown
Clark's Harbor	Cape Sable Packing Co. store Maxwell's Machine Shop, M. A. Nickerson, store, E. D. Hines' store	Oct. 29	40,000	small	......
Three Mile Plain	G. deWolfe, 2 barns, hay, implements and live stock	Oct. 27	15,000	1600	unknown
Sydney	J. N. Morrison residence	Oct. 30	consider'ble	covered	unknown
Hubbards	W. Publicover residence	Nov. 1	consider'ble	partial	unknown
Parrsboro	J. Joyce, mill and lumber	Oct. 25	total	1,500	......
New Brunswick					
Campobello	E. Phinney store	Oct. 27	10,000	......	......
McKee's Mills	J. Biggs, barn, crop, machinery and residence	Oct. 30	7,000	none	unknown
Devon	P. S. Watson, barn and bldgs.	Nov. 2	2,000	......	......
Fredericton Junct.	C. Burnett and B. Webb, residence and barn	Nov. 4	3,000	......	unknown
Quebec					
Milley	H. Martin residence and barn	Oct. 25	total	small	stove pipe
Montreal	Liberty Wool Co., bldg.	Oct. 30	70,000	......	......
Quebec	C. A. Vezina premises	Oct. 28	8,000	......	......
Sherbrooke	H. Veilleux barn	Oct. 27	heavy	partial	unknown
Cyrville	E. Lancaster, 2 barns, silo and crop	Oct. 30	heavy	......	unknown
Quebec	M. Racine residence	Oct. 30	500	......	petrol lamp
Brome	J. Martin, house and lumber	Oct. 24	heavy	small	unknown
Quebec	Mrs. B. Cole residence	Nov. 3	1,000	small	o'heated stove
St. Gregoire	A. Poire, E. Matres, D. Benjamin, residence, 4 barns, 3 stables, and silo	Nov. 1	20,000	partial	unknown
Ontario					
Belgrave	J. Anderson, barn and crop	Oct. 29	4,000	......	lantern
Collingwood	H. McDermid barn, crop and horses	Oct. 24	3,000	......	s. combust'n
Buck Lake	R. Green barn and bldgs.	Oct. 28	heavy	none	......
Wallaceburg	D. McCallum residence	Nov. 4	2,000	......	......
Owen Sound	J. Anderson res. & farm bldgs.	Nov. 4	total	......	burn. brush
Port Arthur	J. Stewart Lbr. Co. bldgs.	Nov. 4	total	......	stove pipe
Milton	D. McDougall res.	Nov. 2	5,000	partial	unknown
Dundas Highway	A. Donald & W. O'Brien barns and contents	Nov. 3	4,000	......	......
Owen Sound	R. Cassels stable and Mrs. J. Kelly's residence	Oct. 31	considerable	......	unknown
Sarnia	Gardiner Bros. & King Milling Co., houses and contents	Nov. 3	heavy	partial	sparks
London	A. Norton barn and contents	Nov. 4	total	......	unknown
Forest	B. Rawlings barns, bldgs., and crops	Nov. 4	total	1,200	......
Chatham	J. Price residence	Nov. 5	total	......	unknown
Ft. William	Mrs. G. Lyndahl residence	Nov. 5	1,000	......	......
Wallaceburg	T. Hastings barn & contents	Oct. 29	total	......	......
Brantford	W. McIrvine farm house	Nov. 3	total	partial	......
Galt	D. McDougall residence	Nov. 2	5,000	partial	unknown
Port Stanley	gasoline launch	Nov. 2	total	......	......
Mt. Forest	J. Stack, barn crop and pigs	Oct. 31	total	......	spark
Belleville	W. J. Wood, barn and contents	Nov. 1	4,000	partial	......
Niagara Falls	W. Davys & F. Pew houses	Nov. 1	4,000	covered	unknown
Blenheim	B. Steel res. and contents	Nov. 5	total	partial	......
Owen Sound	W. MacDonald & W. Lambert barns, car, garage, crop and pigs	Nov. 5	5,600	......	......
Belleville	C. Fry, res. & contents, car, garage, crop and pigs	Nov. 6	total	......	......
Poole's Resort	W. Fair, res.	Oct. 29	total	......	......
Bishop's Mills	Mrs. Powell res.	Nov. 1	total	......	......
Beamsville	W. H. Little house	Nov. 1	total	......	def. chimney
Corbetton	Heaps' barn	Nov. 1	total	none	......
Glenely	N. McKinnon residence	Nov. 1	total	800	stove
Stratford	J. L. Bradshaw bldgs.	Nov. 2	6,000	partial	unknown
Toronto	Sanderson, Pearcy & Co., plant	Nov. 6	50,000	......	......
Milton	J. Cartwright, barn and crop	Nov. 6	10,000	partial	unknown
Gibson Broom Co., factory		Nov. 7	2,000	covered	def. incinera'r
Manitoba					
Grandview	S. Mills res. & cont. (one death)	Oct. 25	total	......	matches
Holland	W. Greenwood barn	Oct. 27	total	partial	......
Saskatchewan					
Rosetown	A. M. Van Every, barn & cont.	Oct. 23	total	partial	......
Dartmouth	Barker prop.	Nov. 1	total	......	unknown
Drumheller	J. Dussalt bldgs.	Oct. 28	3,000	1,000	stove
Avondale	G. Little, barn	Nov. 2	total	partial	s. combust'n
Moose Jaw	A. Argue	Oct. 27	2,000	......	unknown
Alberta					
Plain Lake	F. Petaski barn and cont. (2 deaths)	Oct. 25	total	......	......
Fort Saskatchewan	H. T. Alexander, 3 barns and hay	Oct. 28	total	......	......
Taber	Golden Prairie schoolhouse	Oct. 31	total	......	unknown
Rinard	Rasmussen barn	Oct. 30	total	......	......
Bruderheim	A. Krause barn	Oct. 27	total	......	matches
Medicine Hat	A. P. Phillips workshop and contents	Nov. 2	total	......	matches
Empress	J. Mitchell res.	Oct. 20	heavy	partial	def. stove pipe
British Columbia					
Penticton	D. A. Cameron	Oct. 24	total	......	......
Cranbrook	Cranbrook meat abbatoir	Oct. 27	4,000	partial	unknown
Cache	P. E. Wilson residence	Oct. 29	total	2,200	def. wiring

"There's something about them you'll like"
20 for 35c
T.16.
Herbert Tareyton
London Cigarettes
for your pipe
Herbert Tareyton
London
SMOKING MIXTURE

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, CANADA
TOTAL ASSETS $2,928,337.62
TORONTO, 24 Adelaide St. W.
W. H. George, Superintendent of Agencies

THE WESTERN EMPIRE
Life Assurance Company
HEAD OFFICE
701 Somerset Building
Winnipeg, Man.
Branch Offices:
SASKATOON EDMONTON
CALGARY VANCOUVER

Remington Quiet-12

Made in Canada

Quiet Speedy Efficient

Quiet, because of its specialized construction, which embodies many exclusive Remington features.

Speedy, because the keys respond rapidly and accurately to the lightest and swiftest touch.

Efficient, because it is the crowning achievement of fifty years of experience in building the Remington—the world's first and still its superlative typewriter.

Such is the Remington Quiet 12. Your typist will prefer it because of its "natural touch." You will prefer it because of the impression of quality it will give to the appearance of your letters.

H. E. STILES, Vice-President and Managing Director. Head Office, Toronto.
J. A. WRIGHT, Sec'y. and Provincial Manager.

Mail this coupon before you forget it.

Remington Typewriter Company of Canada, Limited.
68 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.
Please send me particulars regarding the Remington Quiet 12, including plans of purchase.
Name ....
Address ....
....W.3

THE PROVIDENT ASSURANCE CO.
189 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL
Tel.: Main 4310, 4311, 4312, 4313
INSURANCE:
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, LIABILITY, LIFE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, PLATE GLASS, BURGLARY, GUARANTEE, SURETY
Incorporated 1905

RAILWAYS GIVEN LESS THAN CENT A FREIGHT MILE

Tendency for Two Years Past Has Been for Rates to Decline

BETTER OPERATION

In Face of Declining Rates Railways Have Had to Use Equipment Better

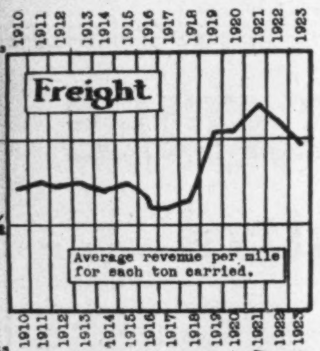
From Our Own Correspondent.

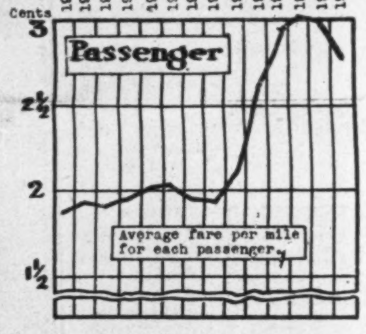
MONTREAL.—Since 1921 freight rates in Canada have shown a tendency to decline, and the general downward movement in the charges for railway service in Canada seems to be continuing. This has been one reason why the two big railways and numerous smaller ones have had difficulty in maintaining or increasing their earnings. Government railway statistics, just issued for 1923, indicate that the average charge for transporting a ton of freight one mile was lower than at any time since 1918, or the first half of 1919. Similarly with charges for carrying passengers. The railways averaged a smaller average fare per mile in 1923 than at any time since 1918.

The railways got less than one cent. In 1922, it was 1,039 cents, and mile in 1923. The average freight revenue per ton per mile was 0.987 cent. In 1922, it was 1.039 cents, and in 1921 it reached the high point of 1.200 cents. This compares with a pre-war level of about three-fourths of a cent per ton mile.

The Increases and Decreases

Rates during the war were not increased until 1918, although operating and other costs increased rapidly. A general decrease of 5 per cent. was made effective January 1, 1921, and another of 10 per cent. on December 1, 1921. Later reductions include those to the Atlantic coast on grain from Fort William and lake ports, and on hay, lumber, wool, and hides from Western producing areas.





The Canadian Pacific Railway in 1923 received an average of 0.929 cts. per ton per mile on all its freight traffic, compared with 0.996 cent in 1922. The Canadian National Railway System reports the average rate received per ton per mile to be 0.995 cent in 1923 and 1.033 cents in 1922.

One reason why freight rates averaged so low in 1923 is the fact that the large grain crop produced a high volume of low charge traffic.

Railway freight rates in Canada are likely to undergo important changes in the next few years. There is hardly a part of Canada that is not raising objections to the freight rates affecting its shipments and purchases. Freight rates in Canada were originally fixed with a view to enabling the raw products in all parts of the country to reach markets in successful competition with those from foreign-producing areas.

Most of the traffic still consists of raw and semi-finished agricultural mineral, and forest products. These bulky commodities of comparatively low value require low rail rates over the long distances between the points of origin and the consuming centres in Canada and other countries. This condition has led to low freight rates on domestic traffic, and to special low rates on export traffic.

Railway rates are controlled by a governmental body, the Board of Railway Commissioners, but is having difficulty stemming political forces.

Revenue From Passenger Trains

Passenger traffic produces about one-fifth of the revenue. The rates are 3.45 cents per mile in the country east of McLeod, Calgary, and Thornton, and 4 cents per mile west of those points. The average rate per passenger for a mile of traveling was 2.76 cents in 1923, as against 2,82 cents in 1922, and 3.036 cents in 1921, the peak year.

The railways are making more efficient use of their equipment, which is their present salvation in the face of declining rates. In 1923, the average length of a freight haul in Canada was 288 miles, the longest on record. The average train load in net tons was 502 tons, also a high record, while freight cars were loaded to 23 tons per car, or almost the high level reached to date and comparing with less than 18 tons a car in 1913.

As a matter of fact, the railway traffic in Canada in 1923 broke all previous records, there being 34,000,000,000 ton miles of freight moved, or nearly 3,000,000,000 ton miles over the previous record. This placed quite a strain on the railways of the country. It necessitated the purchase of much new equipment, but on the whol the railways have not bought as many locomotives and cars as the increase in traffic would seem to warrant. At the end of 1923 they had in service 5,897 locomotives—the lowest number since 1918, 229,614 freight cars, and 253,938 passenger cars, both of these figures representing small increases over the previous year.

JOE HEALE OF MUTUAL LIFE MAKES FRIENDS OF HIS POLICYHOLDERS

(Continued from page 14)

results do not then appear. Mr. Heale believes that every young underwriter should realize that a productive insurance agency must be built on a wider foundation than a few personal friends and acquaintances. Too many beginners make a mistake in approaching first only those whom they know and when this circle is exhausted they find it difficult to go farther afield for prospects, their production lags, discouragement sets in and finally they drop out in despair. Not so was the record of J. M. Heale. The few personal friends he had in Toronto were ignored in his early selling efforts. Instead he resorted to the telephone directory for a list of prospects. For want of a better place to start he chose the H's in which his own name was included—and followed through to names starting with succeeding letters. With interest he recalls that the L's and M's proved specially kind to him. Numerous policies he placed with those in these groups are new reaching the paid up stage and additional policies have been placed on the same lives in many cases.

The cultivation of this field of strangers, as it were, meant hard work with an unbending mastery of the salesman's time and a constant application of sound thinking. Nine o'clock saw him at the office; at nine-thirty began a round of calls, with the aim of six good interviews at least during the day. The difficulties were not small. The insurance man was regarded by many as a nuisance to be dismissed from the office by the best means available; prospects had friends in the business; many already boasted that they were over-insured; it often seemed impossible for the new recruit to break into the charmed circle. However, Heale harkened to the logic of his elders that someone was getting the business, therefore it was available and he should receive his share sooner or later. Today conditions have changed. The efficient underwriter commands attention in the business world and more men buy insurance strictly on the merits of the facts as presented. Heale's position in the insurance world, too, has changed. From these slender beginnings he has extended his connection among scores of Toronto's citizens and piled up a big volume of business on his books among policyholders who are now his friends and who provide a fertile field for future business as their circumstances and responsibilities develop.

Many will ask where lies the secret of such a success. Heale himself says there is no secret about it. It is the steady application of effort in pursuit of one's goal, based on a conviction of the sound values offered the public. To those who know him, his keen sense of humor and the ability to get at a man's real circumstances, to analyze them and offer intelligent suggestions for improvement, have been the dominant factors. Back of this lies long study of the dangers which beset the average family, which most men loth to discuss freely with those outside the family circle.

Few Over-Insured

The so-called "high pressure" methods employed by some salesmen, and sometimes thought necessary, are entirely absent from Heale's interviews. His approach to a prospective buyer is based first on the consideration of whether he needs insurance. If not, says Heale, why try to sell him? This does not mean, of course, that the salesman should accept the prospect's judgment as to whether he is properly insured. In fact, he has frequently been met on a first interview with such an assertion, but rarely has he found a man fully covered to take care of the possible contingencies. By exercising common sense and observing the ordinary courtesies due the business man whose work may be suffering from repeated interruptions, he has found that affronts or unfair treatment are practically negligent.

Heale's selling has been done almost entirely in Toronto and chiefly among business men. It is natural then that most of his policyholders are over forty years of age—the average of those written in 1923 was forty-one. Among this class of men he finds two factors developed which help him greatly in placing a policy. In the first place, at forty many of the dreams of youth are falling by the wayside and a growing realization has come to most men that life is not a meteor of success, but a steady progress, trimmed with many dangers and set-backs. Hence, they are more likely to listen to the logic of the insurance appeal. At the same time the financial position of the prospect is improved over earlier years, and he is better able to pay for needed protection.

Avoids Figures

By careful study, Heale has gained a wide knowledge of the forms and provisions of policies, as well as the details of the size and position of each company doing business in his territory. However, this accumulated information is not poured out on the prospect with a mass of figures, which serve only to confuse him.

On the contrary, those who have been approached by Heale comment with praise on the simplicity of the plan as he presents it. Confusing figures are absent. The need for insurance is pointed out, the policy to suit it suggested, along with a statement of the cost. Comparisons with other companies are avoided, unless introduced by the prospect, when Heale's mastery of the merits of his own company is revealed. The policy suggested may be any one of a number to suit the individual case. At no time has he specialized on any particular class of insurance or followed any stereotyped plan of analysis, yet his work is marked by an attempt to place the proper policy at all times regardless of his own personal considerations.

In talking to his policyholders one is struck by the confidence they place in him. This comes, they say, from his quiet, earnest manner, and the experience that all his statements bear the closest investigation. Seldom does he speak of service; yet this is one keynote of his success. One business man desired several changes in his policies years after Heale could have any financial interest in them. But the pains he took in explaining the different plans open and the care exhibited in getting them satisfactorily arranged, was such a gratifying illustration of "service" that the policyholder has sent others to him for advice on insurance matters.

Gives Special Service

In another case, a well-known Toronto business man, who is approached by many underwriters, received a call from Heale, who was then a total stranger to him. He showed such a grasp of his financial circumstances that he was attracted to him and purchased the first of several policies. It happened on this occasion that the business man needed some ready cash. He had an endowment policy not yet matured. Heale studied the circumstances and pointed out that the cash value with profits at that time equalled the face value of the policy. The result was that the cash was secured and Heale made a friend through the service rendered. A new and larger policy was subsequently placed and Heale got the business. Of a retiring disposition, J. M. Heale has proven that many of the conditions formerly thought necessary to success in underwriting (such as family connections, membership in clubs, etc.,) may be dispensed with if they are replaced by earnestness and a mastery of one's time.

G. C. Murphy and Paul Gardner, cruisers, of the Sewall office, Old Towne, Maine, have recently returned from cruising work in Newfoundland. J. D. Latno, F. W. Willey and K. M. Clark, of the same office, are each carrying on cruises in Maine. Mr. Sewall reports business running on an even keel, with no great activity as yet, although conditions as compared with last summer are better.

October Building Permits Show Improvement in East Continues

The material improvement in building programmes in Eastern Canada, as reflected in the September building permits as gathered by THE FINANCIAL POST, is shown to be continuing in the October figures which are shown below. Returns for 32 Eastern cities show an increase over the figures for a year ago of just under two million dollars. The West is again building, following the cleaning of most of the harvest, with the result that the October figures are back in the advance column. There are indications that the coming winter will see a great deal of new construction launched west of the Great Lakes.

Taking the ten-month total, it is found that the Eastern cities are still materially behind the figures for 1923. This has been a condition that has existed since the first few months of the year, when the 1924 figures slipped back. However, September and October have gone a long way in cutting down the loss. As far as the West is concerned, it is still ahead of the 1923 figures, and, though the total is small, it still spells progress.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN OCTOBER

(EASTERN CITIES)

	Oct. 1924	Oct. 1923		Change	1924	1923 (10 Months)		Change
Maritimes—								
Halifax	$ 23,660	$ 74,465	—	$ 50,805	$ 696,114	$ 331,977	+	$ 364,137
Moncton	14,550	82,590	—	68,040	97,524	368,821	—	271,297
New Glasgow	2,145	2,535	—	390	......	......		......
St. John	11,400	17,500	—	6,100	1,113,265	339,200	+	774,065
Sydney	4,080	11,975	—	7,895	120,792	305,977	—	185,185
Quebec—								
Montreal	4,105,128	2,116,180	+	1,988,948	25,223,447	23,483,124	+	1,740,323
Quebec	122,735	296,158	—	173,423	7,121,290	4,137,123	+	2,984,167
Sherbrooke	6,000	40,000	—	34,000	519,378	599,950	—	80,572
Westmount	224,625	442,960	—	218,335	1,898,481	1,598,031	+	300,450
Ontario—								
Brantford	8,855	17,737	—	8,882	177,815	580,799	—	402,984
Chatham	22,125	7,000	+	15,125	307,079	224,045	+	83,034
Fort William	528,950	23,130	+	505,820	1,198,829	1,148,655	+	50,165
Galt	17,535	12,505	+	5,030	116,051	125,806	—	9,755
Hamilton	175,850	351,100	—	175,250	2,968,150	4,929,630	—	1,961,480
Kingston	85,339	25,823	+	59,516	999,823	627,586	+	372,237
Kitchener	162,229	93,725	+	68,504	1,058,387	1,791,952	—	733,565
London	244,265	264,055	—	19,790	1,881,705	3,007,660	—	1,125,955
Niagara Falls	83,997	56,940	+	27,057	651,957	626,652	+	25,305
Oshawa	25,325	97,330	—	72,005	784,890	1,584,865	—	799,975
Ottawa	229,969	633,363	—	403,394	2,250,634	2,933,677	—	683,043
Owen Sound	5,050	21,000	—	15,950	154,110	296,000	—	141,890
Peterborough	50,959	21,455	+	29,504	388,095	267,707	+	120,388
Port Arthur	10,380	72,450	—	62,070	1,179,318	2,632,555	—	1,453,237
Sarnia	62,325	35,441	+	26,884	646,378	727,255	—	80,877
Sault Ste. Marie	146,643	25,298	+	121,345	522,780	387,824	+	134,956
Smith's Falls	2,800	300	+	2,500	60,475	40,305	+	20,170
Stratford	24,895	19,567	+	5,328	626,039	467,322	+	158,717
St. Thomas	27,725	15,580	+	12,145	324,504	312,259	+	12,245
Toronto	2,202,215	1,940,285	+	261,930	19,319,183	26,573,884	—	7,254,701
Welland	23,215	17,690	+	5,525	159,690	163,605	—	3,915
Windsor	467,395	447,145	+	20,250	4,029,958	4,256,444	—	226,486
Woodstock	7,314	20,096	—	12,782	195,028	286,165	—	91,137
Total 32 E. Cities	$9,129,682	$7,303,378	+	$1,826,304	$76,791,160	$85,156,855	—	$8,365,695
York Twp.	475,250				3,628,600			

(WESTERN CITIES)

	Oct. 1924	Oct. 1923		Change	1924	1923 (10 Months)		Change
Manitoba—								
Brandon	$ 45,300	$ 6,712	+	$ 38,588	$ 264,953	$ 175,334	+	$ 89,619
St. Boniface	17,345	34,350	—	17,035	378,905	485,078	—	106,173
Winnipeg	259,100	376,450	—	117,350	3,015,900	4,011,900	—	996,000
Alberta—								
Calgary	73,480	64,200	+	9,280	932,945	797,560	+	135,385
Edmonton	92,125	55,875	+	36,250	2,252,505	1,435,165	+	817,340
Lethbridge	65,845	25,150	+	40,695	165,455	233,390	—	67,935
Medicine Hat	33,700	2,310	+	31,390	132,482	25,072	+	107,410
Saskatchewan—								
Moose Jaw	76,310	26,985	+	49,325	492,936	288,121	+	204,815
Prince Albert	67,195	32,430	+	34,765	142,766	260,705	—	117,939
Regina	64,520	134,870	—	70,350	903,025	1,235,405	—	332,380
Saskatoon	57,935	30,025	+	27,910	1,257,496	808,473	+	449,023
Weyburn	500	575	—	75	2,105	18,655	—	16,550
Yorkton	30,450	450	+	30,000	59,860	46,720	+	13,140
British Columbia—								
Kamloops	7,614	5,600	+	2,014	160,460	96,963	+	63,497
Nanaimo	13,350	6,700	+	6,650	85,905	126,533	—	40,628
New Westminster	16,950	28,140	—	11,190	268,132	289,048	—	20,916
Vancouver	293,085	299,523	—	4,438	5,761,429	5,265,483	+	495,946
Victoria	25,110	89,417	—	64,307	530,078	889,873	—	359,795
Total 18 W. Cities	$1,239,914	$1,218,792	+	$ 21,122	$16,807,387	$16,489,478	+	$317,859
Gr. total 50 Cities	$10,369,596	$8,522,170	+	$1,847,426	$93,598,497	$101,646,333	—	$8,047,836

Satisfactory Service Guaranteed
PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY
LIMITED
Trustees, Executors, Administrators,
Real Estate and Insurance,
Safety Deposit Vaults.
J. P. STEEDMAN,
Chairman of the Board
B. HAL. BROWN,
President and General Manager
HEAD OFFICE
PRUDENTIAL TRUST BLDG.,
Montreal
TORONTO OFFICE
Reford Bldg., 217 Bay St.
Branches throughout Canada and in London, Eng.

THE MONARCH LIFE
IS A
GOOD COMPANY
Provincial Offices: Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria.

INTERNATIONAL TIME STAMPS

The most reliable spring-driven stamp on the market. Sets dates automatically. Prevents mistakes and disputes about time in connection with mail, documents, instructions, accounts, etc.
We also make automatic attendance registers, electric time systems, etc. Write for folder.
International Business Machines Co.
Limited.
300 CAMPBELL AVE., TORONTO, ONT.

1869 Mutual in Theory and Practice 1924
A Life Company that is genuinely MUTUAL exists for one sole purpose—to reach as many homes as possible with its protective policies, furnishing them at the lowest cost. To this end all profits arising from economical management, low mortality, high interest and other sources are distributed IN THEIR ENTIRETY among the members and are used to lower premiums or increase the amount of insurance, or may be withdrawn in cash. Maximum protection at minimum cost is the exclusive aim and object of a truly mutual company. The result of this intensive effort in our own case is that we have given protection at actual cost to the company, and members of the mutual are found in every part of the Dominion —our organization is mutual both in theory and practice.
THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA
Funds Distributed or Held For Distribution, $106,492,134.
WATERLOO ONTARIO.
Business in Force: $290,000,000.

The Common Stockholders of The Canadian Pacific

OWNERS of ordinary and preferred shares of the Company are the actual owners of the Canadian Pacific Railway. They own $260,000,000 of common stock and $93,335,000 of preferred shares.

The common stock holders have paid for their shares an average of $112 per share, and contributed out of surpluses which belonged to them, $31 per share, or $143 per share, a total of $371,800,000 in cash.

From 1902 to 1914 inclusive, the Company expended for double tracking, reduction of grades, terminals, freight yards, shops and other improvements chargeable to capital, $336,000,000.

Of that sum, $262,100,000 was paid by shareholders for $195,000,000 of stock, par value, or over $134 per share.

From 1899 to 1923 the Company's mileage increased from 7,000 to 13,600 miles included in the traffic returns, while the annual fixed charges were increased by only $6,650,000 more than in 1899. The bonded debt was reduced from $47,000,000 to $3,650,000.

Earnings of the road have made available for distribution to the common shareholders as much as 13 per cent on their shares, but only 7 per cent has ever been paid in dividends and the balance has always been added to surplus. No more than 7 per cent ever has been paid in dividends out of railway earnings and that 7 per cent dividend is equivalent to less than 2 per cent on the cost of the railway.

Hundreds of millions from the shareholders' surpluses have been spent on capital improvements, and that is one reason why the capitalization of the Company is at least $200,000,000 less than the actual value of the property, why fixed charges are kept so low that the public can and does get the benefit of lower freight and passenger rates than those of the United States—rates as low or lower than those in any other country in the world.

This, in face of the fact that wages in Canada are as high as those of the United States, that the costs of rails, fuel and other supplies are higher in Canada, and that the ratio of population to mileage of railway is lower than in any other country.

Canadian Pacific financial policies have benefited every citizen of Canada, and shareholders' co-operation in those policies has given Canadians the lowest freight and passenger rates on the continent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Of, For and By the People of Canada

nticipate
ment needs of
ng a sizeable rail
ney steel plant.

RAILWAYS GIVEN LESS THAN CENT A FREIGHT MILE

Tendency for Two Years Past Has Been for Rates to Decline

BETTER OPERATION

In Face of Declining Rates Railways Have Had to Use Equipment Better

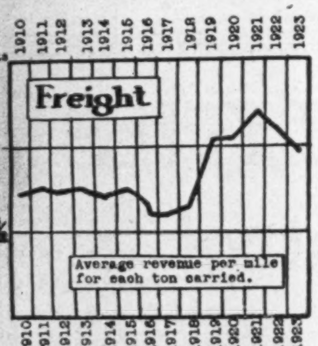
From Our Own Correspondent.

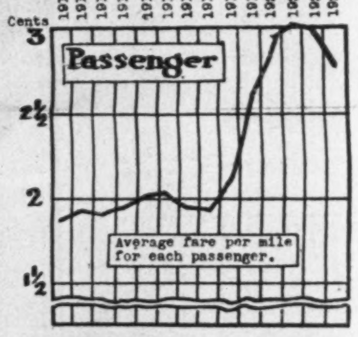
MONTREAL.—Since 1921 freight rates in Canada have shown a tendency to decline, and the general downward movement in the charges for railway service in Canada seems to be continuing. This has been one reason why the two big railways and numerous smaller ones have had difficulty in maintaining or increasing their earnings. Government railway statistics, just issued for 1923, indicate that the average charge for transporting a ton of freight one mile was lower than at any time since 1918, or the first half of 1919. Similarly with charges for carrying passengers. The railways averaged a smaller average fare per mile in 1923 than at any time since 1918.

The railways got less than one cent. In 1922, it was 1,039 cents, and mile in 1923. The average freight revenue per ton per mile was 0.987 cent. In 1922, it was 1.039 cents, and in 1921 it reached the high point of 1.200 cents. This compares with a pre-war level of about three-fourths of a cent per ton mile.

The Increases and Decreases

Rates during the war were not increased until 1918, although operating and other costs increased rapidly. A general decrease of 5 per cent. was made effective January 1, .1921, and another of 10 per cent. on December 1, 1921. Later reductions include those to the Atlantic coast on grain from Fort William and lake ports, and on hay, lumber, wool, and hides from Western producing areas.





The Canadian Pacific Railway in 1923 received an average of 0.929 cts. per ton per mile on all its freight traffic, compared with 0.996 cent in 1922. The Canadian National Railway System reports the average rate received per ton per mile to be 0.995 cent in 1923 and 1.033 cents in 1922.

One reason why freight rates averaged so low in 1923 is the fact that the large grain crop produced a high volume of low charge traffic.

Railway freight rates in Canada are likely to undergo important changes in the next few years. There is hardly a part of Canada that is not raising objections to the freight rates affecting its shipments and purchases. Freight rates in Canada were originally fixed with a view to enabling the raw products in all parts of the country to reach markets in successful competition with those from foreign-producing areas.

Most of the traffic still consists of raw and semi-finished agricultural mineral, and forest products. These bulky commodities of comparatively low value require low rail rates over the long distances between the points of origin and the consuming centres in Canada and other countries. This condition has led to low freight rates on domestic traffic, and to special low rates on export traffic.

Railway rates are controlled by a governmental body, the Board of Railway Commissioners, but is having difficulty stemming political forces.

Revenue From Passenger Trains

Passenger traffic produces about one-fifth of the revenue. The rates are 3.45 cents per mile in the country east of McLeod, Calgary, and Thornton, and 4 cents per mile west of those points. The average rate per passenger for a mile of traveling was 2.76 cents in 1923, as against 2,82 cents in 1922, and 3.036 cents in 1921, the peak year.

The railways are making more efficient use of their equipment, which is their present salvation in the face of declining rates. In 1923, the average length of a freight haul in Canada was 288 miles, the longest on record. The average train load in net tons was 502 tons, also a high record, while freight cars were loaded to 23 tons per car, or almost the high level reached to date and comparing with less than 18 tons a car in 1913.

As a matter of fact, the railway traffic in Canada in 1923 broke all previous records, there being 34,000,000,000 ton miles of freight moved, or nearly 3,000,000,000 ton miles over the previous record. This placed quite a strain on the railways of the country. It necessitated the purchase of much new equipment, but on the whol the railways have not bought as many locomotives and cars as the increase in traffic would seem to warrant. At the end of 1923 they had in service 5,897 locomotives—the lowest number since 1918, 229,614 freight cars, and 253,938 passenger cars, both of these figures representing small increases over the previous year.

JOE HEALE OF MUTUAL LIFE MAKES FRIENDS OF HIS POLICYHOLDERS

(Continued from page 14)

results do not then appear. Mr. Heale believes that every young underwriter should realize that a productive insurance agency must be built on a wider foundation than a few personal friends and acquaintances. Too many beginners make a mistake in approaching first only those whom they know and when this circle is exhausted they find it difficult to go farther afield for prospects, their production lags, discouragement sets in and finally they drop out in despair. Not so was the record of J. M. Heale. The few personal friends he had in Toronto were ignored in his early selling efforts. Instead he resorted to the telephone directory for a list of prospects. For want of a better place to start he chose the H's in which his own name was included—and followed through to names starting with succeeding letters. With interest he recalls that the L's and M's proved specially kind to him. Numerous policies he placed with those in these groups are new reaching the paid up stage and additional policies have been placed on the same lives in many cases.

The cultivation of this field of strangers, as it were, meant hard work with an unbending mastery of the salesman's time and a constant application of sound thinking. Nine o'clock saw him at the office; at nine-thirty began a round of calls, with the aim of six good interviews at least during the day. The difficulties were not small. The insurance man was regarded by many as a nuisance to be dismissed from the office by the best means available; prospects had friends in the business; many already boasted that they were over-insured; it often seemed impossible for the new recruit to break into the charmed circle. However, Heale harkened to the logic of his elders that someone was getting the business, therefore it was available and he should receive his share sooner or later. Today conditions have changed. The efficient underwriter commands attention in the business world and more men buy insurance strictly on the merits of the facts as presented. Heale's position in the insurance world, too, has changed. From these slender beginnings he has extended his connection among scores of Toronto's citizens and piled up a big volume of business on his books among policyholders who are now his friends and who provide a fertile field for future business as their circumstances and responsibilities develop.

Many will ask where lies the secret of such a success. Heale himself says there is no secret about it. It is the steady application of effort in pursuit of one's goal, based on a conviction of the sound values offered the public. To those who know him, his keen sense of humor and the ability to get at a man's real circumstances, to analyze them and offer intelligent suggestions for improvement, have been the dominant factors. Back of this lies long study of the dangers which beset the average family, which most men loth to discuss freely with those outside the family circle.

Few Over-Insured

The so-called "high pressure" methods employed by some salesmen, and sometimes thought necessary, are entirely absent from Heale's interviews. His approach to a prospective buyer is based first on the consideration of whether he needs insurance. If not, says Heale, why try to sell him? This does not mean, of course, that the salesman should accept the prospect's judgment as to whether he is properly insured. In fact, he has frequently been met on a first interview with such an assertion, but rarely has he found a man fully covered to take care of the possible contingencies. By exercising common sense and observing the ordinary courtesies due the business man whose work may be suffering from repeated interruptions, he has found that affronts or unfair treatment are practically negligent.

Heale's selling has been done almost entirely in Toronto and chiefly among business men. It is natural then that most of his policyholders are over forty years of age—the average of those written in 1923 was forty-one. Among this class of men he finds two factors developed which help him greatly in placing a policy. In the first place, at forty many of the dreams of youth are falling by the wayside and a growing realization has come to most men that life is not a meteor of success, but a steady progress, trimmed with many dangers and set-backs. Hence, they are more likely to listen to the logic of the insurance appeal. At the same time the financial position of the prospect is improved over earlier years, and he is better able to pay for needed protection.

Avoids Figures

By careful study, Heale has gained a wide knowledge of the forms and provisions of policies, as well as the details of the size and position of each company doing business in his territory. However, this accumulated information is not poured out on the prospect with a mass of figures, which serve only to confuse him.

On the contrary, those who have been approached by Heale comment with praise on the simplicity of the plan as he presents it. Confusing figures are absent. The need for insurance is pointed out, the policy to suit it suggested, along with a statement of the cost. Comparisons with other companies are avoided, unless introduced by the prospect, when Heale's mastery of the merits of his own company is revealed. The policy suggested may be any one of a number to suit the individual case. At no time has he specialized on any particular class of insurance or followed any stereotyped plan of analysis, yet his work is marked by an attempt to place the proper policy at all times regardless of his own personal considerations.

In talking to his policyholders one is struck by the confidence they place in him. This comes, they say, from his quiet, earnest manner, and the experience that all his statements bear the closest investigation. Seldom does he speak of service; yet this is one keynote of his success. One business man desired several changes in his policies years after Heale could have any financial interest in them. But the pains he took in explaining the different plans open and the care exhibited in getting them satisfactorily arranged, was such a gratifying illustration of "service" that the policyholder has sent others to him for advice on insurance matters.

Gives Special Service

In another case, a well-known Toronto business man, who is approached by many underwriters, received a call from Heale, who was then a total stranger to him. He showed such a grasp of his financial circumstances that he was attracted to him and purchased the first of several policies. It happened on this occasion that the business man needed some ready cash. He had an endowment policy not yet matured. Heale studied the circumstances and pointed out that the cash value with profits at that time equalled the face value of the policy. The result was that the cash was secured and Heale made a friend through the service rendered. A new and larger policy was subsequently placed and Heale got the business. Of a retiring disposition, J. M. Heale has proven that many of the conditions formerly thought necessary to success in underwriting (such as family connections, membership in clubs, etc.,) may be dispensed with if they are replaced by earnestness and a mastery of one's time.

G. C. Murphy and Paul Gardner, cruisers, of the Sewall office, Old Towne, Maine, have recently returned from cruising work in Newfoundland. J. D. Latno, F. W. Willey and K. M. Clark, of the same office, are each carrying on cruises in Maine. Mr. Sewall reports business running on an even keel, with no great activity as yet, although conditions as compared with last summer are better.

October Building Permits Show Improvement in East Continues

The material improvement in building programmes in Eastern Canada, as reflected in the September building permits as gathered by THE FINANCIAL POST, is shown to be continuing in the October figures which are shown below. Returns for 32 Eastern cities show an increase over the figures for a year ago of just under two million dollars. The West is again building, following the cleaning of most of the harvest, with the result that the October figures are back in the advance column. There are indications that the coming winter will see a great deal of new construction launched west of the Great Lakes.

Taking the ten-month total, it is found that the Eastern cities are still materially behind the figures for 1923. This has been a condition that has existed since the first few months of the year, when the 1924 figures slipped back. However, September and October have gone a long way in cutting down the loss. As far as the West is concerned, it is still ahead of the 1923 figures, and, though the total is small, it still spells progress.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN OCTOBER

(EASTERN CITIES)

	Oct. 1924	Oct. 1923		Change	1924	1923 (10 Months)		Change
Maritimes—								
Halifax	$ 23,660	$ 74,465	—	$ 50,805	$ 696,114	$ 331,977	+	$ 364,137
Moncton	14,550	82,590	—	68,040	97,524	368,821	—	271,297
New Glasgow	2,145	2,535	—	390	......	......		......
St. John	11,400	17,500	—	6,100	1,113,265	339,200	+	774,065
Sydney	4,080	11,975	—	7,895	120,792	305,977	—	185,185
Quebec—								
Montreal	4,105,128	2,116,180	+	1,988,948	25,223,447	23,483,124	+	1,740,323
Quebec	122,735	296,158	—	173,423	7,121,290	4,137,123	+	2,984,167
Sherbrooke	6,000	40,000	—	34,000	519,378	599,950	—	80,572
Westmount	224,625	442,960	—	218,335	1,898,481	1,598,031	+	300,450
Ontario—								
Brantford	8,855	17,737	—	8,882	177,815	580,799	—	402,984
Chatham	22,125	7,000	+	15,125	307,079	224,045	+	83,034
Fort William	528,950	23,130	+	505,820	1,198,820	1,148,655	+	50,165
Galt	17,535	12,505	+	5,030	116,051	125,806	—	9,755
Hamilton	175,850	351,100	—	175,250	2,968,150	4,929,630	—	1,961,480
Kingston	85,339	25,823	+	59,516	999,823	627,586	+	372,237
Kitchener	162,229	93,725	+	68,504	1,058,387	1,791,952	—	733,565
London	244,265	264,055	—	19,790	1,881,705	3,007,660	—	1,125,955
Niagara Falls	83,997	56,940	+	27,057	651,957	626,652	+	25,305
Oshawa	25,325	97,330	—	72,005	784,890	1,584,865	—	799,975
Ottawa	229,969	633,363	—	403,394	2,250,634	2,933,677	—	683,043
Owen Sound	5,050	21,000	—	15,950	154,110	296,000	—	141,890
Peterborough	50,959	21,455	+	29,504	388,095	267,707	+	120,388
Port Arthur	10,380	72,450	—	62,070	1,179,318	2,632,555	—	1,453,237
Sarnia	62,325	35,441	+	26,884	646,378	727,255	—	80,877
Sault Ste. Marie	146,643	25,298	+	121,345	522,780	387,824	+	134,956
Smith's Falls	2,800	300	+	2,500	60,475	40,305	+	20,170
Stratford	24,895	19,567	+	5,328	626,039	467,322	+	158,717
St. Thomas	27,725	15,580	+	12,145	324,504	312,259	+	12,245
Toronto	2,202,215	1,940,285	+	261,930	19,319,183	26,573,884	—	7,254,701
Welland	23,215	17,690	+	5,525	159,690	163,605	—	3,915
Windsor	467,395	447,145	+	20,250	4,029,958	4,256,444	—	226,486
Woodstock	7,314	20,096	—	12,782	195,028	286,165	—	91,137
Total 32 E. Cities	$9,129,682	$7,303,378	+	$1,826,304	$76,791,160	$85,156,855	—	$8,365,695
York Twp.	475,250	......		......	3,528,600	......		......

(WESTERN CITIES)

	Oct. 1924	Oct. 1923		Change	1924	1923 (10 Months)		Change
Manitoba—								
Brandon	$ 45,300	$ 6,712	+	$ 38,588	$ 264,953	$ 175,334	+	$ 89,619
St. Boniface	17,345	34,350	—	17,035	378,905	485,078	—	106,173
Winnipeg	259,100	376,450	—	117,350	3,015,900	4,011,900	—	996,000
Alberta—								
Calgary	73,480	64,200	+	9,280	932,945	797,560	+	135,385
Edmonton	92,125	55,875	+	36,250	2,252,505	1,435,165	+	817,340
Lethbridge	65,845	25,150	+	40,695	165,455	233,390	—	67,935
Medicine Hat	33,700	2,310	+	31,390	132,482	25,072	+	107,410
Saskatchewan—								
Moose Jaw	76,310	26,985	+	49,325	492,936	288,121	+	204,815
Prince Albert	67,195	32,430	+	34,765	142,766	260,705	—	117,939
Regina	64,520	134,870	—	70,350	903,025	1,235,405	—	332,380
Saskatoon	57,935	30,025	+	27,910	1,257,496	808,473	+	449,023
Weyburn	500	575	—	75	2,105	18,655	—	16,550
Yorkton	30,450	450	+	30,000	59,860	46,720	+	13,140
British Columbia—								
Kamloops	7,614	5,600	+	2,014	160,460	96,963	+	63,497
Nanaimo	13,350	6,700	+	6,650	85,905	126,533	—	40,628
New Westminster	16,950	28,140	—	11,190	268,132	289,048	—	20,916
Vancouver	293,085	299,523	—	4,438	5,761,429	5,265,483	+	495,946
Victoria	25,110	89,417	—	64,307	530,078	889,873	—	359,795
Total 18 W. Cities	$1,239,914	$1,218,792	+	$ 21,122	$16,807,337	$16,489,478	+	$317,859
Gr. total 50 Cities	$10,369,596	$8,522,170	+	$1,847,426	$93,598,497	$101,646,333	—	$8,047,836

Satisfactory Service Guaranteed

PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY
LIMITED

Trustees, Executors,
Administrators,
Real Estate and Insurance,
Safety Deposit Vaults.

J. P. STEEDMAN,
Chairman of the Board

B. HAL. BROWN,
President and General Manager

HEAD OFFICE
PRUDENTIAL TRUST BLDG.,
Montreal

TORONTO OFFICE
Reford Bldg., 217 Bay St.

Branches throughout Canada and in London, Eng.

THE MONARCH LIFE
IS A
GOOD COMPANY

Provincial Offices: Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria.

INTERNATIONAL TIME STAMPS

The most reliable spring-driven stamp on the market. Sets dates automatically. Prevents mistakes and disputes about time in connection with mail, documents, instructions, accounts, etc.

We also make automatic attendance registers, electric time systems, etc. Write for folder.

International Business Machines Co.
Limited.
300 CAMPBELL AVE., TORONTO, ONT.

1869 Mutual in Theory and Practice 1924

A Life Company that is genuinely MUTUAL exists for one sole purpose—to reach as many homes as possible with its protective policies, furnishing them at the lowest cost. To this end all profits arising from economical management, low mortality, high interest and other sources are distributed IN THEIR ENTIRETY among the members and are used to lower premiums or increase the amount of insurance, or may be withdrawn in cash. Maximum protection at minimum cost is the exclusive aim and object of a truly mutual company. The result of this intensive effort in our own case is that we have given protection at actual cost to the company. and members of the mutual are found in every part of the Dominion —our organization is mutual both in theory and practice.

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

Funds Distributed or Held For Distribution, $106,492,134. WATERLOO ONTARIO. Business in Force: $290,000,000.

The Common Stockholders of The Canadian Pacific

OWNERS of ordinary and preferred shares of the Company are the actual owners of the Canadian Pacific Railway. They own $260,000,000 of common stock and $93,335,000 of preferred shares.

The common stock holders have paid for their shares an average of $112 per share, and contributed out of surpluses which belonged to them, $31 per share, or $143 per share, a total of $371,800,000 in cash.

From 1902 to 1914 inclusive, the Company expended for double tracking, reduction of grades, terminals, freight yards, shops and other improvements chargeable to capital, $336,000,000.

Of that sum, $262,100,000 was paid by shareholders for $195,000,000 of stock, par value, or over $134 per share.

From 1899 to 1923 the Company's mileage increased from 7,000 to 13,600 miles included in the traffic returns, while the annual fixed charges were increased by only $6,650,000 more than in 1899. The bonded debt was reduced from $47,000,000 to $3,650,000.

Earnings of the road have made available for distribution to the common shareholders as much as 13 per cent on their shares, but only 7 per cent has ever been paid in dividends and the balance has always been added to surplus. No more than 7 per cent ever has been paid in dividends out of rail way earnings and that 7 per cent dividend is equivalent to less than 2 per cent on the cost of the railway.

Hundreds of millions from the shareholders' surpluses have been spent on capital improvements, and that is one reason why the capitalization of the Company is at least $200,000,000 less than the actual value of the property, why fixed charges are kept so low that the public can and does get the benefit of lower freight and passenger rates than those of the United States—rates as low or lower than those in any other country in the world.

This, in face of the fact that wages in Canada are as high as those of the United States, that the costs of rails, fuel and other supplies are higher in Canada, and that the ratio of population to mileage of railway is lower than in any other country.

Canadian Pacific financial policies have benefited every citizen of Canada, and shareholders' co-operation in those policies has given Canadians the lowest freight and passenger rates on the continent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Of, For and By the People of Canada

POLITICAL GOSSIP ON PREMIER'S RETURN

The West Continues as the Uncertain Factor in the Situation

OTTAWA.—The Prime Minister and his party are home after a trip West that extended over five weeks. It was quite strenuous, but they all seem to look the better for it. Of course, everybody is sizing up the net results. The members of the party are being asked eagerly for their opinion as to the state of the West, both from a political and a business standpoint. The general reply is that matters are improving very satisfactorily. They think that the West is warming up to the government, chiefly because of its attitude on the tariff. No opinion is yet expressed of what the opinion of the West will be on the freight rates question, for the policy of the government has yet to be defined. The Prime Minister went out to view the prairie provinces, and those who went with him report progress.

The other day Robert Forke made a speech in which he indicated that the Progressives would not go out of business and to justify their continued existence he pointed to what they had done. He also served notice that they would expect the government to come through next session with another instalment of tariff reduction.

The Conservatives appear to be doing nothing but sawing wood, tuning up their organization, and preparing for the parliamentary session, which is expected to be strenuous. They profess to be unaffected by reports that the Liberals are improving their position out West, or that the Progressives are trying to consolidate theirs. They say that nothing would suit them better than to have three principals in the ring all taking a crack at one another.

Ore receipts, reported by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., for the period Oct. 22 to Oct. 31, amounted to 12,139 tons and for the year to date, 388,986 tons.

Acts Interfering With Economic Laws Hurtful

SASKATOON.—The abolition of artificial interference with economic laws by rescinding legislation which prevents the inflow of new capital, was emphasized by J. F. Weston, managing director of Imperial Life, in an interview here. He added:

"Canada needs capital for its future development, but until certain acts are rescinded and a law of contract re-established on its former recognized basis of equity as between borrower and lender, there can be no hope of capital seeking investment here to the degree that the country needs, and which its present development and potential values in the absence of these restrictions would justify."

Randolph K. Jones Was Contributor to The Post

Readers of THE FINANCIAL POST will read with regret of the sudden death, in a motor accident at Woodstock, N.B., of Randolph K. Jones, M.A. Mr. Jones has been a frequent contributor to THE POST during the past year, writing particularly on Maritime questions and on the British preference.

Although still in his twenties, Mr. Jones was regarded as one of the most brilliant graduates of McGill, and was the close friend of such leaders as Prof. Stephen Leacock, Sir Henry Gray, Premier Stanley Baldwin, Rt. Hon. L. C. S. M. Amery, etc. He went to England last year to "stump" for various Baldwin candidates.

From youth he has prepared for a political career and, in fact, was one of the few young Canadians who have been able to follow the English fashion of deliberately setting out to make a life work of politics.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK NEVER BETTER

"At no time since the war has the business outlook been brighter," and "America's present prosperity rests upon so solid a foundation that nothing can check it," are two statements made by J. H. Barringer, vice-president and general-manager of National Cash Register, Dayton, after a visit to 40 cities of eastern seaboard and middle western States.

IMPROVEMENT IN IMPLEMENT SALES IN 1925 EXPECTED

(Continued from page 1)

the amount of labor which he at present requires.

On the other hand, the implement manufacturer, although he may have markets at home and abroad, has only one class of customer—the farmer. This is not the case with most other manufacturers who can pick their customers from many classes—in country and city. As the welfare of the farmer is to a great extent dependent upon the uncertainties of nature, it is, therefore, almost impossible for either him or the farm machine manufacturer to estimate in advance the outcome for any year.

Canada is now called the Granary of the Empire, producing about one-third of all the wheat of the British Empire. When it is realized that only one-sixth of the land fit for farming is at present under cultivation, some idea of its agricultural possibilities may be obtained. It is due to this industry that Canada's economic progress has been so rapid. Without the modern and efficient implements, which have been supplied by Canadian implement concerns, the agriculturists of Canada could not have met foreign competition which necessitated meeting foreign costs of production.

For the past few years, the industry has suffered severely due to the loss of many of its foreign markets and to the distressed condition of agriculture generally. Before the war Europe was its most important export field; since that time the business in that area has been greatly curtailed. Fifty per cent. of the European trade was done in Germany and Russia. Both fields are now, and have been for some time, inaccessible. Chaotic financial conditions, lack of credit and abnormal exchange on that continent have been the main causes. During recent months, however, much progress has been made in several of the European countries towards the economic readjustment of some of these factors; and what has been accomplished in those countries will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on similar problems in other portions of Europe and will accelerate their solution.

A new condition has arisen in those markets which has to be faced by implement manufacturers of this continent. Since the conclusion of the war an intense nationalistic feeling has developed in practically every European State, and an endeavor is being made by them to produce within their own boundaries what they require. Due to the ingenuity demanded by the exigencies of war, the production and perfecting of many articles, which were formerly imported, has developed and many of the European countries in which the more simple farm equipment was produced are now making some progress in the manufacturing of these highly specialized machines which were formerly supplied by this continent. In order to encourage the home manufacturer tariffs have been strengthened and trade walls erected. Even in our own Empire this is noticeable. Australia may be cited as a country which has a tariff barrier against agricultural implements approximating forty-five per cent.

Crops Not Good

To add to the immediate difficulties, a number of grain producing countries have this year experienced an indifferent harvest. The yield of wheat, according to the International Institute of Agriculture, has decreased in Europe alone approximately 150 million bushels as compared with last year. This shortage means that a large number of farmers have had a poor crop; on the other hand, those who have had good crops will benefit by the increased prices for grain the world over. It is believed, however, that the net result will be, in view of the fact that on an average there has not been good crops, a temporary curtailment of expenditure on the part of the agricultural classes for all commodities including farm implements. The requirement of Europe for farm equipment is very substantial and, although as indicated it is endeavoring within itself to supply in part this need, there must be for some years to come, on the assumption of the countries' and farmers' economic status improving generally, a good volume of business for the concerns which are equipped to handle it.

The Canadian market, due chiefly to the tariff agitation, has passed through perhaps the worst period in its history. Early in the year the government announced in the Speech from the Throne, that it intended to reduce the tariff on the implements of production. The hopes of the farmers were thus raised for lower prices, with the result that sales of farm implements practically stopped. Moreover, the major agricultural section of Canada has had a comparatively poor harvest this year. These were the main causes which kept the farmers from purchasing the new implements of which they were in sore need. Taking the Dominion as a whole the yield of grain this year is approximately 792 million bushels, as compared with 1,178 millions in 1923, or only 67.2 per cent. The total yield of the principal cereal crop—wheat—amounts to only 292 million bushels as compared with 474 millions in 1923, or 61.6 per cent. In the three western provinces the production of wheat this year is estimated at 259 million bushels, as compared with 452 in 1923, and 375 in 1922.

While in Ontario farmers have experienced generally a satisfactory year, such is not the case in Western Canada, notwithstanding the fact that one constantly hears of the "good crops" of the West. In the southern part of the provinces as far west as Alberta there have been fair to good crops, but in the central and northern parts only moderate to poor crops have been harvested.

The lower yield at home and in other countries has had the effect of reducing the world's supply and consequently increasing prices. To-day the price of wheat is about 50 per cent. greater than it was at this time last year. This means that those who were successful in having fair or good crops will be in a much better position financially than they have been for some years. As it is estimated that Canada's exportable surplus of wheat will approximate 204 million bushels, it is evident that the agricultural industry will be in a fairly good condition and it is thus reasonable to expect some improvement in the farm implement industry during the year to come.

Stocks of finished goods carried over by implement concerns for the home trade are unusually heavy. Manufacturing, as is well known, must precede sales by six to twelve months. Speaking generally, provision was made in 1924 for sales approximating those of 1923 but, unfortunately, less than one-half of the implements produced were sold. Stocks on hand at present, therefore, will be almost sufficient to take care of Canadian requirements for the 1925 season. This, necessarily, will result in reduced factory production with smaller employment of labor.

It is believed that in the year just closed many of our Canadian farmers have very substantially improved their financial position—their costs have been lower than those of preceding years—they have strictly refrained from purchases other than necessities, and generally the spirit of economy has been practised—those that were favored with good crops realized higher prices—debts have either been liquidated or largely reduced. There are undoubted evidences that the agricultural industry is steadily improving, and this means that its ally—the implement industry—may be expected to share with it the benefit and advantages of the betterment.

Printers Will Ask Tariff on Printing

Toronto printers' unions propose to ask the Federal Government to place a tariff on printed matter and advertising entering Canada. International Pres. J. Lynch has approved of the proposal, contending "that if it can be secured, it will mean that firms of the United States will have to publish in Canada, and consequently more work for our men. We also intend to boost magazines published in Canada."

HANDLING COLLECTIONS FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES
With Speed, Accuracy, Safety and Absolute Control

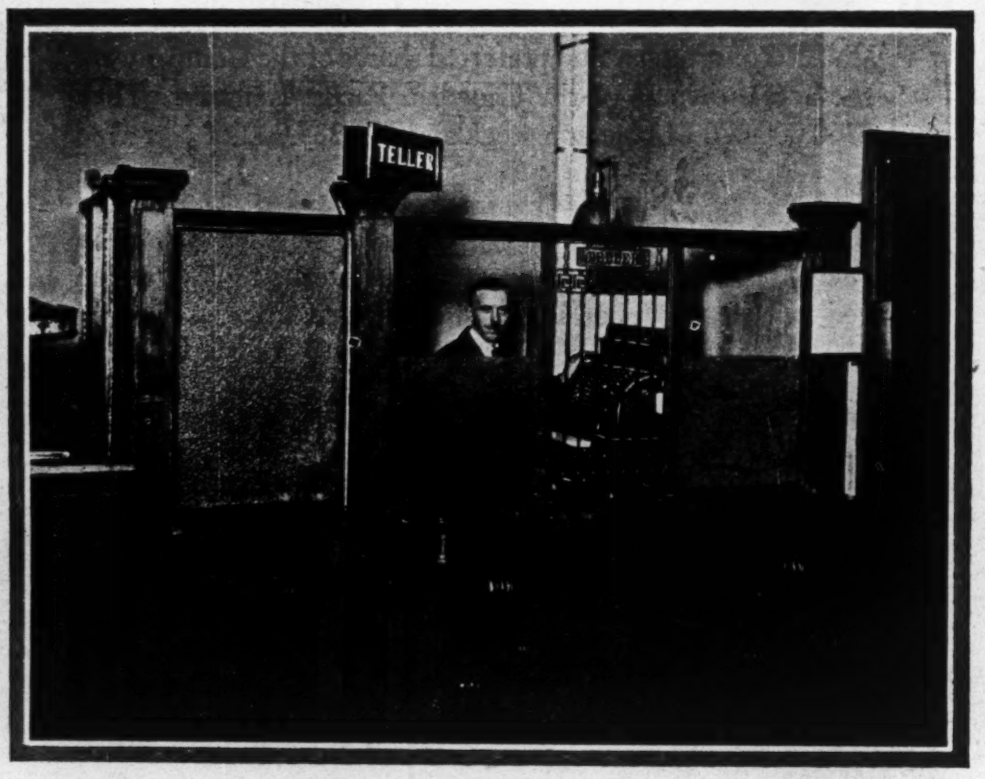
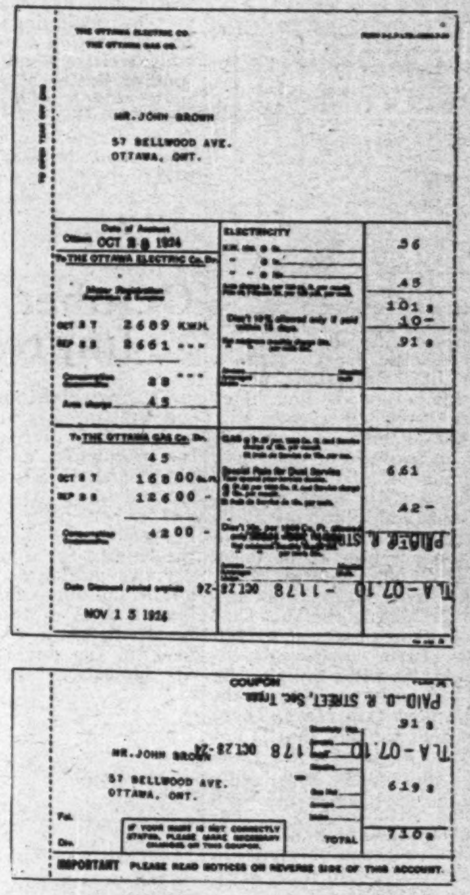


Photo shows teller operating National Cash Register at the office of the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Co., Ltd.

RESULTS SECURED

1. Protects original entry
2. Prevents disputes
3. Quicker service
4. Reduces overhead
5. Stops mistakes
6. Quick balance



THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC CO.
THE OTTAWA GAS CO.

MR. JOHN BROWN
57 BELLWOOD AVE.
OTTAWA, ONT.

Date of Account
Ottawa OCT 28 1924
To THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC Co. Dr.
ELECTRICITY
OCT 27 2689 KWH
SEP 28 2661
28
45
56
45
101
10-
91
To THE OTTAWA GAS Co. Dr.
45
OCT 27 16800
SEP 28 12600 -
4200 -
661
42-
NOV 15 1924
TLA-07.10 - 1178 OCT 28-24

COUPON
PAID—O. R. STREET, Sec. Treas.
91
MR. JOHN BROWN
57 BELLWOOD AVE.
OTTAWA, ONT.
619
IF YOUR NAME IS NOT CORRECTLY STATED, PLEASE MAKE NECESSARY CHANGES ON THIS COUPON.
TOTAL 710
IMPORTANT PLEASE READ NOTICES ON REVERSE SIDE OF THIS ACCOUNT.

The Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company have used National Cash Registers in their collection department for over fifteen years.
Today, three machines are in operation—two in the Ottawa office and one in the Hull office.

While a normal day finds the machine handling from 1,600 to 1,700 registrations, one cashier has handled 2,400 registrations, or payments, in one day—from 8.30 to 5.30 p.m., with the usual time for lunch.

Benefits the National Cash Register Gives

1. Control of payments made to cashiers.
2. Protection for cashiers.
3. Saves labor. With National Cash Register the cash book is made up from the register detail slips which are pasted directly into the book. Previous to using this system the entry of cash payments into the cash book required extra time and help.
4. Quick balance. Cash is balanced ten minutes after closing, and the quick balancing of cash speeds up the posting of credits into ledgers.
5. The machine handles dual accounts in one operation — separating the cash receipts of the Ottawa Electric and the Ottawa Gas Companies. The stamped impression of the machine shows on both the account and the coupon the total amount paid by the customer (and at the same time cuts off the coupon), while on the detail slip is shown not only the amount belonging to the Gas Company and to the Electric Company, but further subdivides the payment into classifications covering residential gas and light, commercial light and power, merchandise, cash sales, and sundries for both gas and electric.
6. Faster service to customers. Does away with unnecessary waiting on the customers' part when making payment.
7. Inspires customers' confidence. The amount of the payment is stamped on the receipt and registered in the machine and, in case of a dispute, it can be explained to the customer that the machine's registration cannot be tampered with, hence there can be no doubt of the record being correct.
8. Accuracy is assured with all National Cash Register machines.

When the bill is handed to the cashier, but one operation is necessary, the bill is placed on the printing table in the machine, which stamps both parts and separates them; the record of the day's transactions is locked in the machine, which can only be unlocked by an authorized person.

Provincial, Municipal and Government Offices Equipped With the National Cash Registers:

City of Victoria, B.C.
City of North Vancouver, B.C.
City of Nelson, B.C.
City of Edmonton, Alta.
City of Lethbridge, Alta.
Alberta Government, Edmonton, Alta.
City of Saskatoon, Sask.
City of Winnipeg, Man.
City Tax Office, Winnipeg, Man.
City of Portage la Prairie, Man.
City of St. Boniface, Man.
Dept. of Public Works, Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.
Township of York, Toronto, Ont.
Sheriff's Office, City of Toronto, Ont.
City of Montreal, Que.
City of Sherbrooke, Que.
Montreal Law Courts, Montreal, Que.
Montreal Registry Office, Montreal, Que.
Quebec Commission, Quebec, Que.
City of Sydney, N.S.
Provincial Secretary's Office, Province of Nova Scotia.
Newfoundland Government, St. John's, Nfld.

Other Canadian Public Utility Corporations That Are Using the National Cash Registers:

British Columbia Telephones, Vancouver, B.C.
British Columbia Electric Railway, Vancouver, B.C.
Northwestern Utilities, Edmonton, Alta.
Winnipeg Hydro Electric, Winnipeg, Man.
Consumers' Gas Co., Toronto, Ont.
Hydro-Electric Commission, St. Catharines, Ont.
Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Montreal Water & Power Co., Montreal, Que.
Quebec Light, Heat & Power Corp., Quebec, Que.
Public Service Corporation, Quebec, Que.
New Brunswick Telephone Co., St. John, N.B.
Alberta Government Telephones, Edmonton, Alta.
Saskatchewan Government Telephone Dept., Regina, Sask.
Power Commission, St. John, N.B.
Government Telephones of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.
Newfoundland Light & Power Co., St. John's, Nfld.

The National Cash Register Company of Canada, Limited
TORONTO, CANADA
Offices in all the Principal Cities of the World

Featuring Industrials and Public Utilities

THE FINANCIAL POST

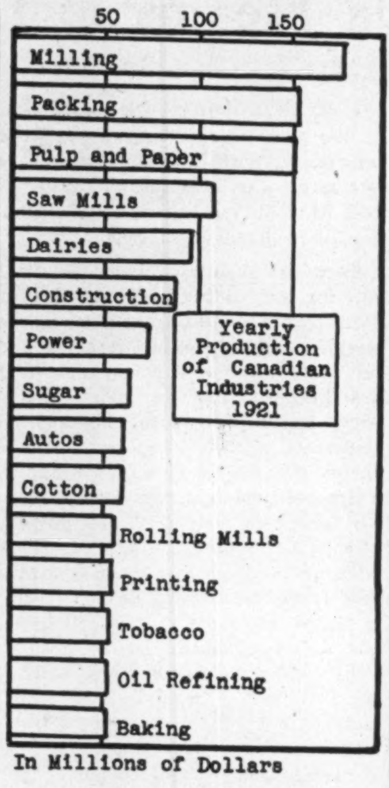
The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

Special Section 17-36 PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO NOVEMBER 14 1924 Special Section 17-36

As Wealth Producer Industry Has Outstripped Agriculture

Analysis Made by Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1920 Show Relative Standing of Different Producing Units in the Dominion

THAT Canadian industry has outstripped Canadian agriculture as a source of wealth to the country is something the people of this country only learned with definiteness during the past year. A few months ago, the first authentic analysis of the production of Canada in every line was made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and the brilliance of Canada's industrial achievements was uncovered. True, the lead of industry over agriculture was not great, and, true it is also, that with a larger dollar for the farmer, industry might have had to take second place. But the statistics revealed the lead of industry as a source of income for the people of Canada, and made definite the oft-repeated estimate that Canada is no longer essentially an agricultural country.



Canadian Production $5,500,000,000

The analysis was made for the year 1920, a year when prices were high; when industrial production was at a high level, and when the farmers also were prosperous in most parts of Canada. But they can be considered as fair, for Canadian production has continued to grow in most lines.

The bureau estimated the net income from various classes of production; that is, after allowing for all overlapping, at $3,681,948,905. Adding to this a percentage for such services as are rendered by retail merchants, by transportation agencies, by professional men, etc., the national income seems to be approximately $5,500,000,000.

Industry, that is to say, manufacturing in its various branches, was shown to be the most important source of income in the country. The gross value of products produced in Canadian manufacturing plants is approximately $3,600,000,000. This figure is reduced to about $1,600,000,000 on account of deduction of overlapping with other lines of production. Agriculture is second in sources of income, producing approximately $1,500,000,000.

Comparative Income Figures

The following figures indicate the comparative value from a productive standpoint of the sources of Canadian income:

Sources of Canadian	Income
Manufactures	$1,558,544,194
Agriculture	1,519,842,776
Forestry	408,831,482
Mining	213,041,395
Construction	135,874,044
Electric Power	65,705,060
Custom and repair	63,962,896
Fisheries	49,241,339
Trapping	20,999,300
Total	$3,681,948,905
Professional services, about	$1,800,000,000

The figures were net in every case. Thus, in manufacturing, the only thing that was considered was the actual value of the work done, apart from the raw materials which may have been shown under agriculture, for instance.

Therefore, there is apparent a big difference between Canada's income from manufacturing, amounting to $1,500,000,000 odd, and the gross value of Canadian manufactured products in 1921, which was $4,000,000,000 odd.

This explanation is necessary because some figures are going to be given now of the production of Canada's leading industries and income from the manufacturing process itself and must be differentiated from the gross value of the products turned out by the factories of the country.

Milling, the Leading Industry

Milling is Canada's most important industry measured in terms of output. In 1922, Canadian flour mills had an output of $167,000,000.

Next came pulp and paper, in 1922, with $152,000,000 of gross production. In 1923, pulp and paper production in Canada had a value of $183,000,000, and it is altogether likely that this established the paper industry as the leading industry of Canada.

Third among Canadian industries comes meat packing, and production of Canada's 83 packing plants in 1922 amounted to $143,000,000.

Fourth in rank is sawmill operations, and the value of the lumber, laths, and shingles produced in 1922 was $114,000,000.

At the moment, the 1922 production of the fifth industry—butter and cheese making—are not available, but production in 1921 was $97,000,000.

Another important industry, the production of electric power, had a net "output" of around $85,000,000, which is the value of the annual construction work in Canada.

It will be seen from these figures that the most important and prosperous of Canadian industries are those built on the natural resources of the country, and that have not been protected to any great extent. The leading industries, at least, of Canada, have been built up practically without tariff walls to protect them. These industries are also the most impor-

(Continued on page 25)

A DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN FACTORY AND OFFICE HURTS

Manufacturer Worked Hard to Reduce This to Vanishing Point

That there is always a dividing line between the factory staff and the office staff in any manufacturing business, is the contention of George H. Macfarlane, president of E. W. Gillett Company, Toronto. A big problem in the management of any business, in his estimation, is getting this line down as near as possible to the vanishing point. He believes that if it can be entirely eliminated so that the staff of both departments blend into one another, the business can be made much more successful from every standpoint.

This problem has occupied the minds of the directing heads of the E. W. Gillett Company for a number of years. They spend a great deal of time and thought in working it out to a successful conclusion. A short time ago, for instance, it was decided to hold a get-together function in the recently built Welfare Building of the company, and present service buttons to the members of the entire staff, depending on length of time they have been employed. No distinction whatever was made between the office and the factory staff. Men and women who had been continuously with the company for more than 25 years received diamond-studded buttons. This list included seven members from various departments. In fact, Mr. Macfarlane himself, the president, was one of those to receive this button, he having completed 31 years with the company. Employees who had served between 15 and 25 years were presented with another type of button; those between 10 and 15 years were in another class; between 5 and 10 years; also 1 to 5 years, and even those under one year, all received buttons with marks or designs distinguishing them from those in the other classes.

As soon as an employee qualifies, he will get the button of the next class higher up.

Awakened Interest

Mr. Macfarlane pointed out to THE FINANCIAL POST that this incident was merely a part of their general policy, which was begun in earnest a couple of years ago with the construction of their welfare building and recreation grounds, to provide ways and means of putting members of the various staffs on a common footing. By this procedure they become more interested in their work. They appreciate more the work and responsibilities of the other employees, so that the entire business goes along smoothly with well-oiled regularity.

At first, when the welfare work was begun, and the outdoor sports were organized, it was distinctly noticeable how the employees from the factory and office staff went their own way. Gradually, as everything became organized and there was an interchange of friendly competitions on the recreation grounds, and social evenings were held, distinctions disappeared. The entire staff gradually became like one big family. With the operation of the cafeteria on a scientifically-run dietetic basis by the employees themselves, it was found that men and women did their work better during the afternoon. They put more enthusiasm into it, and the output was distinctly improved. There was more satisfaction evident, and the employment mortality was reduced. The cafeteria is operated at a loss, the company making good the deficit.

CANADA'S OUTPUT OF IRON AND STEEL SHORT OF DEMAND

Heavy Imports of Steel Products From the U. S. Yearly

Early attempts at the manufacture of iron in Canada did not meet with a large measure of success. Although cast-iron articles had been made and even exported by certain firms in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, many of the iron-smelting projects of the settlers were financial failures or were necessarily abandoned because of the exhaustion of their supply of raw materials. During the final quarter of the nineteenth century the industry began to expand, the manufacture of steel ingots having been introduced in 1879, and an increased activity was noticeable.

The production of iron and steel in Canada, although fluctuating widely from year to year, progressed. Within the past 10 years the output has assumed considerable proportions, and there are throughout the Dominion many modern blast furnaces and steel plants. Among the important iron and steel works operating in Canada at present is the British Empire Steel Corporation, located in Nova Scotia, with iron mines at Belle Isle, in Conception Bay, Newfoundland. This corporation is the product of the amalgamation of different works, dating as far back as the Hope Iron Works, which was erected at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, in 1872.

The outstanding companies in the mid-western group of plants are the Steel Company of Canada, at Hamilton, on Lake Ontario, and the Algoma Steel Corporation, with works at Sault Ste. Marie. These furnaces, unlike the Eastern unit, which is practically self-contained, are dependent largely upon the United States for their fuel supply, and for much of their iron ore.

Production Insufficient

The Canadian production of iron and steel was heavier in 1923 than for either of the two preceding years, although greatly under the output for 1920. In 1923 there were manufactured 550.059 long tons of basic pig iron, 263.192 tons of foundry pig (including ferro-silicon) 95,530 tons of other pig iron, 872,026 tons of open-hearth steel ingots and castings, 3,524 tons of Bessemer steel ingots and castings, 8.932 tons of other kinds of steel ingots and castings, 38,524 tons of finished rolled iron forms, and 616,571 tons of finished rolled steel forms.

The domestic output was not nearly sufficient to supply the needs of the home market, especially since some of the Canadian manufactured goods were destined for consumers outside the Dominion. Imports into Canada of those iron and steel products which are more nearly comparable with the articles reported by weight in the United States import schedule during the year ended March 31, 1924, showed a considerable growth over the receipts for the two preceding fiscal year 1924 came from the table following:

	Long tons		
Articles	1922	1923	1924
Pig iron	18,062	62,653	45,187
Ingots	11,872	13,832	11,120
Scrap	25,449	16,454	57,505
Loco. car tires	8,383	5,691	14,364
Forgings	558	696	619
Hoop, band, scroll, and strip	31,746	58,304	91,998
Rail. bars, rails	15,046	28,236	51,667
Fishplates and tieplates	1,373	5,370	7,954
Bars	35,901	88,944	75,488
Rods	17,802	21,176	15,223
Tin plate	37,111	53,417	64,820
Sheets and plates	116,923	254,637	262,314
Structural steel	48,950	135,687	166,066
Cast-iron pipe seamless tubing	5,067	5,409	7,935
Barbed wire	8,307	5,272	6,673
Other wire	15,290	19,006	20,682
Nails, spikes and tacks	2,658	1,309	1,344
Chains	538	1,021	1,495
Anchors	181	136	108
Total	401,217	777,250	902,562

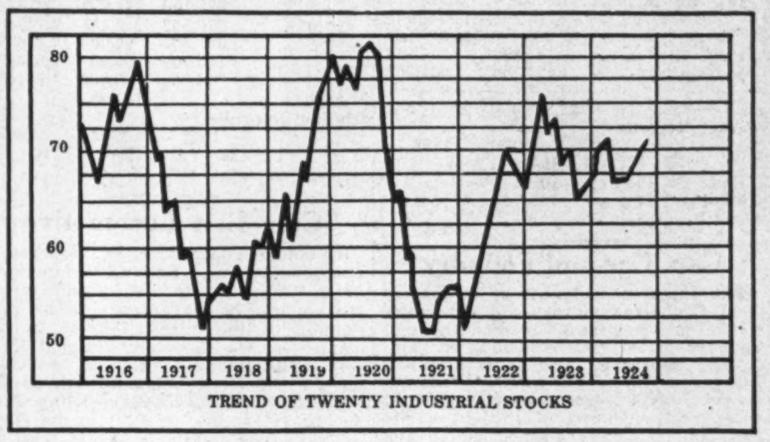
Nearly 85 per cent. of the imports listed in the foregoing table for the fiscal year 1924 came from the United States. Canada has for some time been the most important market for American iron and steel, absorbing in 1923 more than any of the large regional divisions of the world. (See Commerce Reports of August 11, page 355.)

Export Trade Slackens

Canadian exports of iron and steel during the fiscal year ended March, 1924, declined 11 per cent. from the tonnage for the preceding fiscal year, although business was much greater than in the depressed fiscal year, 1922.

Canada's Production of Wool Growing Rapidly

Canada has made rapid strides in recent years in wool production, largely as the result of government grading, both the federal and provincial governments being active in the promotion of the industry. Last year 15.539,416 lbs. of wool was produced in Canada, much of which reached the highest grade. As the result of grading, Canadian wools are now purchased freely on a graded basis in the United States and Great Britain as well as in Canada.



TREND OF TWENTY INDUSTRIAL STOCKS

Standardization in Industry Reducing Waste to a Minimum

Excess Variety of Style and Type of Commodities Resulted in Heavy Losses—Saving Effected is Estimated Around $250,000,000 Yearly.

In the movement to cut down waste in industry, much progress has of late been made through standardization. A bulletin of the Division of Simplified Practice of the United States Department of Commerce lists many classifications in which standardization has been applied in industry. Canada is mentioned.

"Industries are giving more serious attention to the reduction of industrial waste arising from excess variety in the style and type of manufactured commodities," says the report. Chief among the industries to which standardization has been applied is the lumber industry. The simplification brought about will be an important step toward checking the waste in this industry, estimated to amount to $250,000,000 yearly. Other products named in the report as those on which progress has been made include metal lath, forge tools, paper, roof slate, nuts and bolts, hardware, concrete blocks and steel refractories.

Work for shipbuilding similar to that of the Division of Simplified Practice for industry generally is being undertaken by the American Marine Standards Committee. One of the most important associations for promoting standardization is the American Engineering Standards Committee. Dr. P. G. Agnew, secretary of this committee, describes the work as follows: "To reach its full effectiveness, standardization must be carried out on a national, inter-industry basis. If this is not done, and the numerous branches of industry develop their own standards independently, many conflicting standards result, since practically every subject ramifies into different branches of industry.

"There are now national standardizing bodies in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States, making sixteen in all. All but one of these has been organized during or since the war.

"The French and Japanese bodies are organized under the government ministries of commerce. In all of the other countries the responsibility for the maintenance of the organization is borne primarily by industry, but with the co-operation of the national government.

"In our own national body, the American Engineering Standards Committee, work on 160 projects is under way or has been completed, and in these, some 300 national organizations are actively participating."

COUNTRY'S GROWTH IS EVER UPSETTING STABLE CONDITIONS

Can Stability and Competition be Maintained at Once?

Can stability of a commodity and its price be maintained, and, at the same time, the desired competition be secured? These are interesting points recently discussed at Washington by a conference of steel men and the Federal Trade Commission. It arose out of the demand for abolition of the "Pittsburgh Plus" system of rates for steel selling. A Mr. Miller, a lawyer, made complaint against the practice, contending discrimination and urging a double base, Chicago and Pittsburg. He wanted an inquiry.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, president, United States Steel and American Iron and Steel Institute, was urging the Federal Trade Commission to accept jurisdiction and hold an inquiry into the "Pittsburg Plus" practice. Judge Gary, speaking of stability, said:

"Stability in business of any kind is a first essential, from the viewpoint of the industry and the public interest. Every man doing business, whether he is a purchaser or a seller, whether he is a fabricator or buys to sell again, is better prepared to do business and is more successful in business if he has some foundation which he thinks will not change from day to day or from month to month, and which is not fluctuating, which is not susceptible to fluctuation. If you were going to build a block and the market in regard to steel and brick and other commodities was changing rapidly and frequently, you would begin to make calculations as to what would be the result if you decided to wait and build next year. For instance, if the points of delivery change, the methods of delivery change, the methods of handling change, and are susceptible to influences which go beyond the mere law of supply and demand, then the man desiring to use the commodity in question is not protected unless there is some stability of fundamental agencies. In regard to different communities, if a man is solicited to locate a mill, a plant of any kind, at a certain city or a certain point in the country, of course he begins to figure what will be the results of that business conducted from that point. Now, if he finds upon inquiry that unless he is in some way protected by some basing arrangement which will allow him to enter into competition with the man who has a mill at Pittsburgh or Chicago or some other place; if he finds he would labor at such a disadvantage that he could not survive there, he will not do that. Consequently the community will say, 'That ought to be changed; he ought to be permitted to manufac-

(Continued on page 25)

EXPORTS IN MANY LINES OF CANADIAN HARDWARE GROW

Past Few Years Have Resulted in Steady Growth

Export trade in Canadian hardware and metal products is expanding. In the last few years some of these lines have secured a good grip on some of the foreign markets. Export clubs have been a factor in this, according to Hardware and Metal. These clubs have met throughout the country to discuss foreign market possibilities, packing and shipping requirements, and other details pertaining to such trade. Existing organizations, both private and public, have established departments to look after the interests of those they represent in this connection. Perhaps the best guide to what Canada is doing in the way of export trade is to look at total figures, which, for the last six months, show an increase of 10 per cent. in the value of all exports. Analyzing these figures from the standpoint of the hardware, metal and paint trades, it is evident that these lines occupy a prominent position among those which have shown the largest increase. There are some outstanding increases. Binder twine, for instance, shows almost a 50 per cent. increase in the last fiscal year, compared with 1923, this being chiefly due to a 50 per cent. increase in trade with United States and Denmark, with smaller increases in trade with United Kingdom, Argentine, and British South Africa. It is significant that binder twine exports to United States have increased from $107,021 in 1922 to $1,036,271 in 1924.

Discussing this situation, a Canadian binder twine manufacturer stated that while the World War had the effect of interfering with some export markets, principally Russia, other markets were developed and export business steadily maintained. This company finds its largest market in Britain, South America, South Africa, and Australia. During the past season, despite an increased capacity for production, this company states it was obliged to decline a large amount of export business.

Figures covering Canadian exports of brushes also show a considerable increase. A brush manufacturer, discussing the subject, stated that some of the brush manufacturers in Canada have for fifteen years been engaged in developing export trade.

Tool exports also show a considerable increase in 1924 over the previous year, though a slight drop from 1922 figures.

INDUSTRY WORKED DOWN TO A SOLID BASIS DURING YEAR

Compared With Previous Year, Profits Low in 1924

OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

Many Adverse Factors Are Being Removed and Profitable Crop is Expected to Stimulate Buying

The past year, when viewed from the profits standpoint, has not been an industrial success in Canada. Several branches of industry find, when they compare their 1924 experience with 1923, that the year just ending has been found wanting insofar as turnover, increased earnings, and profits are concerned. On the other hand, there are lines which met with some measure of success in their efforts to better the previous year's business. They have succeeded, but their experience has been more or less trying. In fact, it might be generally said that the business of the past year has only been won after a keen contest, for what business there has been offering has been eagerly sought after. Most manufacturers who have enjoyed a fair business during the year, admit that they had to go hard to get it, and then in nearly every instance they secured orders at the sacrifice of profits.

There is another side of the year, however, which is a brighter one. It has to do with the settling down of industry to nearer a pre-war basis. This is a feature that is regarded as important. It has had a decided settling effect and places industry in a more advantageous position in competing with foreign products on the domestic market, and also in winning their share of the export trade. Canadian industry is building up great hopes on the developing of foreign markets. The past year saw the milling industry actually make considerable progress in this regard. There are indications that the packers are to again win back their English bacon market. These are two industries that must have export. Both are developed to a point away beyond the needs of domestic market. Some success has been scored by the makers of iron and steel products, and there is a possibility that the steel industry in the next few years may be able to cut in on the steel demand from Continental Europe. It is a problem of costs. In this regard they may face the barrier that carpet manufacturers found, that their best costs are about 10 per cent. too high.

THE FINANCIAL POST has been favored with letters from a large number of industries who were asked for some information as to the past year's experience and their views on the outlook. It is found that the construction year has been disappointing, but there are signs that next year should do much better. Many of the supply houses lead to this opinion. During the lull of the present year there has been some cutting of material prices, but the big stumbling block, high wages, remains, although it is claimed that the shortage of employment has resulted in an increased efficiency on both the part of contractors and men. The former because it was necessary to make a profit on their close bids, and the latter to hold their job in the face of keen competition.

The high market valuation being placed on the crop has heartened many industrial leaders. They state that they expect to see a good deal more money available in the spring. The farmers will pay their debts; it will filter back, and, ultimately, result in orders for further supplies of their product. This optimism seems quite general. The crop is expected to give the farmer a greater net profit than that of 1923. It is going to materially aid agriculture in re-establishing its credit, which will give a much greater buying power than the actual money that will go into the hands of the farmer. Besides, there have been many adverse factors. The presidential election in the United States hurt trade, the banking situation in Canada was hurtful, while slow progress on reconstruction of continental Europe also had a retarding effect.

Ask Ottawa to Aid Nova Scotia Situation

SYDNEY.—The industrial situation in Nova Scotia, particularly Cape Breton, is acute, with indications that they are not likely to improve much before March. Officials of the steel and coal companies, and many labor leaders as well, attribute the stagnation of the past few months largely to inadequate tariff protection for our coal and steel products. In an effort to raise some government business to keep things moving until the market picks up, a big delegation of public men and business men will go to Ottawa next month. They will interview Premier King and Sir Henry Thornton. The former they will ask for better tariff protection, and the latter will be requested to anticipate somewhat the replacement needs of the C. N. R. by giving a sizeable rail order to the Sydney steel plant.

STEEL and PRODUCTS — Production Lower

Output Fell Below Previous Year—Started off Well but Slackening of Business Caused General Falling off After Few Months.

Production of the iron and steel industries of Canada this year has been considerably below the 1923 level of activity. For the first few months of the year, the plants were very active, and prospects were favorable. Later on, however, with tariff adjustments downward, and with slackening of business throughout the country, the iron and steel plants also slowed down and many plants closed entirely during the summer months.

For instance, for the first eight months of the year, production of pig iron in Canada averaged 62,000 tons monthly, as against 73,000 tons monthly for the whole year 1923. Production of steel averaged 70,000 tons monthly, as against 74,000 tons monthly throughout the whole year 1923.

These figures indicate the trend of the basic activities, and naturally reflect the activity of the mills that convert the steel into merchantable products.

British Empire Steel

Prospects are that the British Empire Steel Corporation this year will not earn its bond interest. This is due to a condition of wide spread depression in the steel trade which has made it necessary for the plants of the British Empire Steel Corporation to close down for most of the last six months of the year. There has been an utter lack of orders and British Empire Steel has found it practically impossible to compete with low cost steel that is coming to Canada from Belgium and Germany.

Coal trade has held up better than the steel business, but nevertheless a general slackening of activity in industries throughout the country has had the effect of reducing orders for coal considerably.

The future of the British Empire Steel Corporation is one of the livest investment topics of the day. It is generally felt that there will have to be much new capital and, perhaps new management for the enterprise before it will be able to take the fullest advantage of its great natural opportunities. It is recognized too that a resumption of prosperity in the steel business throughout the world, would in itself, enable the British Empire Steel to do much better than it is doing at the present time, even without important internal changes.

The various securities have shown a decline during the year, especially since it was found necessary to pass the dividend on the preferred stocks in order to conserve working capital. This seems to indicate a very sorry state of affairs for Canada's largest industrial organization, and in fact the situation is anything but satisfying.

Nor can one with definiteness forecast the future except to refer to the immense possibilities for profit that are to be found in the organization and to hope that better times will soon come to this industry, which means so much not only to the people of Nova Scotia, but to the investors of Canada.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
1st pref. 8% cum., series A	$60,000,000	none
1st pref. 7% cum. series B	40,000,000	7,838,400
2nd pref. 7% cum.	75,000,000	57,350,000
Com. stock	75,000,000	24,450,000
Total	$250,000,000	$89,638,400

Deduct—held by constituent coys.

7% cum. 2nd pref.	$7,391,425
Common stock	3,144,600
	$10,536,025

Preference stocks of constituent companies outstanding:

Dom. Steel Corp.	$4 705,500
Dom. Iron & Steel Co.	3,522,800
Dominion Coal Co.	2,799,400
Nova Scotia Steel & Cl. Co.	811,000
Eastern Car Co.	107,100
Total	$11,948,800
Capital stock of the Acadia Coal Co., outstanding 6 per cent. non-cumulative second preferred stock	$ 5,500
Ordinary stock	107,800
Total	$113,300
Total outstanding stock as per balance sheet	$91,164,475

Funded Debt—

Bonds and deb. stocks of constituent coys., total	$36,432,811
These include—	
Dom. Coal Co. 1st mtge. 5% bonds due 1940	5,180,000
Dom. Iron & Steel Co. 1st mtge. 5% bonds due 1929	5,539,000
Also of same company cons. 5% bonds due 1939	7,043,526
Outstanding currency series	4,645,000
Cumberland Rly. & Coal Co. 1st mtge. 5% bonds due 1940	2,766,000
Dom. Steel Corp. 5% five yr. debs., due 1915	2,000
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. 5% mtge. bonds due 1959	5,384,985
Also 6% mtge. debs.	4,978,500
Also 6% 1st mtge. bonds Nova Scotia Land Co., due 1924	13,600
Also 6% 1st mtge. bonds Eastern Car Co., due 1952	880,200
Halifax Shipyards, payable to Dom. Govt. to 1936	1,364,052

Dividend Record—

First preference, series "B" 7 per cent. per annum, payable 1st of Feb., May, August and November, paid to Feb. 1924. Since passed. Second preference and common no dividends yet paid.

Directors—

R. M. Wolvin, president; Sir Newton J. Moore, vice-president, London; J. E. McLurg, vice-pres., Sydney; Geo. F. Downs; Senator Beaubien, Viscount Furness, Sir Trevor Dawson, Lloyd Invernairn; Hector McInnes, K. C., Frank Ross, W. D. Ross, J. F. M. Stewart, Galen L. Stone, Benjamin Talbot, J. P. B. Casgrain, R. F. Hoyt.

Profit and Loss—

The merger went into effect in 1921.

	1921	1922
Total earnings	$2,917,275	$4,444,346
Bal. from Govt.	4,000,000	....
Bal. forward	755,926	1,024,197
	$7,673,201	$5,468,546
Sink. fund	3,627,799	1,112,515
	$4,045,402	$4,356,031
Int. on bonds	1,676,906	1,978,474
	$2,368,496	$2,377,557
Pref. div.	1,344,298	1,346,524
Balance	1,024,198	1,031,033
	$2,368,496	$2,377,557

Market Record—

	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L	1924 H	1924 L
Com.	15⅛	6	10	3	6	2
1st Pref.	77½	60	73	52	57½	29
2nd Pref.	39¾	18¾	26¾	12	17	7

Can. Car and Foundry

The expected avalanche of car orders from Canadian railways did not materialize this year and Canadian Car and Foundry in the twelve months to Sept. 30, did not have quite as favorable a year as in 1923. The company started the year with a carry over of several million dollars' worth of unfilled orders, but had practically cleaned up all the business on its books by the end of the year with no large and substantial orders coming in.

It is felt that further car business cannot be much longer delayed. The effective life of wooden box cars is not over 12 years, yet Canadian railroads are using equipment that has an average age well over this figure. This can only mean one thing: that a great deal of money will have to be spent in the not too distant future on replacement of equipment and when the orders begin to be placed there is no doubt the Canadian Car and Foundry will get its full share. The company operates the most self contained car plant in the world and it is in a position to compete with any one for orders, its working capital position being exceptionally strong.

Capitalization—

Pref. stock 7 per cent. cumulative	$4,975,000
Common stock	7,500,000

Funded Debt—

Bonds—first mortgage 6 per cent. due December 1, 1939, $4,371,641; 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due 1936, of Canadian Steel Foundries Co., $1,735,550, 6 per cent. negotiable scrip, due December 24, 1927, covering arrears of preferred dividends, $1,284,822; 1st mortgage, 6 per cent. due 1940 of Montreal Steel Works $549,000.

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid quarterly. Deferred for quarter July, 1914; 3½ per cent. paid July, 1918, 7 per cent. in 1919, leaving 22¾ per cent. in arrears to Sept., 1920. Arrears paid Dec., 1920, 5¼ per cent. paid in 1921. Arrears 3½ per cent. paid Oct. 1923, Jan. 1924, April 1924, July 1924, and Oct. 1924. Common 4 per cent. paid to June 1914, none since.

Directors—

Hon. Nathaniel Curry, chairman, W. W. Butler, president; W. F. Angus, H. W. Beauclerk, V. M. Drury, Hon. C. P. Beaubien, Wm. McMaster, Andrew Fletcher, F. H. Clergue, Hon. E. C. Smith, Mark Workman, W. H. Woodin, Lewis L. Clarke, A. H. Lawrence, O. F. Harvey.

Profit and Loss —

	1922	1923
Profits	$ 209,266	$2,430,188
Int. earned	113,074	129,529
	$ 322,340	$2,559,717
Depreciation	385,800	435,800
Interest	523,172	496,344
Tax, etc.	......	200,000
Net profit	x$ 586,632	$1,427,573
Pref. div.	......	525,000
	x 586,632	$ 902,573
Prev. bal.	3,251,207	2,664,574
	$2,664,575	$3,567,147

x—Deficit.

Seven Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$2,572,883	$	$2,840,063
1918	4,617,390	262,500	5,830,172
1919	2,993,471	656,250	7,061,557
1920	1,515,712	656,250	6,243,603
1921	1,188,853	2,100,000	3,251,207
1922	209,266	......	2,664,574
1923	2,430,188	525,000	3,567,147

Market Record—

	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L	1924 H	1924 L
Com.	32¾	18	37	20	50	36½
Pref.	69¾	44¾	87	67¾	97	83½
Bonds	101	95	100⅛	99	102⅛	99

Can. Fairbanks-Morse

Business of Canadian Fairbanks-Morse for the past year has not held at the level of 1923. Fairbanks-Morse gets a good deal of business from firms manufacturing such products as railway cars, bridges, etc., and the activity in a number of these fields has been less than normal during the past year. During the year the directors of the company decided to pass the preferred dividend in order to conserve the company's working capital.

Prospects for business are favorable, taking the long range view and it is not likely that the preferred dividend will require to be very long delayed.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 6% cum.		$1,500,000
Com. shares	125,000	82,511

No par value.

Funded Debt—

None.

Dividend Record—

Preferred 3% each six mos., payable January 15 and July 15. Passed for six months ended June 30, 1924. Common, 1917, 27¼%; 1918, 18%; 1919, 8%; 1920, $2.64 per share. None since.

Directors—

Thos. McMillan, president; H. J. Fuller, chairman; P. C. Brooks, C. J. Brittain; R. H. Morse, C. H. Morse, W. E. Miller, F. M. Boughey, C. G. Drinkwater.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profit on oper.	$ 1,069	‡$ 163,934
xOther profit	103,640	88,968
Total profits	$ 104,709	‡$ 74,966
Dividends	90,000	90,000
Balance	90,000	‡ 164,966
§Reced. in surp.	24,777	9,520
Balance	‡$ 10,068	‡$ 174,486
Spec. Cont. Res.	100,000	....
Surplus	†$ 110,068	†$ 174,486
Prev. surp.	2,168,760	2,058,693
Total surp.	$2,058,692	$1,884,207

xFrom sales of machinery, buildings, etc.

§Resulting from forfeiture and cancellation of common stock.

‡Loss.

†Debit.

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$1,033,817	$571,000	$1,340,440
1918	1,310,508	378,000	1,762,538
1919	625,150	218,000	2,076,607
1920	279,562	313,153	3,726,699
1921	*1,361,004	90,000	2,168,760
1922	104,709	90,000	2,058,693
1923	*74,966	90,000	1,884,206

*Loss.

Market Record—

	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L	1924 H	1924 L
Pref.	72	66¾	75	69	..	..

Canadian Locomotive

Canadian Locomotive has enjoyed a fairly busy year. Railway orders have been coming fairly steady and recent construction was featured by the production of the biggest engine in the empire for the Canadian National Railway. The strong position of the company has been well maintained, as the report for the fiscal year ending June 30 last evidences. Current assets stand at $3,066,000, while a bank loan of $775,000 and bills payable made current liabilities of $1,678,000. The last fiscal year saw the deficit of $52,665 for the year 1923 turned into a handsome profit of $599,672. This company for the past 13 years has made an average profit of $445,550.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Pref. 7% cum.	1,500,000	1,500,000

Funded Debt—

Bonds, 6%	2,000,000	1,500,000

First mortgage, sinking fund. Due 1951, trustees hold $131,355.

Dividend Record—

Preference paid quarterly. Common first paid 6 per cent. Oct. 1917, increased to 7 per cent. 1919, and 8 per cent. Jan., 1920, reduced to 4 per cent. July 1, 1922. Paid quarterly.

Directors—

Aemilius Jarvis, president and chairman of board; Wm. Casey vice-president and gen. mgr.; W. Harty, jr., Kingston; M. J. Haney, Toronto; Robt. Hobson, Hamilton; F. G. Wallace, R. W. Leonard.

Profit and Loss—

	1923	1924
Net profit	x$ 52,665	$ 538,441
Interest	60,066	61,231
Total inc.	$ 7,401	599,672
Interest on bonds	90,000	90,000
Adj. goodwill	......	36,901
	x$ 82,598	$ 472,771
Prev. balance	1,089,975	807,377
	$1,007,377	$1,280,148
Sinking fund	15,000	15,000
Pfd. dividend	105,000	105,000
Com. dividend	80,000	80,000
P. and L. bal	$ 807,377	$1,080,148

x—Deficit.

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918	$677,936	$225,000	$ 929,415
1919	892,976	225,000	1,366,794
1920	367,969	250,000	1,210,984
1921	827,091	265,000	1,536,275
1922	*76,299	265,000	1,089,975
1923	7,401	185,000	807,377
1924	599,672	185,000	1,080,148

* Loss.

Market Record—

	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L	1924 H	1924 L
Com.	82	68	75	68	67	65
Pref.	88	80¼	98	85	92½	85
Bonds	100½	99	99	96	96¾	96

Can. Foundries & Forgings

It is stated that the Board of the Canadian Foundries & Forgings are steadily cutting down their indebtedness to the banks and that their activity in this respect is slowly clearing the way for a resumption of dividends on the preferred stock. Present indications are that a first payment may be made early next year.

It is stated that the company has experienced a more encouraging year and has been able to earn a surplus. The Brockville plant has been quite active, and while conditions have not been of the best and it has been necessary to compete keenly for business, the results have been good. The Welland plant has not been quite so fortunate, but taking the situation as a whole the board is greatly encouraged.

Directors now feel that they have a real chance of pulling through their troubles and that the next few months should be productive of even more tangible proof of this.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$2,000,000	$ 960,000
Com. stock	2,000,000	960,000

Funded Debt—

First mortgage sinking fund, 6 per cent. bonds due Feb. 2, 1942; interest payable 2nd February and 2nd August, $193,900.

Dividend Record—

Preferred 7 per cent. per annum payable 15th February, May, August and November, but last dividend paid Feb. 15, 1921. Common 12 per cent. paid for 1917, 1918 and 1919, and 10 per cent. for 1920 but none since.

Directors—

W. M. Weir, president; Hon. Geo. P. Graham, M.P., vice-president; H. B. Housser, Lt.-Col. C. W. MacLean, C. N. Monsarrat, W. D. Robb, W. T. Sampson, J. H. A. Briggs, James Arnold, H. J. Trihey.

Profit and Loss—

Net profits	$ 74,342	$ 93,317
From invest.	......	36,340
	$ 74,342	$ 129,657
Bal. forward	930,599	947,912
	$1,004,942	$1,077,569
Interest	27,623	31,765
Administration	29,406	26,241
Reserve	......	47,515
Balance	947,912	972,048
	$1,004,942	$1,077,569

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$695,586	$211,200	$1,128,281
1918	612,117	182,400	1,297,706
1919	242,062	182,400	1,285,222
1920	117,475	163,200	1,204,273
1921	*3,704	5,600	930,599
1922	74,342	......	947,912
1923	129,657	....	972,048

*Loss.

Market Record—

	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L	1924 H	1924 L
Com.	48¼	20	36	22	31	19¼
Pref.	65	55	64½	43	45	45

Canadian Iron Foundries

It is understood that Canadian Iron Foundries have been having a fair year. This company's business is chiefly the manufacture of iron pipe and there has been a big demand for this product, due to extensions of gas and water service in Montreal and Toronto. In its last fiscal year it had a 51 per cent. increase in turnover in the face of depressed conditions generally in the iron and steel industry. However, as foreign competition reduced the profits to a very small amount the company's net profits were large enough to enable them to transfer $50,000 back to reserve funds.

The company is not widely known among investors, but occupies an important niche in the Canadian iron and steel industry.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
6 p.c. non-cum. pf.	$4,500,000	$3,877,800
Common	1,800,000	1,598,900

Funded Debt—

6 per cent. first mortgage debenture stock, due 1939	$715,701

(Continued on page 19)

The Glory of Canada's Inland Waterways Revealed by the Growth and Progress of Canada Steamship Lines Ltd.

Within the short period of thirty years there has been enacted what amounts to a revolution in the transportation facilities of the North American continent. A country as great in area as Europe, and with possibilities hardly inferior to those of that continent, has been opened up, and with each succeeding year those possibilities are being ever more and more demonstrated. A vast region of incalculable wealth is being tapped, and its grain, its minerals, and its forest resources, flow in a colossal stream of wealth down one of the mightiest rivers in the world. From the Great Lakes to the sea down the St. Lawrence and the intermediate canals and waterways, the fleets bearing the riches of a continent pass on their way to the Atlantic and overseas, and what, a few years ago, within the memory of man, was but the untouched glory of nature, is today one of the mightiest reservoirs of human wealth and stored-up energy that the world can show.

To speak of the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes transportation developments is to speak of the Canada Steamship Lines. It is impossible to mention the one without bearing tribute to the other. Doubtless there are other important shipping concerns that avail themselves of this route, but it is not a matter of doubt either that the pioneers in the vast scheme of development of this mighty region are the men connected with the various companies which are nowadays amalgamated and merged under the scheme of the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited. Not only has this enterprising concern made a point of handling the immense industrial traffic of the region, but it has hardly less interest in the pleasure trips which are so outstanding a feature of this region. It is, therefore, along these two directions that any account of the activities of the Canada Steamship Lines must be considered.

Prior to 1870 the development of commerce on the Great Lakes was very slow, due chiefly to lack of adequate transportation facilities. The boats then were mostly of the schooner type, with an average cargo of 350 tons. These schooners navigated the open waters under their own sails, being towed through the rivers and canals by tugs.

Then came the propeller with its barges in tow—barges not completely rigged, but with sufficient canvas to manoeuvre in case weather conditions compelled the towing steamer to drop its lines. In 1869 the first bulk freighter was placed in commission. This was the "R. J. Hackett," a vessel 211 feet in length. The first iron freighter, the "Onoko," appeared in 1883. She was less than 300 feet in length and could not carry more than 3,500 tons of ore, but she was considered years ahead of her time. Three years later came the first steel bulk freighter, the "Spokane," and she was found to be so superior to her iron predecessor that vessels thereafter were constructed of steel exclusively.

Then, in 1904, came the "Augustus B. Wolvin"—the most famous vessel that had ever sailed these inland seas. She was 60 feet longer than any vessel then afloat, and could carry 2,500 tons more cargo. In construction she was entirely different from any boat then in operation. Main deck beams and stanchions were abolished altogether, and the hold, except for cross division bulkheads, was to all intents and purposes one big chamber, giving ready access to the unloading machines. Her success was instantaneous. On her very first trip to Conneaut she discharged her cargo of 9,945 tons in four hours and a half, compared with an average unloading time for existing types of from twelve to twenty-four hours.

Since then, all Great Lakes bulk freighters have been constructed on the same general principles, although the trend has been toward larger vessels, as is shown by a comparison of the average ore cargoes over the intervening period. In 1905 the average cargo was 6,101 tons; in 1910, 7,155; in 1915, 7,537; and, at the present time, about 8,000 tons.

Terminal facilities have followed suit for the loading and unloading of vessels on a scale unparalleled in the world. Mighty grain elevators and ore docks have been constructed that are the latest word in modern efficiency, and represent the highest attainments of mechanical genius. This sketch gives some idea of the historical development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterways. A further idea of the magnitude of the region involved is given when it is stated that from the head of Lake Superior to Gaspe, the distance is 2,100 miles, and the area drained by the river is 510,000 square miles, of which 322,000 is Canadian territory. At Montreal the drained area is about 480,000 square miles, or four times the area of Great Britain and Ireland. The yield of water from such a vast area would, in most of the great rivers of the world, cause tremendous fluctuations in flow, and instances of sudden and extreme changes developing into disastrous floods are of common occurrence in rivers such as the Mississippi, the Columbia, and other great streams. These extremes are totally absent in the St. Lawrence River, and the reason is that the Great Lakes serve as immense storage reservoirs, the effect of which is to render the flow more regular throughout the year than any great river in the world.

The Great Lakes now have an annual tonnage larger than that of any one of the seven seas. In 1918 more than a hundred million tons of iron ore, coal, and package freight, were carried by the combined fleets of the United States and Canada, the aggregate values of the cargoes being more than a billion dollars. The growth of Great Lakes traffic has been enormous. In 1887 less than six million tons of freight passed through the Sault canals; in 1897 this figure had grown to over eighteen millions; in 1907 to over 58 millions, and to-day the total tonnage is over a hundred million. To carry this cargo there is now employed a fleet of over 700 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of over four million.

It requires no large imagination to visualize the part inland navigation has played in the upbuilding of Canada. The railroads, which have linked the Atlantic to the Pacific in a bond of steel, have assisted tremendously in settling the widely distributed agricultural regions of this continent, but without Canada's water highway to the sea, the railroads would have found it physically impossible alone to have carried the burden. We all know, for instance, that the railroads could not attempt to move the grain crops of the West if it were not for the huge part played in this movement by the Canadian fleet of grain carriers on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, which carry the greater portion of Canada's annual grain crop from the head of the lakes to tidewater, or from the head of the lakes to the various ports of Georgian Bay. What these vessels do in the time between September and the close of navigation in November may be fairly estimated when it is stated that for every bushel of grain carried by the railways they convey eight bushels and the total runs well over 200,000,000 bushels of grain within a period of three months. It must further be borne in mind that for five months of every year grain can only be transported by rail.

The carriage of coal from the various ports of Lake Erie to both Eastern and Western Canada is rendered economical and expeditious by water transportation, for it is the boats that bring down Canada's grain which take back the coal so essential to the industrial life of the prairie provinces.

Storage elevators with a capacity of 68 million bushels have been built at Fort William and Port Arthur, and other elevators have been constructed at strategical points at the eastern ends of the Great Lakes, in conjunction with some 3,000 interior elevators distributed throughout the wheat belt, and the great terminal elevators and warehouses at Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax and Portland, afford ample facilities for expeditious and economical handling of the crop, as they are extended regularly in conformity with the growth of the industry.

The part played in Canadian development by this strategic water route is eloquently shown by a review of the growth of the Canadian West, which only a comparatively few years ago, was a vast unsurveyed region of little immediate promise, and which has been divided into provinces, interlinked with railroads, peopled and developed. As late as 1900, even Alberta and Saskatchewan then forming a part of the almost unexplored North West Territory, produced only 4,000,000 of the 17,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat garnered west of the Great Lakes, while, in 1915, they produced the record harvest of nearly a quarter of a billion bushels. In this great grain belt, opened up largely by the development of the Great Lakes navigation, there is thought to be at least 200 million acres suited to the cultivation of grain, and, as only about 30,000,000 acres are under cultivation at present, it will be seen that the potential grain crop of the region is at least 7 billion bushels.

The package freight business on the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes is of great importance to the development of Canada. From Montreal to the head of navigation there is carried on an enormous variety of merchandise for distribution throughout the Northwest. The vessels engaged in this service, of which there are approximately about twelve, are modern steel vessels of the accepted Lakes type. They trade between Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, and Port Arthur, making an average of about eight trips a season each. There is also a direct package freight business between Montreal and Cleveland and Detroit. In the case of the package freighters trading to the head of the Lakes, the return cargo is grain, but in the local services between Montreal and Toronto and Hamilton, where there are two sailings weekly, and the service between Montreal, Detroit and Cleveland, with a weekly sailing, general cargo is carried in either direction. Between Montreal and Quebec, and beyond, there is maintained an express service which adds greatly to the advantage of the package freight lines.

We now come to the consideration of the tourist traffic on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence. This is covered completely by the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, and its subsidiary companies. What has been well described as the finest inland water trip in the world, covering 1,000 miles from the Niagara River and Toronto, also Rochester, N. Y., through Lake Ontario, also Thousand Islands, the exciting descent of the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, touching Montreal and Quebec, and the sublime scenery of the St. Lawrence below Quebec, and on the Saguenay River, is covered in this voyage. The scenery is the most varied and the richest in historic association which can be found on this continent.

During the past the Canada Steamship Lines have always been the pioneers in placing at the disposal of the public palatial river steamers which have provided passengers with all the comfort and luxury possible to obtain aboard ship. The introduction of the S. S. "Richelieu" into the service, however, has outclassed any previous effort on the part of the company in this direction. The vessel, which is named after one of the greatest names in French history, is undoubtedly the last word in deluxe construction. Its construction is along lines that make for the comfort of passengers, inasmuch as the amusement and social rooms are entirely separate from the sleeping accommodation, so that those retiring early may get their rest without fear of being disturbed by the joviality of their fellow travellers.

The S. S. "Richelieu" is an oil-burner, which ensures the maximum of cleanliness. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 332 feet; beam, over guards, 56 feet; moulded depth, 21 feet 6 inches: steam is supplied by six Scotch cylinders, triple expansion type, and these develop 4,500 horse-power.

This is the principal and latest model ship of the Company. There are, of course, a number of others which, while not so completely up to the minute as the Richelieu, yet amply fulfill every requirement of tourist travel. Among these may be mentioned the S. S. "Montreal;" the S. S. "Cape Eternity;" the S. S. "Saguenay," and others

Canada Steamship Lines, Limited

STEEL and PRODUCTS — Production Lower

Dividend Record—
4 per cent. paid on preference in 1920; 4 per cent., 1921; none thereafter until Dec., 1923, when 2 per cent. was paid.

Directors—
V. J. Hughes, president; C. L. Jobb, vice-president; F. Perry, chairman of board; J. T. McCall, F. B. Richards, C. J. Gowan.

	1922	1923
Earnings	$115,350	$348,518
Int. and exchange	57,622	54,119
From reserve	50,000	.....
Bal. forward	55,523	1,085
	$278,495	$403,723
Depreciation	$195,059	$195,059
Deb. interest	69,717	67,730
Maintenance	12,634	10,532
Pref. div.	.....	77,556
Balance	1,084	2,846
Reserve	.....	50,000
	$278,495	$403,723

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918	$617,358	$	$ 6,866
1919	589,043	......	166,356
1920	652,946	155,112	144,855
1921	300,824	155,112	55,522
1922	115,350	......	1,084
1923	348,518	77,556	2,846

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	..	..	5	5	6	4¾
Pfd.	..	..	30	25	29	25¼

Canada Machinery

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,250,000	$1,177,500
Pref. 7% non-cum.	750,000	602,450

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 6%, 30-year bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1910, due Aug. 1, 1940.

Dividend Record—
Preferred 7% paid for year ended Jan. 31, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921. Common, 2% paid, 1918; 5%, 1919; 5%, April 15, 1920.

Directors—
T. H. Watson, president; G. D. Forbes, vice-president; R. O. McCulloch, C. H. Easson, Col. T. Gibson.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Net loss for year	$ 54,264	$ 9,921
Income taxes, 1921	3,506	....
Debit bal. forward	95,470	153,240
	$153,240	$163,161

Dominion Bridge

A fair volume of business has been maintained at the plant of Dominion Bridge during the past year and when the annual statement for the year ending October 31 is brought out it should indicate earnings at about the 1923 level when the dividends were shown as earned.

There is a fair prospect of substantial big orders in Canada in the next few years in which Dominion Bridge should benefit. Further revival in the construction of large office and apartment buildings should also be a material factor in bringing about increased activity at Dominion Bridge plant.

Capitalization—
Preferred .... None
Common $6,500,000

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
An initial dividend of 4 per cent. paid Dec., 1912; 2 per cent. April, 1913; 2 per cent. May, 1913, and same rate paid quarterly to Aug., 1914; Nov., 1914, to Aug., 1915; 1¼ per cent. quarterly, Nov., 1915, and quarterly thereafter to and including Nov., 1916, 2 per cent. regular and 3 per cent. extra each. Feb., 1917, 2 per cent. and 2 per cent. extra, May, Aug. and Nov., 1917, 2½ per cent. each; Feb., 1918, 2 per cent., which quarterly rate was paid to Nov., 1921; 1922 and 1923, 4 per cent. each.

Directors—
G. H. Duggan, president; W. F. Angus, vice-president; A. J. Brown, N. J. Dawes, Phelps Johnson, J. M. McIntyre, F. W. Molson, C. E. Neill, J. K. L. Ross, H. H. Vaughan, F. L. Wanklyn, vice-president; Howard Murray, J. C. Smith.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	*$ 188,670	$ 429,912
Depreciation	134,008	139,228
Net earnings	54,662	290,684
Bal. forward	3,671,838	3,399,419
	$3,726,500	$3,690,103
Dividends	260,000	260,000
Reserve	......	200,000
Surplus	3,466,500	3,230,103
	$3,726,500	$3,690,103

*After allowing for directors' fees and reserve for doubtful accounts.

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$1,186,436	$747,500	$1,679,590
1918	1,865,717	520,000	3,025,307
1919	1,343,305	520,000	3,848,613
1920	964,530	520,000	4,293,144
1921	378,693	520,000	3,671,838
1922	54,661	260,000	3,466,500
1923	290,684	260,000	3,230,103

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	85½	51	78¼	55	80	60

Dominion Foundries

Dominion Foundries and Steel has enjoyed better business during the past couple of years than was the case for the years immediately previous. The report for the last fiscal year was an evidence of this when the 1922 deficit was turned into a surplus of $203,798. In the last annual report intimation was given that the company was seriously considering placing of $750,000 first mortgage bonds to liquidate bank advances and improve the company's working position, but so far no announcement of such a move has been made. Earnings for the present year have been fairly good and are expected to show improvement during the last three months of the year.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$5,000,000	$2,998,100
Preferred 8% cumulative	1,000,000	719,900

Dividend Record—
Last preferred dividend paid June, 1921. Common paid 18% in 1918, 15% 1919, 4% 1920. 1921 gave script dividend one share Adirondack Steel Com. for every 5 D. F. & S.

Directors—
C. W. Sherman, Hamilton, pres.; W. J. Verity, vice-pres., Brantford; W. E. Phin, F. A. Sherman, A. G. Wright, S. A. Crone, New York; S. Burrows, Belleville; James Ruddy. G. H. Gordon, G. H. Levy.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	*$ 2,154	$203,798
Bal. forward	567,758	484,750
	$565,604	$688,548
Interest	80,853	53,505
Depreciation	......	140,000
Bond expense	......	4,113
Income tax	......	1,000
Surplus	484,750	489,929
	$565,603	$688,548

*Loss on year's operations.

Five Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1919	$654,000	$ 57,600	$596,400
1920	204,369	177,042	701,488
1921	*76,775	29,172	570,140
1922	*2,154	......	484,750
1923	203,798	......	489,929

*Loss in operations.

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	15	15	13	7	11	7½
Pref.	58	58	..	..	43	36⅞

Lake Superior

Plans involving a reorganization of Lake Superior Corp. finances are in the air. The hope is to bring about a change in the operation of the Algoma Steel subsidiary to the end that its production may be placed on a yearly basis instead of spasmodic as at present. Another idea is to ultimately reorganize the finances of the Algoma Central Railway, a subsidiary, which is years behind in the interest payments on its bonds.

The first move in the re-financing plans was to get the bond holders to extend the due date to 1929, they having become due Oct. 1, this year. The big bulk of the bonds are held in England and the holders were asked to deposit their bonds under a plan devised to protect their interests. In the ensuing period between now and the extended due date the corporation has agreed to redeem $500,000, thus reducing the amount outstanding to $2,500,000.

Algoma Steel's principal production now is rails. In fact, it has been stated that the operation of the plant is really at the mercy of the railways. However, a certain amount of merchant steel is turned out, but this is negligible in keeping the plant going. The reorganization plan would involve the installation of a plant to turn out construction steel, in the hope that the plant could be kept going the year round.

Of considerable importance to the corporation is the move to develop Ontario iron ore deposits. While no announcement has been made of activities of the corporation in this regard, it is believed that with the bonus which the Ontario Government has agreed to pay, the corporation might be able to operate some of its properties at a profit. This would not only help the corporation but would also provide an additional tonnage for its railway and thus improve its earnings. Considerable attention is being focused on that section of the country at present, not only from a mining standpoint, but also in lumbering, large limits recently having been sold in the Mississauga Reserve.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$40,000,000	$40,000,000

Funded Debt—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Bonds 5%	10,000,000	5,278,000

First mortgage due June, 1944. Collateral Trust.
Income bonds.

	Authorized	Outstanding
1 to 5%	3,000,000	2,685,000

Due Oct., 1924, non-cumulative, 5% paid 1913-17-18-19-20. None 1921, 1922 and 1923.

Contingent Liabilities in Respect of bonds of the following companies:
Algoma Cent. & H. B. Ry.
Algoma Cent. Terminals.
Algoma Eastern Railway.
Algoma Steel Corpn., Ltd.

Directors—
W. H. Cunningham, president; F. McOwen, S. Mason, H. C. Coleman, T. D. Wood, W. C. Franz, vice-pres.; H. Coppell, J. S. Dale, New York; Alex. Taylor, R. Home Smith, H. I. Underhill, South Orange, N.J.; Thos. Gibson, R. W. Childs, F. J. Colby.

Profit and Loss—
(Subsidiaries, excluding the Algoma Central & H. B. Rly. Co.)

	1923	1924
Net earnings	$ 866,582	$1,156,740
Bal. forward	*763,813	*1,307,949
	$ 102,768	*$ 151,209
Div. and int.	1,309,008	1,307,827
Depreciation	92,246	86,162
Income tax	9,463	......
	*$1,307,949	*$1,545,198

*Deficit.

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	12⅜	4¾	10⅜	2⅜	4⅛	2⅛
Bonds	40	21	31	10	19½	13¾

Ontario Steel Products

The last financial statement of Ontario Steel Products showed the company holding up fairly well in face of adverse conditions. The steel business declined and tariff changes at Ottawa resulted in certain inventory losses. Besides the company had a serious fire at one of its plants which resulted in a considerable loss of time. However, despite the obstacles, as outlined by W. Wallace Jones, the president, the decline in the profits shown at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, was only a little better than $11,000. In the meantime the company has been giving close attention to methods of operation with a view to higher efficiency and lowering costs and improvement in methods of manufacture resulted.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$2,000,000	$ 750,000
Pref. 7% cum.	750,000	750,000

Funded Debt—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Bonds 6%	600,000	464,000

First mortgage due July, 1943, sinking fund.

Dividend Record—
Preferred paid quarterly. Common dividends started Aug., 1920, paid 8% to Dec., 1921, when it was reduced to 4%. Passed for quarter ending March, 1922. Resumed by payment of 1% for August, 1923.

Directors—
W. W. Jones, president; Dr. N. C. Jones, J. T. Richardson, Toronto; W. T. Sampson, Dr. C. H. Bird, D. F. Jones, K. Molson, F. P. Jones, Montreal; H. M. Jaquays, Montreal.

Profit and Loss—

	1923	1924
Bal. forward	$413,100	$442,022
Com. div. to June '23	......	7,500
Bad debt res., 1922	......	7,500
	$413,100	$427,097
Profit	*129,422	*117,869
Other profit	......	1,049
	$542,522	$546,016
Bond interest	29,070	27,840
Sinking fund	18,930	20,160
Pref. dividends	52,500	52,500
Com. dividends	......	30,000
Balance	442,022	415,516
	$542,522	$546,016

*Less depreciation.

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918	$208,107	$ 61,875	$281,729
1919	198,770	73,125	359,374
1920	315,900	67,500	528,409
1921	*193,446	112,500	564,087
1922	* 81,282	90,000	418,101
1923	*129,422	52,500	442,022
1924	*118,918	82,500	415,516

*Less depreciation.

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	46	34	47	39¾	45½	39
Pref.	87	80	90¼	83	93	86
Bonds	94	90	..	..	..	..

National Steel Car

National Steel Car has done much to strengthen the position of the company this year. Operations for the year ending June 30, which Pres. R. J. Magor said reflected a very distinct improvement over any previous year in the corporation's history made this possible. Since the end of the fiscal year the large bank loans have been wiped out while at the same time a material reduction was made in the funded debt of the company. The company has now a credit bank balance of $500,000. Another important step taken was to make provision for inventories and bad debts by setting aside at the end of the fiscal year an amount just about equal to the surplus for the year after taking care of depreciation and taxes.

Capitalization—
Authorized and issued:
100,000 shares. No par value.

Funded Debt—

Authorized	Outstanding
$3,000,000	$1,610,000

6 per cent. first mortgage bonds.

Directors—
Robert J. Magor, president; Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.; Donald Symington; Henry H. Pierce; D. B. Dewar; Lester B. Churchill; Robert Gowans.

Profit and Loss—

	1923	1924
Net profit	$ 142,887	$ 608,814
Depreciation	97,384	95,379
	$ 45,503	$ 513,435
Bond interest	104,100	99,430
Other interest	59,416	55,624
	x$ 118,013	$ 358,381
Bal. forward	2,513,950	2,395,937
	$2,395,937	$2,754,318
Prov. for inventories	......	358,068
	$2,395,937	$2,396,250

x—Net loss.

Page-Hersey

The volume of business of Page-Hersey Tubes, Ltd., has been about that of normal years, so far in 1924. Recently, however, there has been a lull in the building trade and this will have a tendency to restrict the iron pipe consumption for the winter. Increased activity in the spring is foreshadowed, however, by President W. W. Near. German and continental competition has been a material factor in export trade. The Page-Hersey Co., however, fairly well maintained its position in this competition, but at considerable sacrifice in price. Pres. Near sees no reason for despondency with the high prices now prevailing for all sorts of farm products, rather does he look for increased trade in the early future.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	60,000 shares	27,560 shares
Pref. 7%	$4,000,000	$2,800,000

No funded debt.

Dividend Record—
On preferred at rate of 7% per annum paid in full to date. On common at rate of $5 per share per annum paid to December, 1922; on April, 1, 1923, increased to 6 per cent., and on July 2 to 7 per cent. Bonus of $1.50 per share was added Apr. 1, and Oct. 1 $1.00 per share extra. Jan., Apr., July and Oct., 1924, $1.75 each.

Directors—
W. W. Near, D. H. Friedman, David Muhlfelder, C. L. Dunbar, H. C. Schofield, A. W. Holmested, Sir H. M. Pellatt.

Pressed Metals

Pressed Metals is not operating in Canada now. Its business has been wound up. It is now a holdings concern owning the American Bushings Co. at Marysville, Mich. Steps to wind up the Canadian company were taken this year and there were some shareholders who favored doing the same with the Michigan company.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$2,250,000	$2,213,100
Pref. 8% cum.	250,000	213,000

Dividend Record—
Preferred deferred since December, 1920. Common 1 per cent. was paid Nov., 1918, none since.

Directors—
J. W. Leighton, president; C. C. Peck, W. Dalziel, Port Huron; W. R. Johnston, vice-president; H. L. Nussbaum; F. G. B. Allan, Toronto; S. Goldsmith, M. Moskin, B. Lowenstein, New York; A. I. McKinley, Sarnia.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$ 41,569	$103,243
Machinery sold	120	......
Bal. forward	114,851	156,835
Prov. for fees	2,208	......
	$158,748	$260,078
Written off	1,000	22,957
Surplus	152,456	182,617
Taxes	5,292	7,331
Depreciation	.....	47,173
	$158,748	$260,078

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	43	20	55⅞	20	26	10

Steel of Canada

Orders for steel concerns have not been as plentiful this year as last, but Steel of Canada has been able to do fairly well. The decline is attributed by the company to the general depression in all lines of business. There seems to be considerable optimism shown, however, inasmuch as the shares of the company have shown decided strength of late. Better business conditions are bound to be reflected in orders for steel companies, but the officials of the company are not looking for an improvement in general conditions until spring. There is also the hope that the doing away with the "Pittsburg Plus" system of rates in the United States will help Steel of Canada in some sections. Steps were taken during the year to reduce the funded debt, the Royal Trust Co. making an offer for $266,108 of the 30-year bonds due 1940. These are in accord with sinking fund provisions. The 1923 report showed that the company earned 12.4 per cent. on the common shares. The company operates the Mather Collieries and 13 plants, three at Hamilton, three at Montreal, two at Gananoque and one each at Toronto, Belleville, London, Brantford and Lachine. It recently started a by-product coke over at Hamilton. It has also an interest in two iron ore properties in the U. S. It also controls Western Coke Co.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$15,000,000	$11,500,000
Pref. 7% cum.	10,000,000	6,496,300

Funded Debt—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Bonds 6%	10,000,000	6,698,950

First mortgage gold, due July, 1940.

Dividend Record—
Preferred dividends paid quarterly. Common 7 per cent. Paid same as preferred.

Directors—
Robt. Hobson, president, Hamilton; Chas. S. Wilcox, chairman of board, Hamilton; R. H. McMaster, vice-president; A. J. Brown, K.C., G. H. Duggan, Hon. Smeaton White, Montreal; Lloyd Harris, Brantford; C. A. Birge, Hamilton; F. G. Osler, Sir Thos. White, Toronto, and H. G. Dalton, Cleveland.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$ 1,962,169	$ 2,996,580
Other income	333,028	287,888
Bal. forward	8,298,517	7,942,372
	$10,593,714	$11,226,840
Sinking fund	237,423	277,651
Depreciation	677,558	677,237
Interest	476,619	441,963
Pref. div.	454,741	454,741
Com. div.	805,000	805,000
Surplus	7,942,373	8,570,248
	$10,593,714	$11,226,840

Seven Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$6,040,318	$1,144,741	$6,197,854
1918	5,367,120	1,144,741	7,322,872
1919	4,000,940	1,259,741	8,195,302
1920	3,924,041	1,259,741	8,740,965
1921	1,778,661	1,259,741	8,298,516
1922	1,962,169	1,259,741	7,942,373
1923	2,996,580	1,259,741	8,570,248

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	80	51¾	79¾	60¾	83	69½
Pref.	100¼	91½	103½	95	106¼	99½
Bonds	100¾	97	102½	99	103¾	100½

AUTOMOBILE — Volume Has Shown Decline

Durant Motors

Considerable attention has been focused on Durant of Canada shares during the past few months, owing to the fact that after August 1 they were exchangeable into shares of the parent company, Durant of Delaware. Another feature of the company's operations in the Canadian field has been the introduction of its new car, the "Fling," which has received a good reception. The company has had a good year. Competition in the automobile trade is gradually becoming more keen. The field is being closely scanned by all concerns for prospective buyers of motor cars. There have been those who looked to see slashing of prices take place because of this competition, but such has not been the case. Prices have stood well.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Stock	$3,000,000	$3,000,000

No preferred stock or bonds.

Directors—
W. C. Durant, pres.; Carroll Downes, vice-pres., C. F. Daly, C. O. Miniger, R. H. Mulch

Profit and Loss—
The surplus account for the year ending Feb 29, 1924, showed a balance from operations brought forward, $36,410; net cost on sales of capital stock, brought forward, $31,015; balance at credit, Feb. 1924, $18,201.

Ford Motor

The annual report of Ford of Canada is expected next month, and indications are that it will show a decline compared with the previous year. This is based on sales records. For the fiscal year, ending July 31, 1923, sales totalled $38,556,000 with shipments of 71,000 or $543 per unit. The unit average for the past year was 10 or 15 per cent. less. It is understood that sales will be shown higher, but depreciation charges, because of new construction, will likely be heavier, against this year than last. The net last year was $5,106,197 or $72.94 per share. It has been estimated that this year's earnings may run $60. The last dividend paid was 10 per cent. in Nov., 1923.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$10,000,000	$7,000,000

Dividend Record—
Irregular, 15% paid July, 1920; June, Nov., 1921, July, 1922, and Oct., 1922, 10% Nov., 1923.

Directors—
Henry Ford, president; Edsel B. Ford, W. R. Campbell, E. C. Kanzler, G. E. Dickert.

Profit and Loss—

	1923	1924
Profits	$5,106,197	$ 3,719,187
Bal. forward	12,537,972	16,594,170
	$17,644,169	$20,313,357
Income tax	....	3,496
Dividend	1,050,000	700,000
Surplus	16,594,170	19,609,861
	$17,644,170	$20,313,357

Five Years' Earnings

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1920	$5,664,834	$1,750,000	$8,216,305
1921	2,368,407	1,050,000	9,518,934
1922	5,006,521	2,100,000	12,537,972
1923	5,106,197	1,050,000	16,594,170
1924	3,719,187	700,000	19,609,661

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Stock	450	283	480	400	485	440

Russell Motor

The position of Russell Motor Car is a strong one. Liquid assets moved up quite substantially during the past year following a settlement with the U. S. government over the Russell Motor of Buffalo, the winding up of that company and transfer of its assets to the parent company. Canada Cycle and Motor has been practically the only revenue producing subsidiary and has steadily improved. However, the past year saw a step of great consequence taken by Russell Machine and Gear, which amalgamated with the Canadian company of National Acme of Cleveland and moved its Montreal business to Toronto. The new concern is looked upon as having great possibilities as a potential profit producer. Another interest is the company's shares in Willys-Overland which has had an excellent year. The outlook for this subsidiary is regarded as being very bright.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$ 800,000	$ 800,000
Pref. 7% cum.	1,200,000	1,200,000

Dividends—
Preferred paid quarterly. 29¾% paid Nov., 1917, in full of all arrears. Common 7 % paid from Aug. 1911 to Feb., 1913, inclusive, 7% paid Nov. 1, 1917, 7% Aug., 1918 and 1919. Reduced to 1% Jan., 1922. None paid until Aug, 1922, 1¼%. None since.

Directors—
L. Harris, president, T. A. Russell, A. E. Ames, E. B. Ryckman, J. N. Shenstone, C. R. Burt, H. D. Scully.

Profit and Loss—

	1923	1924
Profits	$ 90,551	$ 92,864
Bal. forward	473,118	497,669
	$563,669	$572,533
Pref. dividend	84,000	84,000
Surplus	479,669	488,533
	$563,669	$572,533

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918	$628,581	$140,000	$ 536,162
1919	457,878	140,000	854,040
1920	339,453	140,000	1,053,494
1921	158,124	140,000	1,071,618
1922	117,499	116,000	473,118
1923	90.551	84,000	479,669
1924	92,864	84,000	488,533

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	50	26	36	17	20	17½
Pref.	60	49	75	47¾	56	48

Refinery
St. John, N.B.

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED

Refiners of High Grade Sugars for Domestic and Export Markets

Makers of

"LANTIC" SUGAR

The Atlantic Sugar Refinery at St. John, N.B., is particularly well situated for export trade. The port is open the year round, with frequent sailings to the world's most important ports.

CABLE ADDRESS—"LANTIC"

Lantic Sugar

"The Seal of Purity"

HEAD OFFICE
211 McGill St.
Montreal

GENERAL—Many Excellent Companies on List

Moore Industries Have All Had a Good Year—Theatrical Concerns Enjoyed an Increased Patronage—Electrical Manufacturers Busy.

American Salesbook

An expansion program is being carried out by American Sales Book Co. This led to the recent financing by which the company made an issue of $1,000,000, 6 per cent., 15-year first mortgage sinking fund bonds. A part of this will be used to retire $216,000 outstanding from a prior issue. The company has been carrying out important developments during the past year and the new funds are to provide for the completion of these. Some new products are being marketed and going well and additional plant and working capital is needed. The company is regarded as having worked itself into a strong position. Dividends were paid last year on the common shares for the first time. They applied to the year 1922. For 1923 shareholders got two dividends of $1 each and so far this year three $1 payments. The company is the pioneer in the sale-book manufacture and operates two plants at Niagara Falls and Elmira, New York. It is controlled in Toronto.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$ 614,660	$ 614,660
Pref. 7% cum.	3,073,300	3,073,300

Funded Debt—

Bonds, 6% $1,000,000

First mortgage sinking fund dated Oct. 1, 1924, due Oct. 1, 1939.

Dividend Record—

Preferred passed for 1915 and nine months of 1916. Resumed by payment of 1¾% in Feb., 1917. Arrears paid 1¾%, Sept. 1 and Dec. 1, 1920; July 2 and Dec. 1, 1921; 1¾% June 1, Sept. 1 and Dec. 15, 1922, being in full of arrears. Common 8% paid Jan. 15, 1923, for year 1922, $1 per share paid July and Oct., 1923; $4 paid in 1924.

Directors—

S. J. Moore, president; W. D. Vanhorn, A. M. Bovier, A. E. Ames, Hon. H. S. Duell, C. G. Brand, Geo. Weston, W. O'Connor, C. W. Colby, F. A. Deans, E. G. Baker.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$558,365	$572,793
Bal. fordward	238,936	129,244
	$797,301	$702,037
Taxes	34,050	36,365
	$763,251	$665,672
Interest on bonds ...	21,135	14,499
Dep. reserve	137,219	140,916
Red. of Pat. Acc......	50,00	50,000
Dividends	425,652	307,330
Surplus	129,245	152,927
	$763,251	$665,672

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$412,461	$215,131	$351,015
1918	316,316	215,131	269,897
1919	427,237	215,131	270,851
1920	602,679	322,696	319,107
1921	515,891	322,696	238,936
1922	558,365	425,652	129,245
1923	572,793	307,330	152,927

Market Record—

	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L	1924 H	1924 L
Com.	34	9	44¼	34	47	36
Pref.	95	78¾	93	86⅞	95	85

Asbestos Corporation

Asbestos Corporation has been able to earn its preferred dividend during the past year. This is evident from the fact that this dividend has been paid, for the provision of the company's by-laws is that preferred dividends can only be paid as earned. It is not believed that a great deal has been earned on the common stock, and no dividends are new being paid on the common. Asbestos Corporation has suffered from various causes. Foreign competition which has cut into the European markets; price cutting by some of the Canadian producers that own their own manufacturing plants and have a large surplus production to dump on the market; and from a general lack of co-operation between the Canadian producers.

Shipments of asbestos are at a high level and if prices were anywhere near the level of a few years ago, the company's profits would be remarkably high. There is no immediate promise of better conditions, although there is a tendency for asbestos prices to strengthen somewhat.

It is anticipated that eventually Asbestos Corporation will take in a number of the other producers into a larger merger, but attempts to bring about this merger have so far been met with failure.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outst'ding
Preferred 6% participating .	$4,000,000	$4,000,000
Common	3,000,000	3,000,000

Funded Debt—

First mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds due July 1, 1942, redeemable at 105 and interest on any interest date $2,784,700.

Dividend Record—

Preferred dividends payable 15th of January, April, July and October; 4 per cent. paid during the years 1916 and 1917; 5¼ per cent. paid 1918; 6 per cent. and bonus of 2 per cent. paid for 1919; 6¾ per cent. and bonus of 2 per cent., 1920; 7 per cent. paid 1921 and 1922, 1¾ per cent. each paid Jan. Apr. and July, 1923; 1½ per cent. Oct. 1923; 6 per cent. paid in 1924. Common—5 per cent. and bonus of 2 per cent. paid for 1919; 5¾ per cent. and bonus of 2 per cent. paid for 1920; 6 per cent. paid for 1921 and 1922 at rate of 6 per cent. paid for first nine months of 1923, 1 per cent. in Oct. 1923, none since.

Directors—

W. G. Ross, president; Wm. McMaster, vice-president; C. W. Colby, H. J. Fuller, Wm. Finley, J. W. Cook, H. E. Mitchell.

Profit and Loss—

Year ending Dec. 31

	1922	1923
Prof. after taxes	$ 727,094	$ 368,937
Int. on invest. .	152,192	183,393
	$879,286	$ 552,330
Bond interest ..	150,000	150,000
Exhaust. of minerals and deprec. ...	194,299	......
Profits	$ 534,987	$ 402,330
Pref. dividends .	280,000	260,000
Com. dividends .	180,000	120,000
Balance	$ 74,987	$ 22,330
Prev. balance ..	2,136,090	2,211,077
	$2,211,077	$2,233,407

Seven Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	$ 537,938	$160,000	$ 593,891
1918 . .	1,253,813	190,000	1,203,819
1919 . .	1,573,317	530,000	1,586,391
1920 . .	1,786,938	582,500	2,052,831
1921 . .	893,058	460,000	2,136,090
1922 . .	879,286	460,000	2,211,076
1923 . .	552,330	380,000	2,233,407

Market Record—

	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L	1924 H	1924 L
Com.	73½	44	73	26	35	19
Pref.	90	73¼	91	57	70⅛	52
Bonds	100	76	90	79	—	—

Brandram-Henderson

Brandram-Henderson is one of the leaders in the paint and varnish field and has continued to make steady progress.

The annual statement for 1923 showed an apparent reduction in profits, but this was due to the fact that one of the company's principal subsidiaries, the Alberta Linseed Oil Company, did not pay the parent company a dividend. This was due to a matter of tax adjustment rather than to a serious decline in earnings.

The president, George Henderson, stated in his last annual report that the demand for the company's products had continued to progress, and sales for the year 1923 increased by about 10 per cent. over 1922.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$ 500,000	$ 500,000
Common stock..	1,250,000	1,179,900

Funded Debt—

First mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds due October 1, 1936; redeemable in whole or part at 110 and interest, $299,600. Consolidated 6 per cent. bonds due March 15, 1939, $898,000.

Dividend Record—

Preferred 7 per cent. payable 1st Jan. April, July and October. Common dividend 4 per cent. payable 1st March, June, September and December; increased from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. January 1, 1920. Reduced from 5 to 3 per cent. January, 1922. Increased from 3 to 4 per cent. from January 1, 1923.

Directors—

George Henderson, president; Chas. Archibald, vice-president; H. B. Stairs, K.C.; Hector McInnes, K. C.; I. C. Stewart, Col. Thos. Cantley, H. H. Champ, Geo. H. Montgomery, K. C.; W. A. Black, G. MacGregor Mitchell, V. M. Drury.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Net profits	$ 163,703	$ 144,121
Bal. forward	828,360	854,586
	$ 992,063	$ 998,707
Pref. dividends..	35,000	35,000
Com. dividends ..	35,397	47,196
Bond interest ...	59,581	63,460
Res. for deprec.	7,500	7,500
Income tax	.....	8,621
Surplus	854,585	836,929
	$ 992,063	$ 998,707

Seven Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . . .	$221,429	$ 64,100	$412,184
*1918 . . .	238,133	73,000	501,519
1919 . . .	299,736	73,800	639,027
1920 . . .	120,835	83,500	987,506
1921 . . .	147,742	94,005	828,360
1922 . . .	163,703	70,397	854,585
1923 . . .	144,121	82,196	836,929

* For 13 months.

F. N. Burt

There was some disappointment when the last report of F. N. Burt was issued. Profits were not up to the total of the year previous. Those who studied the report carefully, however, got a different viewpoint. It was found that the company had carried on a large amount of research or development work, the cost of which had been considerable and which had been met out of the year's earnings. This work was in the creation of new departments, taking up new lines which gave promise of adding materially to the profits of the company. It is understood that this expectation is being fulfilled and that much new business has been received. The company is recognized as the largest manufacturer of small paper boxes in the world and is highly regarded.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$3,082,500	$2,332,500
Pref. 7% cum.	417,500	392,700

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid quarterly. Common, 10% paid quarterly. Increased from 4 to 6% Jan., 1911; reduced to 4% for quarter ended Sept., 1914, increased to 6% for quarter Dec., 1916; increased to 8% for quarter March, 1919; increased to 10% for quarter Sept., 1920. Bonus of 10% paid July, 1921.

Directors—

S. J. Moore, A. E. Ames, F. N. Burt, A. Jephcott, W. Findlay, C. W. Colby, Jas. Ryrie, Hon. H. S. Duell, Miss M. R. Cass.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$ 721,627	$ 594,258
Bal. forward	842,682	1,011,650
Less taxes	77,490	61,356
	$1,486,819	$1,544,552
Plant reserve	194,377	200,065
Written off	23,910	24,511
Pref. dividends ..	36,491	29,976
Com. dividends ..	220,390	229,697
Surplus	1,011,650	1,060,302
	$1,486,819	$1,544,552

Seven Years' Earnings —

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$369,999	$183,264	$272,863
1918	470,377	183,264	376,783
1919	795,715	198,548	713,044
1920	842,712	214,132	984,857
1921	674,754	464,556	842,683
1922	721,627	256,881	1,011,650
1923	594,258	259,673	1,060,302

Market Record—

	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L	1924 H	1924 L
Com. ..	127	104⅞	140¼	123½	140	127½
Pref. ..	119	108	135½	125	136	131

Pacific Burt

Though business on the Pacific Coast has not been of a rushing nature, the Pacific Burt Co., which operates in that section, has been enjoying fair prosperity. The last report for the year ending March last, showed that the company earned 16 per cent. on the common shares after liberal depreciation and patent allowance and taking care of the preferred dividends. As President S. J. Moore has pointed out, whether buying is in large or small amounts, sales books must be used, so that there is a fairly stable demand for the company's product. Last year the company made a record for the amount of goods manufactured and shipped.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outs'd'g.
Common	$654,200	$654,200
Pref. 7% cum.	645,800	645,800

Funded Debt—

First mortgage 6½% bonds, dated Oct. 2, 1922, due Oct. 1, 1937. Interest payable April and Oct., $350,000.

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid quarterly. Common, 6% per annum, paid quarterly. Increased from 2 to 6%, beginning 1st July, 1922. First paid quarterly 1st April, 1923, instead of half-yearly.

Directors—

S. J. Moore, president; A. E. Ames, H. T. Scott, H. P. Brown, F. N. Burt, E. G. Baker, C. W. Colby, Jas. Ryrie, S. J. Moore, Jr.

Profit and Loss—

	1922-23	1923-24
Profits	$ 235,990	225,866
Bal. forward	54,075	148,879
Less taxes	4,983	18,155
	$ 285,082	$ 356,590
Plant reserve ..	42,400	59,821
Written off	12,552	12,552
Pref. dividends .	45,500	45,279
Com. dividends .	35,750	39,189
Surplus	148,879	195,748
Contributed to employes	......	4,000
	$ 285,082	$ 356,590

Seven Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917-18 . .	$101,551	$ 58,000	$ 38,026
1918-19 . .	83,743	58,500	29,654
1919-20 . .	168,216	58,500	53,889
1920-21 . .	149,397	58,500	54,527
1921-22 . .	115,446	58,500	54,075
1922-23 . .	235,990	81,250	148,879
1923-24 . .	225,866	84,468	195,748

Market Record—

	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L	1924 H	1924 L
Com.	91	35	107	92	101	91
Pref.	100	79	108	98	106	100

Can. General Electric

The past year was a very important one for Canadian General Electric, being marked by the passing of control of the company to the General Electric of the United States. This was secured by acquiring control of the common stock. As a result of the basis of exchange over 90 per cent. of the common stock was turned in, the consideration being cash and preferred shares of General Electric. Dividends on the common stock were stopped, Pres. A. E. Dyment told shareholders at the last meeting that this was to conserve cash resources to provide funds to extend manufacturing facilities that the company may secure its share of the business in the expansion of the electrical industry in the Dominion. The company and its subsi-

(Continued on page 21)

Known Universally for Quality and Uniformity

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY KEEWATIN LIMITED
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED

Makers of FIVE ROSES FLOUR

MILLS AT
KEEWATIN, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
MEDICINE HAT

DAILY CAPACITY: 27,400 bags of 98 lbs.

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

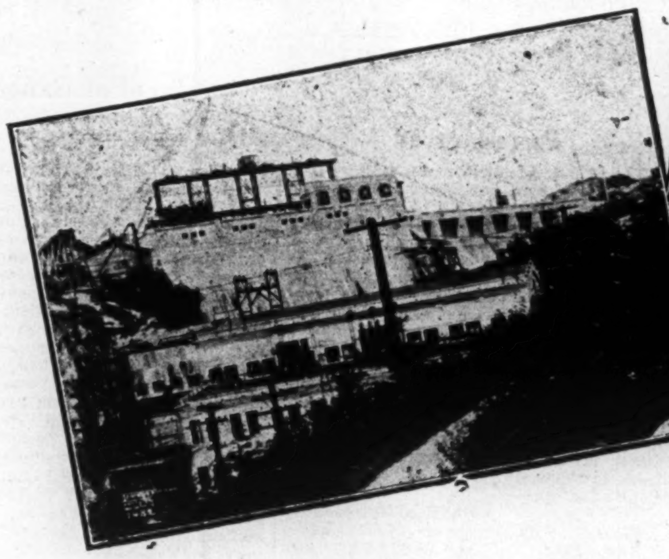
President and Man. Director
FRANK S. MEIGHEN, C. M. G.

Vice President and Gen. Manager
WM. W. HUTCHISON

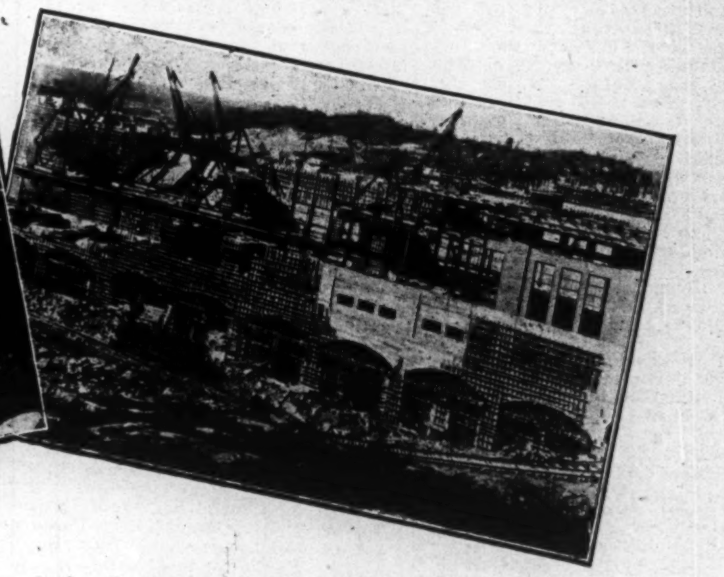
Directors
W. R. ALLAN R. M. BALLANTYNE TANCREDE BIENVENU
Hon. Sir LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G. GEORGE V. HASTINGS
WALTER MOLSON ABNER KINGMAN
R. W. REFORD J. K. L. ROSS

Secretary: M. H. HUTCHISON Treasurer: T. F. McNALLY
Asst. Treasurer: A. C. McMILLAN

WESTERN OFFICE: WINNIPEG
Offices in 17 Canadian Cities
Correspondents in all Importing Countries



Stave Falls Power Development of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company.



Quebec Development Company's Plant, under construction at Isle Maligne, Quebec.

Start Your Improvements Now

Cement prices are low, lower here than anywhere else on this continent. Federal Department of Labor statistics also show that building costs have declined 29% since 1920 and are now at their lowest point since the outbreak of the war in 1914. The result is a renewal of building activity.

Power developments and industrial projects are therefore receiving renewed impetus, ground being broken on many undertakings that otherwise would not have been started till next year or later.

Consider your own building needs. Plan a fall of activity. Plan to start those projected improvements and build them with concrete. This modern material is adapted for every type of construction work. It assures permanence and an unusual degree of economy.

CANADA CEMENT CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

Canada Cement Company Limited

Canada Cement Company Building
Phillips Square Montreal

Sales Offices at: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Calgary

GENERAL—Many Excellent Companies on List

(Continued from page 20)

diary, Canadian Allis-Chalmers have been busy on large electrical equipment orders this year and it is reported that they are well booked up. Plans are underway to enlarge materially the plant at Peterboro.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common		$6,842,250
Preferred ...	$8,000,000	5,957,750

On Feb. 15, 1924, shares of common stock of $100 par value were converted into two shares of $50 par value.

Funded Debt—

Debentures 6%, 20-year gold, due April, 1942. Interest payable April and Oct. $5,000,000.

Dividend Record—

Preferred 7 per cent. payable quarterly, paid 7 per cent. 1914-15; 8 per cent. 1916 to 1921, plus 2 per cent. bonus 1920, and 20 per cent. stock dividend Aug., 1921; dividend cut 6 per cent. June 30, 1922. Passed after April 1, 1924.

Directors—

A. E. Dyment, pres.; S. Haas, J. J. Ashworth, G. W. Beadmore, H. C. Cox, F. Gordon Osler, Sir Herbert Holt, Sir Jas. Lougheed, W. L. Matthews, W. G. and W. D. Ross, E. G. Patterson, A. M. Stewart, K.C., D. C. Durland.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$ 532,791	$1,482,234
Interest	423,227	404,151
Depreciation	......	400,000
Net profits	$ 104,564	$ 678,082
Dividends	841,879	822,985
Writ. off invest.	......	45,740
	x$ 737,315	x$ 190,643
Prev. bal.	557,726	6,820,411
Reserve	7,000,000	......
Balance	$6,820,411	$6,629,768

Seven Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 ..	$2,051,609	$ 780,000	$x 146,403
1918 ..	2,013,996	780,000	56,484
1919 ..	1,617,989	780,000	x 86,679
1920 ..	2,213,731	1,014,114	342,575
1921 ..	1,707,339	927,038	x 220,946
1922 ..	532,791	841,879	x 737,315
1923 ..	1,482,234	822,985	x 190,642

x—Deficit.

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	101⅛	75	115	80	58½	52½
Pref.	103	97	114⅛	100	56¼	51⅛

Canadian Westinghouse

A steady operating year which yielded a satisfactory income and profit was enjoyed by Canadian Westinghouse last fiscal year and has continued into the present year. Orders for large electrical equipment have been steadily secured, while the radio equipment business has been large. Indications of an increase in industrial prosperity is bound to find reflection in the company's business, this part of the trade being only active in an average degree recently.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Stock	$10,000,000	$7,427,900

No funded debt.

Dividend Record—

Dividends payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct., 1905-1909, 6 per cent.; 1910, 6 + 1 per cent.; 1911, 6 + 2 per cent.; 1912 and 1913, 7 + 2 per cent.; 1914, 7 per cent.; 1915, 9 per cent.; 1916, 7 + 3 per cent.; Mar., 1917, 25 per cent. out of accumulated profits for twelve years: 1917, 7 + 1 per cent.; 1918, 7 + 2 per cent.; 1919, 7 + 1 per cent.; 1920, 7 + 2 per cent.; 1921, 8 + 2 per cent.; 1922, 8 per cent.; 1923 and 1924, 8 + 2 per cent.

Directors—

H. H. Westinghouse, chairman; Paul J. Myler, president; L. A. Osborne, vice-president; F. A. Merrick, vice-president; J. Ahearn, Sir J. M. Gibson, J. F. Miller, Gen. G. E. Tripp, C. A. Terry.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Earnings	$1,776,154	$2,208,883
Expenses, etc. . .	818,795	884,568
	$ 957,359	$1,324,315
From int. on b'ds	29,147	20,077
From bank int. .	49,689	49,081
	$1,027,195	$1,393,473
Depreciation . .	200,000	212,000
Taxes	85,000	120,000
Pension fund . .	—	40,000
Net earnings . .	$ 742,195	$1,021,473
Dividends . . .	593,932	742,790
	$ 148,263	$ 278,683
Bal. forward . .	2,464,418	2,612,681
Balance	$2,612,681	$2,891,364

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 .	$1,622,049	$560,646	$1,711,688
1919 .	1,416,206	498,352	1,814,272
1920 .	2,020,516	615,525	2,114,827
1921 .	2,236,936	741,790	2,464,417
1922 .	1,776,154	593,932	2,612,681
1923 .	2,208,883	742,790	2,891,364

Can. Industrial Alcohol

The phenomenal rise of Canadian Industrial Alcohol stock has been easily the outstanding feature of Canadian stock markets in the past year. Starting at $11 a share about eighteen months ago, the stock has climbed to over $45. Recently it was decided to split the stock, two shares for one.

Dividends have shown steady increase and earnings are understood to be on a level that will justify further increase.

The Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co. is both a holding and an operating company. It controls the Consolidated Distilleries, which operates the well-known Corby Company at Corbyville, Ont. This concern has a business record of some sixty years. Incidentally, at Corbyville, the industrial concern manufactures industrial alcohol and the two plants combined comprise one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the British Empire.

The parent company, in addition, controls the St. Hyacinthe Distilleries Co., a concern having a large output of beverage goods at St. Hyacinthe, Que. Another enterprise controlled by the parent company is Wiser's Distillery at Prescott, Ont.

In order to further secure its growing western connections the management recently decided to actively operate in Manitoba, and forming the Manitoba Industrial Alcohol Co., a splendid plant at St. Boniface was purchased at a very low figure. Practically all of the stock of the Manitoba enterprise is controlled by the parent company which financed the proposition with its surplus funds.

The Manitoba proposition benefiting as it will from low freight rates on grain and finished goods should have a substantial advantage over Eastern competitors and promises to secure a very large percentage of the business west of the great lakes. The capital of this company is $2,000,000.00.

Another plant is operated at Vancouver, B. C., to take care of the Pacific coast trade.

Capitalization—

Authorized	Outstanding
$10,000,000	$10,000,000

Shares, $25 each.

Funded Debt—

Bonds (old company) 6%, dated July 4, 1905, due July 5, 1925, $184,000. The payment of these bonds was assumed by the new company under agreement dated Dec. 9, 1922.

Dividend Record—

Dividends paid quarterly. In 1923, 4% and a bonus of 2%; in 1924, 1½% each, paid Jan. and April, 2½% each, July and October.

Directors—

J. R. Douglas, president; J. B. Waddell, vice-president; Lord Shaughnessy, Hugh A. Allan, Henry Joseph, H. M. Marler, W. S. Rainer, Mortimer B. Davis, Col. F. M. Gaudet, E. B. Decary.

Profit and Loss—

	1923
Net profit after expenses, deprec. and income tax......	$1,020,599
Dividends	400,000
Bonus	200,000
Balance	420,599
	$1,020,599

Market Record—

	1923		1924	
	H.	L.	H.	L.
Stocks	24	11½	40½	26
	H.	L.	H.	L

Dominion Glass

A steady upward rise in the common stock of Dominion Glass Company reflects the continuous strengthening of the company's position. Profits have a tendency to increase steadily as the company's markets widen, and the directors are known to be very conservative in their treatment of the profit and loss account.

The stock is regarded as an excellent long hold proposition and there are good prospects of regular dividend increases from time to time as earnings warrant.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$3,000,000	$2,600,000
Common stock	5,000,000	4,250,000

Funded Debt—

First mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds due June 2, 1933, callable at 110 and interest, payable June and December, $1,342,000.

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid regularly 7 per cent. per annum 1st January, April, July and October. Common regularly 7 per cent. on 1st January, April, July and October. Paid 4 per cent. in 1919 and 1920 and increased to 6 per cent. in 1921, increased to 7 per cent. Nov. 1922.

Directors—

Sir Chas. Gordon, president; Wm. McMaster, vice-president; A. H. Grier, general manager; Ralph King, A. Kingman, Hon. Lionel Guest, T. B. Macaulay, F. W. Ross, Sir Wm. Wiseman, Bt., C. B., Henry D. Herdt.

Profit and Loss—

Year End Sept. 30	1922	1923
Profits	$ 718,540	$ 724,664
Bal. forward	818,144	929,684
	$1,536,684	$1,654,348
Bond interest ..	170,000	170,000
Pref. dividend ..	182,000	182,000
Com. dividend ..	255,000	297,500
Balance	929,684	1,004,848
	$1,536,684	$1,654,348

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . . .	599,182	275,902	879,831
1919 . . .	631,724	352,000	489,555
1920 . . .	757,989	352,000	725,544
1921 . . .	699,599	437,000	818,143
1922 . . .	718,540	437,000	929,684
1923 . . .	724,664	479,500	1,004,848

Market Record—

	H	L	H	L	H	L
	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	90	54	105¾	89	120	102½
Pref.	101	87	115	96⅞	107	103

Eastern Theatres

The theatrical business has been better this year than for some time past and the Eastern Theatres, operating Pantages, Toronto, shared in this increase.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$ 800,000	$ 800,000
Pref. 7 p.c. cum.	1,000,000	500,000

No funded debt.

Dividend Record—

Preferred 3½ per cent. paid Feb. and Sept. 1922, Mar., Oct., 1923; Jan. and July, 1924.

Directors—

J. P. Bickell, president; J. B. Tudhope, vice-pres.; N. L. Nathanson, W. J. Sheppard, F. E. Maulson, Alfred Rogers, L. D. White.

Profit nad Loss—

	1923	1924
Net profits	$ 69,702	$ 89,245
Bal. forward ...	30,837	81,343
Deprec. prov. ..	......	11,172
	$ 100,539	$ 181,760
Income tax adj.	1,696	......
Pref. dividends .	17,500	52,500
	$ 81,343	$ 129,260

Market Record—

	1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L
Common.	12½	9	14¾	12
Perferred	70¾	69	70	67

English Electric

English Electric has been doing much better business this year than heretofore. About a year ago the company started booking orders for larger electric equipment and has been quite successful in getting its share of this business. Gordon F. Perry, chairman of the board, says that they are well satisfied with the progress that is being made. The company has no cause to worry. It is making progress and its finances are in good shape. There is no talk at the present in regard to a resumption of preferred dividends.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding	
Com.	30,000 shares	30,000	no par val.
Pref.	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$100 each

Dividend Record—

Preferred, 8 per cent. per annum, payable, Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. First paid Mar. 31, 1922. Passed for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1922, and since.

Directors—

R. A. Stinson, president; Gordon H. Perry, chairman of the board; Hon. F. H. Phippen; R. Home Smith; D. H. McDougall; T. H. Watson; Col. N. D. Perry, D.S.O.; Lord Meston, K.C.S.I.; Lt.-Col. Sir J. H. Mansell, K.B.E.D.L.; P. J. Pybus, C.B.E.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profit	x$ 2,452	$ 75,659
Depreciation	......	40,000
	$ 2,452	$ 35,659
Bal. forward ...	351,044	229,092
	$ 353,496	$ 264,751
Dividends, ...	124,404	......
	$ 229,092	$ 264,751

x—After depreciation.

Famous Players

Famous Players Canadian Corporation has had a good increase in earnings in the past year. This is indicated by preliminary nine months earning statement to March 31 last which showed earnings, after depreciation, but before bond interest, of $390,000, which was larger than the net earnings in any full year previously.

The company has taken steps to consolidate theatrical competition in some centres. It has acquired control of Loews' Theatre in Montreal, and a number of the theatres formerly in the Allen chain and in this way it has helped to stabilize conditions in the motion picture industry in Canada.

There was a recent offering of $750,000 of the company's bonds, but this did not represent that amount of new financing, for a large block of the bonds had previously been held by the Famous Players Corporation in the United States and were sold by them to the Canadian syndicate which handled the present financing.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Issued
Common	$7,500,000	$7,500,000
1st Pref.	6,500,000	4,150,000
2nd Pref.	1,000,000	1,000,000

Funded Debt—

First and general mortgage, 6½ per cent., dated Feb. 1923, due Feb. 1943, interest payable Feb. and Aug. 1, authorized $2,500,000, outstanding $980,000.

Dividend Record—

1st preference 8 per cent., payable last day of Feb., May, Aug., Nov., 2nd. preference 8 per cent. Paid to November, 1920.

Directors—

Adolph Zukor, president; J. B. Bickell, vice-pres.; Sir Herbert Holt, S. R. Kent, I. W. Killam, N. L. Nathanson, W. D. Ross, W. J. Sheppard, J. B. Tudhope, Sir Wm. Wiseman.

Profit and Loss—

	1923	1924
Profits	$ 609,738	$ 722,786
Interest	76,926	94,647
Dep., charges ..	30,666	33,777
Depreciation . .	122,210	190,000
	$ 229,802	$ 318,424
Net profits	$ 379,935	$ 404,362
xBal. forward ...	63,324	114,783
	$ 443,259	$ 519,145
Pref. dividends .	320,000	332,000
	$ 123,259	$ 187,145

x—Less income taxes, etc.

Imperial Tobacco

Profits of Imperial Tobacco Company fluctuate from year to year, but there has always, in the past, been a large surplus available, after payment of dividends, and there is every reason to anticipate a continuance of the company's prosperity.

Imperial Tobacco has accumulated substantial reserves and has at its command large liquid resources enabling it to take full advantage of profitable opportunities for trade.

Imperial Tobacco Corporation is the largest manufacturer of tobacco lines in Canada—and some idea of scope of its business can be had from the fact that its goodwill account alone stands at $28,800,000 in the company's balance sheet representing over half of the total assets of $57,000,000.

The stock has never been listed in Canada, due, it is said, to opposition from many of the British shareholders.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Ordinary	39,000,000	31,637,200
Preferred	9,733,309	8,030,000

6 per cent. cumulative.

Funded Debt—

7½ per cent. convertible bonds, dated June 1921, due June 1971, interest payable June and December, authorized $6,500,000, outstanding $6,293,200.

Dividend Record—

Preferred 6 per cent. payable March and September. Ordinary 6 plus 1 per cent., payable March, June, Sept. and Dec.

Directors—

Sir Mortimer B. Davis, president; P. R. Walters, vice-pres., David C. Patterson, vice-pres., W. J. Brennan, vice-pres., H. P. Buell, vice-pres., G. C. Allen; H. S. Bourke; Sir Hugh Cumliffe-Owen; L. Hignett; F. B. Jack, A. G. Jeffres; O. S. Perrault; M. M. Tait; J. D. Younger.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Net profits	$3,630,976	$3,271,421
Balance forward ..	4,059,166	5,050,166
	$7,690,142	$8,321,587
Pref. divs.	443,542	467,588
Ord. divs.	1,882,130	1,890,561
Balance	5,364,470	5,963,458
	$7,690,142	$8,321,587

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 ..	$3,624,488	$2,101,950	$2,581,217
1919 ..	2,920,719	2,101,950	3,129,961
1920 ..	3,386,150	2,021,412	4,224,674
1921 ..	3,336,783	2,077,962	4,373,470
1922 ..	3,630,976	2,325,672	5,364,470
1923 ..	3,271,421	2,358,149	5,963,438

King Edward Hotel

King Edward Hotel has enjoyed a much better business this year than last. Despite the none too favorable weather, the tourist traffic has been quite heavy to Toronto and vicinity; besides the hotel has been favored with a number of very large conventions and these have packed the house at times when it would have otherwise experienced a falling off in business. During the year there was a reorganization of the finances following the taking over of the King Edward Construction. This involved a change in the funded debt, the redeeming of an outstanding bond issue and the placing of a new one. Part of the latter were sold in the U. S. and the balance offered in Canada.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1.000,000	$1,000,000

Funded Debt—

Debenture shares "A"	$2,500,000
Debenture shares "B"	850,000

Bonds, Series "A", 7% refunding sinking fund, dated March, 1924, due March, 1944. Interest payable March and Sept. Authorized $3,500,000, issued $1,000,000. The bonds are secured by a direct lien upon the entire fixed assets owned by the company, subject only to a mortgage of $2,500,000 held by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York. The remaining $2,500,000 can only be issued to refund the mortgage.

Dividend Record—

10% paid 1919-20-21; 5% April, 1922.

Directors—

F. A. Dudley, pres.; G. H. O'Neil, F. W. Rockwell, J. H. Spence, C. E. Calvert, D. H. McDougall, J. Langskill.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$289,005	$ 83,925
Bal. forward	100,493	117,034
	$389,498	$200,959
Interest	87,833	84,636
Depreciation	70,474	54,465
Dividends	100,000	50,000
Income tax	14,157	7,325
Surplus	117,033	4,533
	$389,498	$200,959

In 1923 the net operating profits were $517,251.

Three Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1920	$284,790	$100,000	$100,493
1921	289,005	100,000	117,033
1922	83,925	50,000	4,533

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Stock	80	59	55	42½	21	19⅝

Loew's London

Loew's London theatre has been doing quite well and steadily improved its position. This year it has enjoyed a good patronage. The company has materially improved the position of its stock by payments on the preferred arrears.

Capitalization—

Authorized	$1,000,000
Outstanding: pref. 7% cum. .	337,410
Common	500,000

Profit and Loss—

	1923
Oper. revenue	$76,653
Interest, etc.	$21,181
Expenses	5,478
Depreciation	18,902
Profit	$31,090
Balance forward	4,702
	$35,792
Pref. dividends	41,332
Profits to Marcus Loew......	630
Taxes	2,998
Deficit bal.	$ 9,167

Loew's Toronto

Loew's Toronto has enjoyed a good run of business and the financial position of the company has changed materially as a result. Earnings are much ahead of last year, which in turn was the best year in the company's history.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common . . .	$ 750,000	$750,000
Pref. 7% cum. .	1,000,000	653,900

Funded Debt—

First serial gold 6 per cent. bonds, $430,000, dated June, 1919; due $43,000 annually, June, 1924 to 1934, inclusive, interest June and December; five-year 8 per cent. gold notes $250,000, dated Sept. 1921; due Sept. 1926, interest May and Sept.

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid quarterly Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 15, to April 15, 1921; none thereafter to July 15, 1924, when 1¾ per cent. was paid. Stock dividend of 12 per cent. on common was declared payable in preferred stock in Apr. 1916, and 6 per cent. cash dividend on Feb. 1, 1917; April, 1917, quarterly cash dividend of 1¾ per cent. was paid on com., which rate was paid quarterly to and including Oct., 1919; Jan., 1920, 3 per cent., Apr., July and Oct., 1920, 5 per cent. each; none since. A special dividend of 7 per cent. on com. was paid Mar., 1918, in Victory loan bonds; also a special dividend of 10 per cent. paid in cash, Apr., 1919; Jan., 1920, 2 per cent. extra.

Directors—

Marcus Loew, president; L. Solman, R. R. Bongard, O. B. Sheppard, S. G. Curry, J. Bernstein, A. Wright.

For year ended Jan., 1914 — Gross

Profit and Loss—

$289,094; net profits, after depreciation, bond discount, etc., $80,587. After taking care of the 1922 deficit, $6,193, and taxes, $10,766, the balance carried forward was $63,629.

Loew's Windsor

It may be that preferred shareholders of Loew's Windsor, now know as Windsor Capital, may get some consideration during the last year or two of the operation of the five year lease on their property, but this is by no means certain. The exact terms under which the house was leased are not known but it is known to be on a sliding scale. The rental is sufficient at all times to take care of the mortgage charges, and the opinion has been expressed that it might be possible to pay something on the preferred shares in the last year or two of the lease. This, however, is by no means certain. The outlook for the company must be fair, however, as it is stated that the lessees and also the heads of the company are both in the market to purchase preferred shares. The former, it is stated, desire to get control of the company and the heads of the company desire to prevent them. The theatre was leased when, in the recent depression, earnings fell off. A compromise was made with the other two theatres in the city, whereby they closed and the owners were given a lease on the Loew's house.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$ 700,000	$ 700,000
Pfd. 7 p.c.......	500,000	500,000

Funded Debt—

Mortgage of $50,000 outstanding Dec. 31, 1923.

Dividend Record—

Preferred dividends paid to Jan. 1921; none since.

Directors—

A. F. Healy, president; J. O. Reaume, E. C. Kenning, A. C. Prince, R. R. Bongard.

Mount Royal Hotel

The preferred stock of Mount Royal Hotel has continued to show steady decline and is now available at less than $40.00 per share. This is a most un-

(Continued on page 22)

SOUTHERN
POWER
CANADA

Manufacturing Rapidly Expands
in the Eastern Townships
of Quebec

The Reasons Why
are lumped in the final result

LOWEST COST
PRODUCTION

*We have just located two
more industries.*

Let us tell you the story.
Good Sites; Splendid Transportation;
Low Taxes; Ideal Labor;
Reliable Power.

Consult Our Industrial Department.

**Southern Canada Power
Co., Limited**
330 Coristine Building - Montreal

**Montreal Light, Heat and Power Cons. Service Assuring
Unrestricted and Continuous Supply of**

**ELECTRICAL ENERGY
AT A LOW RATE**

for motive power, illumination, and all other uses.

**Plentiful Labor Supply, Splendid
Water and Rail Transportation make
MONTREAL
the Most Desirable Industrial and
Commercial Centre in Canada**

We are always pleased to answer enquiries

Montreal Light & Power Cons.
Power Building, 83 Craig Street West, Montreal

GENERAL—Many Excellent Companies on List

(Continued from page 21)

fortunate decline from the standpoint of the people who paid par for their stocks with a bonus of common and is due chiefly to the difficulty of keeping up a market in such a large issue after it has been placed with the public.

The Mount Royal Hotel seems to be establishing itself as a success and there should be an increase in profits this year. The tourist traffic in Quebec Province has been exceptionally busy and the Mount Royal Hotel has had its rooms, dining rooms, etc., crowded on many occasions. But it is yet to be determined how successfully the hotel can earn its bond interest and preferred dividend requirements over a term of years.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding	
Com.	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$100 each
Pref.	7,000,000	6,359,900	$100 each

Funded Debt—

8% convertible
debs. $7,000,000 $ 465,800
Interest payable quarterly Jan., Apr., July and Oct.
7% bonds,
due 1942, $4,000,000 $4,000,000
Interest payable January and July.

Directors—

Frank A. Dudley, president; W. M. Birks, vice-president; Hon. C. P. Beaubien, K.C.; W. W. Butler; G. H. Duggan; Col. J. T. Loree, D.S.M.; A. D. Mactier; Gen. F. S. Meighen, C.M. G.; Com. J. K. L. Ross; Hon. Lorne C. Webster; Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, K.C.; Brig.-Gen. J. L. Kincaid, D.S.O.; Hon. J. Smeaton White; W. A. Mackenzie, R. E. Decarey; F. W. Rockwell.

Profit and Loss—

	1923
Net income	$2,549,038
Oper. exp. and deprec.	1,958,305
Gross profit	$ 590,733
Bond interest	280,000
Int. on debs.	268,803
	$ 548,803
Net profit	$ 41,930
Bal. at Dec. 1922	4,974
Bal. at Dec. 1923	$ 46,904

Port Hope Sanitary

Port Hope Sanitary, producing a line of builders' supplies, has suffered a decline in business this year owing to a reduction in the volume of business. Officials of the company say that the trend of their business is much in keeping with the trend of building permits. The company has been working into a sound position. Last year good will was written off to the extent of $100,000, while at the same time the company redeemed $156,000 of the preferred shares. Good will and formulae now stand at $206,625 while the preferred outstanding is $300,000.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$750,000	$749,500
Pref. 7% cum.	500,000	300,000

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid quarterly. Two years' dividends to 31st Aug., 1919, were paid by the issue of $56,000 preferred stock. Common, $6 per share, paid Dec. 20, 1922.

Directors—

L. M. Wood, W. J. Cluff, F. Armstrong, W. D. Ross, M. L. Davies, Robt. Fleming, J. S. Owens.

Profit and Loss—

Profit	$203,785	$198,407
	1922	1923
Profit on stock	......	1,150
	$203,785	$199,557
Interest	563	......
Insurance	1,455	2,474
Depreciation	57,200	52,787
Income tax	14,870	15,155
Writ. off goodwill	......	100,000
Doubtful accts.	3,260	......
Adj. of assets	76,344	......
Net profits	$ 50,093	$ 29,141
Bal. forward	75,928	49,130
	$126,021	$ 78,271
Pref. dividend	31,920	28,442
Com. dividend	44,970	......
Balance	$ 49,130	$ 49,829

Five Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1919	$132,015	$	$97,107
1920	69,292	87,593	54,592
1921	91,211	31,920	75,928
1922	203,785	76,890	49,130
1923	198,407	28,442	49,829

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	..	..	57	45	50½	48
Pref.	..	..	99	80	90	90

W. A. Rogers

That W. A. Rogers Co. is doing well is evidenced by the fact that the company has paid 3½ per cent. on the preferred arrears, declaring 1¾ per cent. payments in April and July along with the regular declarations. The payment for the last quarter of the year will likely see the balance of the arrears, 1¾ per cent., cleared up. The last financial report showed that the business of the company was quite active in all departments and it is understood that this condition has also obtained this year. The company last year made a substantial profit over and above all charges and with good business continuing, should be in a position, when the preferred arrears are out of the way, to give consideration to common dividends. Its working position is strong. This year saw the passing of the agreement with Canadian W. A. Rogers whereby the company guaranteed the preferred dividend of the Canadian concern. For the past three years the company has been called upon to meet this. The silverware industry in Canada is showing considerable improvement and the Canadian Co. found business better last year than on the preceding three years.

Capitalization—

Common	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	1,500,000	1,122,800

Funded Debt—

Bonds 6%.
Serial due 1932 $ 385,000

Dividend Record—

Preferred payable Jan., April, July and Oct. Passed for quarter beginning Jan. 1, 1918. Resumed for quarter Jan. 1, 1920. 1¾% paid July and Oct., 1920; Jan. 3 and Feb. 1, 1921; April and July, 1924, on account of arrears. Common passed for quarter beginning Apr. 1, 1917, and since.

Directors—

S. J. Moore, president; W. D. Ross, R. E. Sage, E. G. Baker, Hon. H. S. Duell, C. W. Colby, A. E. Ames.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$116,093	$380,381
Bal. forward	218,470	107,367
Less tax	295	......
	$334,268	$487,748
Plant reserve	113,305	112,124
Pref. dividend	78,596	78,596
Div. guarantee	35,000	35,000
Res. for taxes	......	46,745
Surplus	107,367	215,282
	$334,268	$487,748

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$ 81,855	$ 85,500	$203,081
1918	*5,208	......	43,647
1919	526,382	......	303,448
1920	572,536	137,543	453,916
1921	83,314	98,245	218,470
1922	116,093	78,596	107,367
1923	380,381	78,596	215,282

* Deficit.

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	55	38	76⅛	43	70	45
Pref.	87½	75	96	85	100	86

Canadian Wm. A. Rogers

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$250,000	$250,000
Preferred	750,000	750,000

Shares $100 each.

Funded Debt—

General mortgage serial bonds, 6%, dated March, 1924, maturing 1939, $150,000.

Directors—

S. J. Moore, president; R. E. Sage, vice-president; A. E. Ames, Alfred Jephcott, Hon. Holland S. Duell, Edwin G. Barker, T. K. Pickering, general manager.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	†1923
Profit	$14,276	*$ 41,466
Balance forward	13,950	* 52,629
	$28,226	*$ 94,095
Interest	22,295	......
Adv. expenses	36,416	......
Bad debts	6,904	......
Trans. to plant res.	15,240	30,784
	*$52,629	*$124,879

* Deficit.
† For two years.

Sherwin-Williams

Sherwin-Williams' common stock has had another of its periods of activity on the stock exchange during the past year. There was again a rumor that the stock was going to be split up and the dividends increased but this was promptly denied by W. S. Fallis, vice-president and managing director.

Nevertheless it is felt that there is some important move pending in Sherwin-Williams and it is known that there is an element of uncertainty as to the future control of the company that may be a factor from time to time in affecting the market price of the stock.

The security is regarded as one of the strongest on the Montreal Stock Exchange. The company is the largest paint and varnish concern in the British Empire and is benefiting more than any other company from the steady increase in the consumption of paint in Canada. The prospects before the company are only to be measured by the prospective increase in the use of paint and along this line better business is expected, not only through increased population but through the increased per capita consumption of paint.

Sales are steadily growing and run about $15,000,000 a year.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$4,000,000	$3,425,000
Com. stock	4,000,000	4,000,000

Funded Debt—

First and refunding mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due July 1, 1941, redeemable at 110, $1,627,200; Canada Paint Co., 6 per cent. bonds, $340,667 outstanding.

Dividend Record—

Preferred 7 per cent. payable regularly 1st January, April, July and October. Common 6 per cent. payable same dates as preferred. First common dividend paid January 1, 1921.

Directors—

W. H. Cottingham, president; W. S. Fallis, vice-president and managing director; Geo. A. Martin, Wm. McMaster, W. J. White, K.C.; Robert C. Mission, J. H. Gordon.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Earnings	$ 952,634	$1,073,607
Bal. forward	3,420,150	3,628,323
	$4,372,784	$4,701,930
Depreciation	79,016	83,529
Bond interest	126,938	124,781
Income tax	58,757	74,868
Pref. dividend	239,750	239,750
Com. dividend	240,000	240,000
Balance	3,628,323	3,919,001
Pension fund	....	20,000
	$4,372,784	$4,701,930

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918	$1,612,951	$232,505	$2,333,282
1919	990,919	239,750	2,684,051
1920	1,281,338	239,750	3,417,961
1921	255,021	419,750	3,420,150
1922	952,634	479,750	3,628,323
1923	1,073,607	479,750	3,919,001

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	96	69	123	90	128¼	100
Pref.	99	80	103¼	98	103	98½
Bonds	100	96	102½	99	102¼	101

Standard Chemical

The outlook for Standard Chemical seems somewhat obscure, there being so many rather unfavorable features on the horizon. These were outlined at the last annual meeting by Pres. David Gilmour. One of the important has been competition in charcoal trade, while the preference issue in England hurt, formaldehyde having been marketed there. Competition in England, the chief market for many of the companies' products, has been keen in many lines. Another factor is overproduction due to the steady increase in the number of producers of wood products. Some of the company's plants have been closed for over a year and it is likely that the number of establishments maintained will be reduced. Directors have been working to that end.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,250,000	$1,250,000
Pref. 7% cum.	3,750,000	3,602,700

Funded Debt—

Deb. stock 5 %	973,333	488,082

First mortgage due 1934.

Subsidiaries' Funded Debt—

Bonds, Laurentian Chemical Company 6 per cent.	$100,000	79,000
Bonds, Wood Products Company, 4 per cent.	222,500	222,500

Dividend Record—

Preferred passed since June, 1924, except 3½ per cent. in 1918.

Directors—

D. Gilmour, M. L. Davies, L. M. Wood, J. B. Tudhope, R. Fleming, Hon. W. Nesbitt, Wm. Thomson, W. J. Sheppard.

Profit and Loss—

Profits	292,110	$226,106
Bal. forward	*624,088	*581,462
	*331,978	*$355,356
Depreciation	191,854	191,854
Int. on debts	41,764	39,215
Other interest	15,865	.....
Surplus	$581,461	*$586,424

* Deficit.

Seven Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$563,123	......	$154,402
1918	846,703	126,094	283,779
1919	318,608	......	305,247
1920	340,327	......	138,279
1921	20,861	......	*624,088
1922	292,110	......	*581,461
1923	226,106	......	*586,424

			1922-23		1923-24	
	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Pref.	5½	3	10	3⅜	..	..
Deb.						
Market Record—						
Stock	81	81	80½	70	..	..

*Deficit.

Tucketts Tobacco

Tucketts Tobacco is now controlled by the Tobacco Corp. of America. When control passed into the hands of the U. S. people, they in turn placed control of their business in Canada under the Tuckett management. This has resulted in quite an improvement and enlargement of the Tuckett business. The company has been doing very well. Profits for the last year were quite high as compared with the year previous. Control of the Tobacco Products interests was held only a part of the year and the present fiscal year will show how the change will work out over 12 months. The result should be favorable.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Ordinary	$2,500,000	$2,500,000
Pref. 7% cum.	2,000,000	2,000,000

Dividend Record—

Preference paid quarterly. Ordinary, 4% paid quarterly.

Directors—

H. B. Witton, chairman: Earle Spafford, H. S. Ambrose, Sir Chas. Gordon, R. Hobson, Sir Herbert Holt, Gray Miller, Hon. S. C. Mewburn, W. E. Phin, C. S. Wilcox, R. M. Ellis, T. B. Yuille.

Profit and Loss—

	1922-23	1923-24
Profits	$250,313	$ 361,279
Bal. forward	630,865	641,178
	$881,178	$1,002,457
Pref. dividends	140,000	140,000
Com. dividends	100,000	100,000
Surplus	641,178	762,457
	$881,178	$1,002,457

Seven Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917-18	$201,481	$140,000	$337,933
1918-19	264,113	140,000	462,046
1919-20	333,131	190,000	605,177
1920-21	255,753	240,000	620,931
1921-22	249,933	240,000	630,864
1922-23	250,313	240,000	641,178
1923-24	361,279	240,000	762,457

Market Record—

		1922			1923		1924	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Com.	59	81⅛	60	45	64½	57		
Pref.	99⅞	77	96	87½	97	92⅛		

PRUE
COTTONS

Cotton Fabrics

Manufactured for all industrial and commercial purposes

Dominion Textile Company
Limited

President—Sir Charles B. Gordon
G.B.E.
Vice-President—Sir Herbert S. Holt
Directors—J. P. Black, C. R. Hosmer,
F. G. Daniels, W. A. Black, J. H. Webb

General Manager—F. G. Daniels
Sec.-Treasurer—J. H. Webb
Asst. Sec-Treasurer—J. A. Fish

OILS—Industry Has Been Somewhat Demoralized

Fifteen years ago the principal business of the oil industry was to supply kerosene. Gasoline was virtually a waste product.

If there had been in existence fifteen years ago the number of automobiles manufactured now in one year, they could not have operated, because the oil-refining industry could not have produced the necessary gasoline to run them. Even had the gasoline been produced, the facilities at that time for storage, transportation, and distribution, would have completely broken down.

To satisfy a leaping demand for gasoline, petroleum refiners are cutting deeper and deeper into the barrel of crude oil. Every scientific method known to the trade is being devoted to increase the yield of gasoline from crude oil. When the yield of gasoline is increased, some other fraction of the crude must be drawn upon. In 1909, 10.7 per cent. from every barrel of crude was converted to gasoline. To-day. over 30 per cent. can be extracted!

The growth of the automobile has meant a complete revolution of the effective service which the petroleum industry performs, the production of undreamed of quantities of crude oil, and the investment in plants, equipment, and facilities, of billions of dollars essential for the performance of that service.

Canadian Oil

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,600,000	$1,600,000
Preferred	2,000,000	2,000,000

The preferred which is 8% cumulative has preference as to assets.

Dividends Record—

Preferred paid quarterly. A common stock dividend of 5% was declared in preferred stock in May, 1920; Dec., 1920, 10% on pref. None in 1921 and 1922; Feb., 1923, 1% in cash.

Directors—

F. B. Fretter, president; E. S. Page, S. Dyment, Jas. Playfair, G. H. Muntz, F. H. Littlefield, W. D. Ross, F. C. West, W. H. Lamprecht.

British American Oil

British American Oil has been doing well. So much so that increased dividends or a bonus have been freely talked of. The company has been meeting with success in the marketing of its many lines, which include all the oil by-products.

This company has made a feature of fuel oil and has a strong grip on this trade. Recently some concern has been exhibited over the agitation for lower gasoline prices and threatened gas wars, which would likely eat into the earnings of this company as well as others.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$10,000,000	$5,500,000

No funded debt.

Dividend Record—

8 per cent. quarterly since 1909. Bonus of 2 per cent. was paid in 1922 and 1923.

Directors—

S. R. Parsons, president A. L. Ellsworth; C. L. Suhr; H. McSweeney; Sir A. M. Nanton.

International Petroleum

International Petroleum is a producing oil company controlled by Imperial Oil. It operates in South and Central America and operates quite a line of tankers, shipping most of its product to the United States.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outst'n'g
Common shares	19,900,000	7,123,544
No par value.		
Pref. shares	100,000	100,000
No par value.		

Dividend Record—

Stocks share equally in earnings, 25c paid Jan., 1921-1922, 20th Nov., 1922, and 30th June, 1923, 2nd Jan. and 30th June, 1924.

Directors—

G. H. Smith, president, A. M. McQueen, V. Ross, Hon. W. Nesbitt, C. A. Eames, Major H. Keswick, C. O. Stillman, G. W. Crawford, J. C. Trees, A. E. Burns.

Imperial Oil

Over-production of oil in the United States and a none too favorable summer season for the consumption of gasoline has resulted in some neglect of oil issues. However in Canada the main attention on Imperial Oil is because of its activities in Western Canada where it has many rigs working not only in the southern part, now far removed from the Montana boundary, but this summer saw it resume its efforts in the Fort Norman field. The bringing in of oil in the Wainwright field and the striking of a tremendius gasser in the Rogers-Imperial well in the Southern part of the province have increased the hopes for oil in that province and drilling is going ahead with renewed vigor. The new Calgary refinery of the company is now operating and in a position to benefit materially from any oil discoveries in the province.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	50,000,000	$40,133,125

Dividend Record—

1914, 10%; 1915, 12% and 100% in fully paid shares; 1916, and 1917, 8%; 1918, 16%; 1919, 12%; 1920, 18%; 1921 1922, 12%; 1923, 16%; 1924, Mar., June and Sept. 3% each.

Directors—

C. O. Stillman, president; G. H. Smith, A. M. McQueen, V. Ross, A. S. Rogers, C. R. Ewing, C. A. Eamese, F. J. Wolfe.

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Stock	129	100	125½	94⅛	121	99½

North Star Oil

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Pref. 7% cum.	1,000,000	1,000,000

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid quarterly. Common, none.

Directors—

S. Meser, C. W. Filmore, president; T. N. Clayton, W. T. Gwyn, F. W. Deer.

Profit and Loss—

	1923
Gross income	$538,226
Other income	3,554
	$541,780
Expenses	424,552
Interest	1,780
Depreciation	35,146
Net profits	$ 80,302
Pref. dividends	70,000
Income tax	8,863
Surplus	$ 1,439
Prev. surplus	25,344
	$ 26,783

Mutual Oil

Mutual Oil shares have been quite strong of late, due to the favorable report which the company made not long ago and which showed the total income for the first half of the year, before depreciation, depletion and taxes were taken care of at $5,855,195, while net earnings were $3,076,097, or equal to 51 cents on the issued stock as compared with the annual dividend disbursements of 50 cents. The liquid position of the company is quite strong with current assets, standing at $21,037,000 and liabilities slightly over $6,000,000, leaving a strong working position.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Issued
Common	$50,000,000	$30,000,000

Funded Debt—

Equipment trust notes, 6%, dated Jan. 1923, due quarterly, 1925 to 1928, outstanding $263,000.

Dividend Record—

10% paid from Feb. 1, 1917, to Aug., 1921. None thereafter until Sept. 1922, when 2½% was paid; thereafter 2½% quarterly.

Directors—

S. H. Keoughan, pres.; O. H. Williams, J. G. Stanley, H. P. Ferree, E. T. Wilson, G. F. Smith.

Market Record—

1922		1923		1924	
H	L	H	L	H	L
13⅜	5⅜	15¼	12⅜	14¼	9¾

CANADA NOW CHIEF EXPORTER TO STATES

London Times Comments Upon Canada's Position in World Trade

During the twelve months ended June 30 last, according to the London Times, Trade and Engineering Supplement, the United States imported goods from the Dominion of Canada to the value of £83,500,000 and from the United Kingdom to the value of only £68,000,000. As reported to the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, by its English Information Service, the Times comments on this as a disquieting fact revealed by the study of the foreign trade returns of the United States, and states that during the five years before the war, British exports to the United States averaged £56,000,000 in value annually; the next important sources of supply for the United States being Germany with £35,100,000 worth of merchandise then France with £26,000,000; Cuba was fourth and Canada fifth. The market for British goods found in the United States covered a very wide variety of manufactures, mostly of high grade character, and therefore entailing the employment of a large amount of labor. Now, however, says the Times, Canada has taken the place of the mother country as the principal exporter to the United States. The reasons given why the Dominion has so greatly increased her sales to her southern neighbor are the circumstances that American capital permeates Canadian industry, and that the American demand for newsprint and pulp is very heavy, and it is commented upon as noteworthy also that a fairly wide range of manufactured goods helps to swell the total. The extent of Breat Britain's loss is shown by the fact that her percentage of the value of total imports of the United States during the twelve months ended June last fell to 9.6, compared with 11.6 during the preceding twelve months, whereas Canada's percentage rose from 10.9 to 11.7.

Canada's trade position in relation to the United States and Great Britain is shown greatly to have improved during the past three years. In 1921 the Dominion was a debtor to the United States after settling her trade balance with Great Britain, of which country Canada was a creditor, to the amount of $28,626,000; whereas the triangular settlement for the past year leaves Canada a net creditor of Great Britain for $16,116,000. This is brought about by the fact that Canada has greatly increased her exports to Great Britain, while imports from the United States to Canada have been reduced to a much greater extent than exports from Canada to the United States.

TEXTILES—Trade of Year Not Very Heavy

Industry Has Suffered From Competition From Low Cost European Products—Most Plants Operate Half Time—Few Making Any Money.

Conditions throughout the textile industry in Canada have been even less satisfactory during the past year than during 1922. A large part of both the woollen and cotton textile mills have been operating at only about 50 per cent. of capacity. This has been due not only to foreign competition, which is not as important a factor as a year ago, as the slackening in retail trade which has reduced the turnover of textiles in the country.

At the moment, the cotton textile factors are operating on a satisfactory basis. Some of them are working full time to meet orders. Recently a new price list was inaugurated in anticipation of lower prices for raw cotton, and this served to stimulate trade. But it is doubtful if the mills will be able to make up in the few remaining months of the year for the production lost earlier.

The woollen industry has been operating on short time, and many of the mills have not made any money. On the other hand, the Paton Manufacturing Company, at Sherbrooke, is giving an example of what aggressive efforts can do in making conditions right. The Paton Company has increased the number of its looms by 24 to 128, and is operating these at full capacity and earning satisfactory profits.

While conditions during the past year have not been thoroughly satisfactory, the textile industry in Canada is on a very firm foundation. During the years of the war, and afterwards, domestic trade was consolidated, and the mills made substantial profits that put them in a wonderful liquid position, and enabled them to expand without greatly adding to fixed charges. On the whole, the securities of the half-a-dozen leading textile companies rank among the most desirable and safest investments in Canada to-day. This applies chiefly to the cotton textile mills. The woollen companies have failed as yet to establish their business or their position as strongly and soundly.

Belding-Corticelli

Belding-Corticelli, will round out its year with profits about the same as for 1923. This indicates income of around $280,000, and net available on the common equal to better than 10 per cent.

Sales have been lower than in 1923, but economies have more than offset the difference. During the year mills have been operated at an average capacity of about 70 per cent.

The company has just concluded a favorable arrangement for its future power supply. Belding-Corticelli has for years held water power rights on the river at Coaticook, Que., where one of its mills is located. Several other industries have been in similar position. The town has made an arrangement to take over these several powers and are financing for $150,000 in order to develop a single power site.

Belding-Corticelli will receive, in lieu of its power rights, a continuous supply of energy, up to the rate which its present mill requirements demand. Other leaseholders will receive similar consideration. Thus a fixed asset will be converted into a power source at no cost to the company.

It will only be when the company requires additional power that it will have to purchase from the town and the cost then will be merely nominal.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$1,650,000	$865,300
Common stock	850,000	749,500

Funded Debt—

First mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds due May 1, 1936; interest pay 1st May and November in Montreal and London $465,837

Dividend Record—

Preferred 7 per cent. payable 15th March, June, September and December; last of deferred dividends paid up on June 15, 1920, and regular dividend of 7 per cent. paid since then. Common—2 per cent. paid Feb. 1924, for year ended Nov. 1923.

Directors—

A. O. Dawson, president; Wm. McMaster, vice-president; C. A. Reynolds, general manager; A. Haig Sims, J. M. Mackie, Wm. Hanson and D. R. Kennedy, secretary-treasurer.

Profit and Loss—

Year ending November 30.

	1922	1923
Profits	$ 250,478	$ 279,801
Bond int. deprec.	139,530	139,949
Preferred div. ..	60,571	60,571
Common div. ..	......	14,990
Balance	50,377	64,291
Previous bal. ..	399,409	449,786
Profit & loss bal.	$ 449,786	$ 514,077

Seven Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	$232,999	$120,458	$249,474
1918 . .	278,732	121,142	287,812
1919 . .	429,269	121,142	338,165
1920 . .	262,152	90,856	363,565
1921 . .	212,943	60,571	399,409
1922 . .	250,478	60,571	449,786
1923 . .	279,801	75,561	514,077

Canadian Converters

Canadian Converters did little more than earn its 7 per cent. dividends during the year ended April 30th last. The statement was somewhat disappointing to shareholders, who had looked for an increase in profits. For the present year conditions in the trades served by Canadian Converters have not been such as to give any promise of an important increase in profits this year, but it is anticipated that the present dividend rate will be successfully maintained.

Canadian Converters is probably the largest firm of its kind in Canada. It is not in the business to manufacture textile goods, but buys textiles from other mills and turns the raw material into products, such as shirts, collars, dresses and aprons, etc., that are sold throughout the retail stores in Canada.

During the last eighteen years the company has been able to build a substantial equity behind the common stock and the following analysis shows that there is $158 back of the 17,335 shares outstanding.

Property valuation, 1924 .	$1,977,957
Bonded indebtedness, 1924	399,000
	$1,578,957
Working capital	$ 764,625
Victory bonds, etc.	351,110
	$1,115,735
17,335 com. stock, $155 per share	$2,694,692

Last year the stock sold as high as 103, but at the present time its level is around 80 where the 7% dividend makes the yield about 8.75 per cent.

On December 1 next, debt of the company will be reduced by $200,000, which payment will be readily met without any financing being necessary.

Capitalization—

Preferred	None
Common stock	$1,733,500

Funded Debt—

6 per cent. first refunding Mortgage due Dec. 1, 1926 $ 399,000

Dividend Record—

Common, now paying 7 per cent. Payment of dividend at rate of 4 per cent. was resumed August 15, 1912; reduced to 2 per cent. per annum February 15, 1915; dividend for quarter ending July 31, 1915, passed; resumed at rate of 4 per cent. April 30, 1917; increased to 1¼ per cent. per quarter July 31, 1918; increased to 1½ per cent. per quarter January 30, 1920; increased to 1¾ per cent. for quarter ending July 31, 1920, and since then paid at that rate.

Directors—

James N. Laing, vice-president; J. H. Roy, general manager; Thos. J. Rodger, J. M. Mackie, D. Paterson, T. R. Rennie, R. C. McMichael, K.C.

Profit and Loss—

	1922-23	1923-24
Net earnings ...	$ 202,300	$ 193,778
Bal. forward ...	645,358	655,822
	$ 847,658	$ 849,600
Interest	23,940	23,940
Depreciation ...	46,551	45,006
Dividends	121,345	121,345
Balance	655,822	659,309
	$ 847,658	$ 849,600

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year End. April 30	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . . .	$217,889	$ 52,005	$373,316
1919 . . .	257,324	65,006	443,879
1920 . . .	329,822	95,342	570,532
1921 . . .	327,457	121,345	620,704
1922 . . .	201,938	121,345	645,358
1923 . . .	202,300	121,345	655,822
1923-24 . .	193,778	121,345	659,309

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	97	68¾	103	79	90	70
Bonds	95	90	99½	99½	99½	99½

Canadian Cottons

There is every reason to assume that Canadian Cottons will this year show an improvement in earnings over the previous year. Earnings for the 12 months to March 31st, 1924, have been reduced considerably, due to flood conditions that destroyed a portion of the company's properties in New Brunswick.

For the first half of the present year the company was running at a basis of curtailed operations, similar to the conditions facing textile companies throughout the world, but with stocks of goods in wholesale and retail establishments steadily diminishing, business picked up to some degree towards the end of the year.

Canadian Cottons is regarded as an excellent investment security and while it is not as widely traded in as a number of other companies of equal importance, the shares usually find a good demand when they are offered.

Capitalization—

Pref. 8% non-cumulative	$3,661,500
Common stock	2,715,500

Funded Debt—

First mortgage 5% bonds due July 2, 1940 .. .. $4,324,531

Dividend Record—

Preferred regularly quarterly.

Common paid 4 per cent. 1917; 6 per cent. in 1918; increased to 7 per cent. October 1, 1919; increased to 8 per cent. April 1, 1920, and same rate paid since.

Directors—

C. R. Hosmer, president; A. O. Dawson, vice-president and managing director; Hon. F. L. Beique, K.C., A. A. Morrice, Geo. Caverhill, Sir H. Montagu Allan, W. J. Morrice, A. Bruce, secretary-treasurer.

Profit and Loss—

	1923	1924
Net profits	$ 604,141	$ 525,889
Int. on invest. ..	99,050	95,490
Bal. forward ...	2,744,290	x2,670,961
	$3,447,481	$3,292,340
Interest	162,046	160,167
Pref. div.	219,690	219,690
Com. div.	217,240	217,240
Bad debts	41,362	15,006
Bal. forward ..	2,807,144	2,680,236
	$3,447,481	$3,292,340

Seven Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . .	$1,126,126	$341,887	$1,873,109
1919 . .	1,563,103	382,620	2,228,893
1920 . .	1,838,443	396,197	2,683,479
1921 . .	867,805	436,930	2,720,074
1922 . .	668,572	436,930	2,744,290
1923 . .	703,191	436,930	2,807,144
1924 . .	621,379	436,930	2,680,236

x—Less $136,183 loss St. Croix Flood.

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	119	79	137	98	111	85½
Pref.	90	76	93	81¼	91	82
Bonds	95	82	90	85⅝	91	88⅝

Canadian Woollens

Canadian Woollens like other Canadian textile concerns have suffered from the heavy imports of products from Europe. Wages over there are 50 per cent. or more below those of Canada with the result that the Canadian plants cannot compete with these concerns in the matter of costs. As President Dawson pointed out in reviewing the position of the company for the past year nearly seventy-five per cent. of the woollens used in Canada during the past year were the product of foreign manufacturers, leaving but 25 per cent. to be shared by the various Canadian companies. The company has disposed of its French spinning plant at a loss, and also the plant of the Standard Mills, Toronto. The company is husbanding its finances and keeping its plants in excellent condition in the hopes that there will be an improvement in business and the desire is to be in a position to take full advantage of it. As the preferred dividends have been passed for two years the voting rights of the stock have now passed to the preferred shareholders as is provided by the company's bylaws.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$1,750,000	$1,660,700
Com. stock. ..	1,750,000	1,750,000

Funded Debt—

None.

Dividend Record—

Preferred 7 per cent. per annum payable 1st January, April, July and October. Passed for quarter beginning July 1, 1922, and since. Common, 1¼ per cent. paid on 1st October, 1920, and 1st January, 1921, but none since.

Directors—

A. O. Dawson, president; W. K. George, 1st vice-president and chairman; F. B. Hayes, 2nd vice-president; I. Bonner, G. D. Perry, C. M. Heddle, Wm. Hanson.

Profit and Loss—

	1923	1924
Net profits	$ 93,353	$ 111,017
Bal. forward	22,228	......
Div. on invest. ..	600	754
	$ 116,181	$ 111,771
Loss on assets .	......	74,218
xSinking fund ..	37,555	......
Taxes	7,280	......
Res. for bad debts	41,128	......
Res. for deprec.	30,218	37,553
	$ 116,181	$ 111,771

x—Preferred sinking fund.

Five Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1920 . . .	$615,089	$122,500	$300,727
1921 . . .	292,275	166,250	26,529
1922 . . .	204,649	122,500	22,228
1923 . . .	93,353	......	......
1924 . . .	111,017	......	......

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	29½	15	24	6	7	5½
Pref.	80	65	65	36	41½	34

Dominion Linens

Dominion Linens at the present time is not making a profit, but if depreciation was taken into account they are losing money. Of late there has been some improvement but it is not of sufficient volume to show a profit. The failure of the company to operate at a profit is owing to the low tariff and depreciated currency of European countries, according to President P. M. Sanson. In addition to the large quantities of linens coming from Great Britain, large amounts are arriving from European countries and Mr. Sanson can see no relief from the situation except by the replacing of the tariff as it existed eleven years ago when the company started business. They have just moved their flax spinning business to the United States and the principal shareholders of Dominion Linens, Ltd., have purchased and are now putting into operation a weaving, bleaching and finishing plant in Lockport, N.Y. Mr. Sanson says it may be possible that the company shall endeavor to continue the business of Dominion Linens, Ltd., until the next federal election, when it may be possible that some party will have the strength and force of character to go to the country on a proper tariff platform, and should this party be elected they might put into effect a tariff that would enable us to build up Canada, for you no doubt know that it is 57 years since Confederation and we are still struggling along with 8½ million people in the Dominion and less population than we had in 1921.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$200,000	$200,000
Preferred 7%	350,000	350,000

No funded debt.

Dividend Record—

Preferred 7% per annum, payable Jan. and July 15th; common 5% paid April, 1920, none since.

Directors—

D. M. Sanson, president; W. Berry, vice-president; G. D. Perry, Geo. H. Muntz, G. H. Townsend, E. A. MacDonald.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Net profit	$37,768	$ 4,482
Reserve	20,000	3,141
Bal. forward	26,399	$27,588
	$84,167	$35,211
Depreciation	26,079	......
Res. for bad debts ..	2,000	......
Preferred div.	24,500	12,250
Tax reserve	4,000	......
Balance	$27,588	$22,962

Five Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividend	Surp.
1919	$76,190	$24,500	$49,594
1920	58,872	34,500	35,169
1921	56,820	24,500	26,399
1922	37,768	24,500	27,588
1923	4,482	12,250	22,962

Dominion Combing Mills

Dominion Combing Mills has been enjoying a good business with their factory operating full time. Orders have been coming in steadily. The company this year was the heaviest buyer of the prairie wool clip and will operate its mill at Trenton most of the year on Canadian wool. This will be the first time that the Canadian wool clip has been combed here. The company has purchased over 60 per cent. of the total clip. Many shareholders have been asking as to dividends. General Manager Rea says that the intention is to work the company into a strong position before distribution of profits is considered.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common . .	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Pref. 8% cum.	1,000,000	1,000,000

No funded debt.

Directors—

A. E. Rea, president; W. J. Keens, C. A. Davies, T. D. Currie, Major-Gen. R. Rennie.

Dominion Textile

Profits of Dominion Textile Company do not show wide fluctuations from year to year and the company's shares have come to be regarded as an investment issue of no small degree of merit.

The past year has seen a continuation of the uncertain conditions in the textile industry, brought about by high prices of raw cotton and a slackening in demand from consumers throughout the country. The last few weeks have seen considerable improvement as the cotton companies have reduced their price list considerably, and prospects are for some improvement in business from now on.

The last annual statement of Dominion Textile Co., contains some very interesting information concerning the operations of the company since its organization in 1905. The president, Sir Charles Gordon, pointed out that since the organization of the company 19 years ago, it has manufactured and sold $261,000,000 worth of cotton goods. During that time an amount equal to 2½ per cent. on sales was distributed in dividends on the common stock.

The strong financial position of the company is due, he pointed out, largely to the great increase in value of the various properties which were acquired in 1905. These properties were in a demoralized state at the time, but had great potential value, which fact has been completely demonstrated. Although the spinning and weaving properties are shown in the statement as being worth about $33 per spindle, the replacement value would be approximately double that amount.

Capitalization—

Pref., 7 p.c. cumulative . $1,940,600

Common, no par value, 225,000 shares.

Common stock was split in three at the beginning of 1923.

Funded Debt—

6 per cent. bonds, due March 1, 1925, $1,767,250. First and refunding mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due September 1, 1949, $5,172,000.

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid regularly quarterly.

Common increased from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. June 1917; from 7 to 8 per cent. June 1918; from 8 to 10 per cent. June 1920; from 10 to 12 per cent. June 1921; from June 1923, 4 per cent.

Directors—

Sir Chas. B. Gordon, president; Sir Herbert S. Holt, vice-president; W. A. Black, C. R. Hosmir, F. G. Daniels, J. P. Black, J. H. Webb, general manager, F. G. Daniels; secretary-treas., J. H. Webb.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1924
Manf. prof. & int.	$1,907,237	$1,767,529
Less bond int. ..	$ 750,286	$ 659,514
Less bad debts .	50,000	42,081
Balance	$1,106,951	$1,065,934
Pref. div.	135,842	135,842
Com. div.	600,000	900,000
Surplus for year	$ 371,100	$ 30,092

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . .	$1,873,371	$485,842	$2,189,194

(Continued on page 25)

ALDRED & COMPANY
LIMITED
ROYAL TRUST BUILDING
MONTREAL

CORPORATION
FINANCING

NEW YORK
40 WALL STREET

PARIS CORRESPONDENT
P. BON DE SOUSA
1, RUE DES ITALIENS

LONDON
24-28 LOMBARD ST.

Cheap Power at Vancouver

ABUNDANT hydro-electric power at very low rates awaits the factory which establishes at Vancouver, Canada's great Pacific port.

Climatic conditions, a land-locked harbor open the year round, soft water and access to the Orient make Vancouver the logical place for manufacturing.

Cheap and ample power relieves the manufacturer of this problem. We are developing 36,000 horse power to meet coming demands.

Let us quote you our wholesale power rates. We also supply gas for industries at special low rates.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO
GEORGE KIDD • PRESIDENT
HEAD OFFICE, VANCOUVER, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL CORPORATION LIMITED

A Major Source of Employment and Production

COAL

THE ONLY COAL DEPOSITS between the Atlantic Ocean and the prairies are those of Nova Scotia, and seventy per cent. of the total coal areas of Nova Scotia are owned and controlled by the British Empire Steel Corporation. The Corporation has thirty coal mines in operation, giving employment directly, and indirectly, to at least 14,000 men. The yearly output capacity of these mines at present is 7,000,000 tons of coal, while reserves of coal belonging to the Corporation are conservatively estimated at ten billion tons, which is sufficient to maintain the present output capacity for several hundred years. The coal in these areas is high grade bituminous steam coal and gas coal, suitable for all industrial and domestic purposes. A large business is also done in bunker coal, and modernly equipped Bunker Stations are maintained at Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers, P.Q., St. John, N.B., Halifax, Sydney, North Sydney, Louisburg and Pictou, N.S.

Contributions of the British Empire Steel Corporation Limited to the Wealth of Canada

Employment for 27,000 men, entailing a yearly payroll of $27,500,000.

Freight charges totalling $1,124,000, paid to Government owned railroads during the year 1923.

Customs duties amounting to $300,000 in 1923 on refractory materials, iron ore from the Corporation's Wabana mines, ingot moulds, etc.

Yearly royalties to the Government of Nova Scotia of $600,000 to $800,000 on coal mined.

To the Workmen's Compensation Fund of Nova Scotia an annual payment of $400,000 to $500,000.

In the neighborhood of $600,000 yearly to reduce the Funded Debt of the Corporation.

Municipal taxes — The British Empire Steel Corporation is the largest rate payer in the various municipalities in which it operates; as, for instance, Glace Bay, where The Dominion Coal Company (a subsidiary of The British Empire Steel Corporation) pays about 75% of total taxation of that community.

COKE

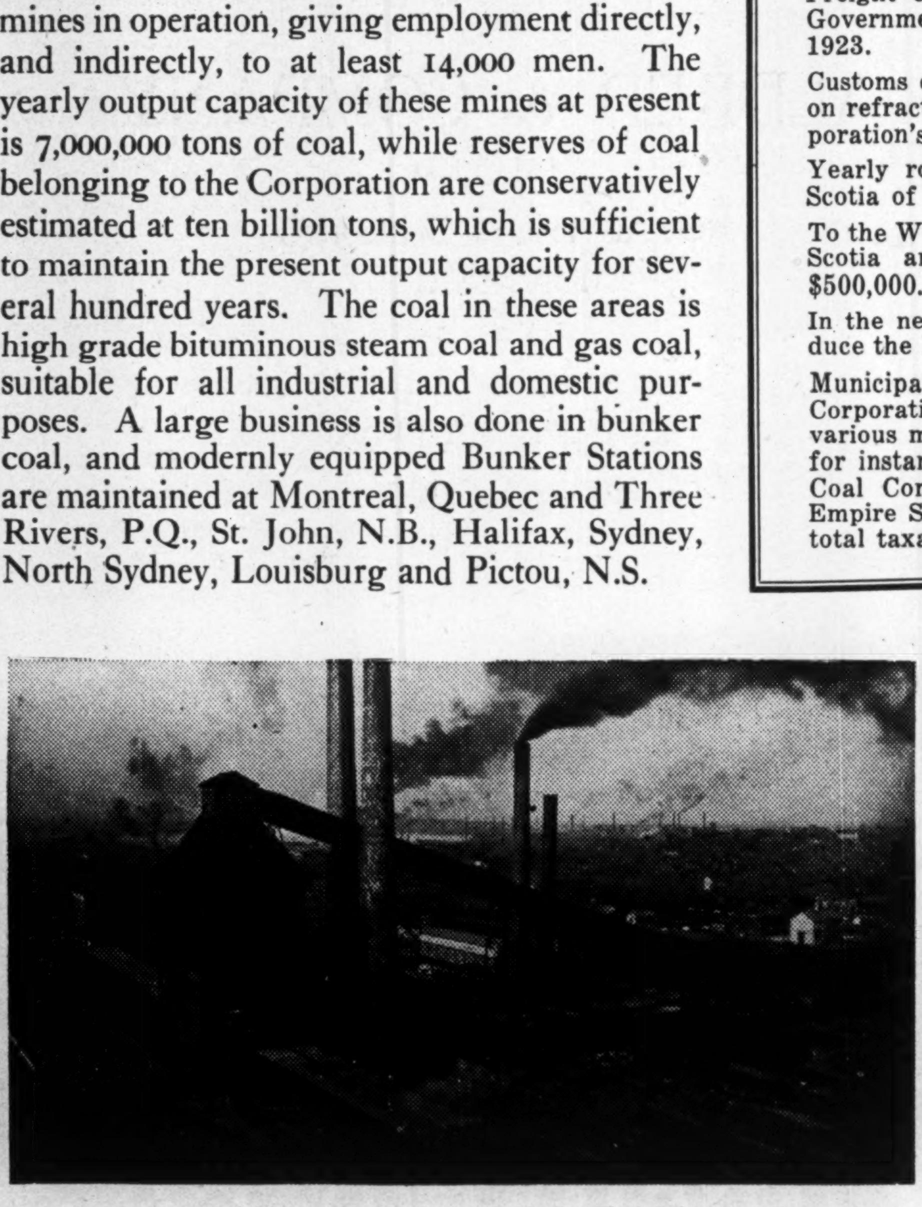
COKE, FOR DOMESTIC USE, is gradually but surely becoming recognized as a highly satisfactory and economical fuel. The extended efforts of the British Empire Steel Corporation to produce a superior coke of greatest heating capacity and least wastage has had much to do with the introduction of coke, the most satisfactory fuel. Coke is now produced by the Corporation on a very large scale and marketed as

BESCO
Household
COKE

The Sydney Coking Plant of the Corporation is very modern and produces a clean, efficient, high-carbon coke which can be used wherever anthracite is now used. This coke is a better fuel than anthracite; it is smokeless and contains less than half the ash found in commercial anthracite, which is to say it is practically all fuel. Eight tons of Besco Household Coke are equivalent to ten tons of anthracite.

A reasonably priced fuel to replace anthracite is urgently needed in Quebec and Ontario Provinces, and Besco Household Coke is the logical fuel from every point of view.

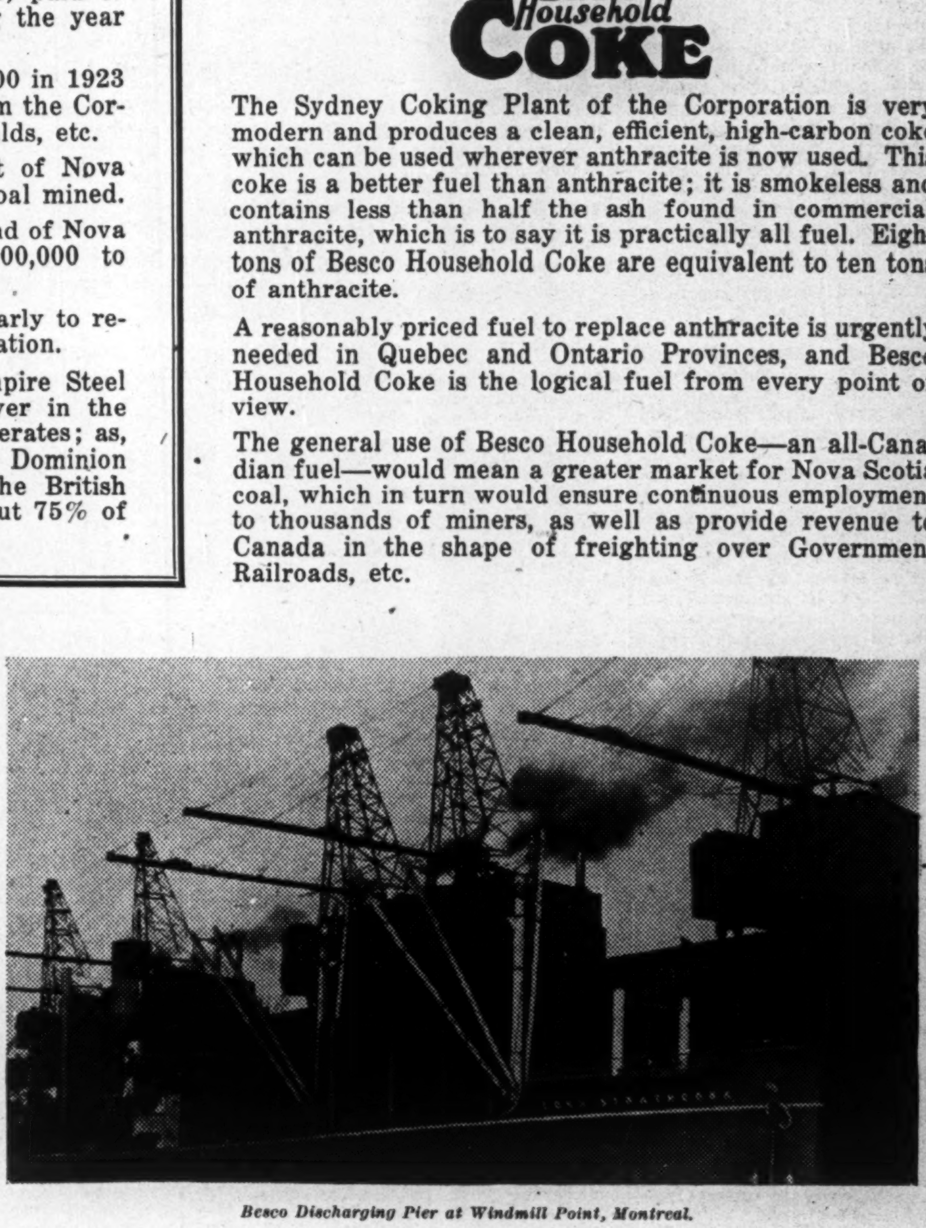
The general use of Besco Household Coke—an all-Canadian fuel—would mean a greater market for Nova Scotia coal, which in turn would ensure continuous employment to thousands of miners, as well as provide revenue to Canada in the shape of freighting over Government Railroads, etc.



A Section of Besco Coke Oven By-Product Plant, Sydney.

IRON ORE

ONE OF THE FEW deposits of iron ore which have world significance are the Wabana Mines in Newfoundland, owned and operated by the British Empire Steel Corporation. Experts claim that that Wabana areas contain one-third of the available iron ore in North America. The ore is extremely dense, averaging about nine cubic feet to the ton, and it is estimated that each square mile of working contains at least 90 million tons of ore. Wabana ore is accounted a very high grade; it is a fine-grained red hematite ranging from 48% to 57% in metallic iron, and can be used as it comes from the mine in ordinary blast furnaces, without preparation. The deposits of ore at Wabana are located near the shore and modern facilities permit of loading, with despatch, the largest type of ore-freighters. Large shipments of Wabana ore are made to the British and foreign markets, in addition to the enormous quantities supplied to the Corporation's own Steel Plants in Nova Scotia.



Besco Discharging Pier at Windmill Point, Montreal.

STEEL

IN Sydney, the British Empire Steel Corporation's Steel Plants are dominating factors in the economic life of these communities. The facilities for steel production at these two points are more than sufficient to meet the probable requirements of the next few years. The present annual capacity of the Corporation's blast furnaces is approximately 750,000 tons of basic and foundry pig iron, and the present annual steel ingot capacity of the two plants is approximately 600,000 tons.

The British Empire Steel Corporation produces tremendous quantities of steel products which are shipped to all parts of the world, such as rails, wire rods, marine forgings, marine plates, bars, nails, all varieties of wire, including barbed wire, track bolts and nuts, car and locomotive axles, and many other products.

Bank Head at Dominion No. 2 Colliery.

SHIPS

THE Halifax Shipbuilding Plant and Dry Dock, is owned and operated by the British Empire Steel Corporation. Ships up to 525 feet in length and 15,000 tons deadweight are built, repaired and re-fitted in these Shipyards. Next to the large railways, the Corporation is one of the greatest transportation companies in the Dominion. In addition to a fleet of freighters and other steam craft, totalling 700,000 tons carrying capacity, owned by the Corporation, it also employs a large number of steamers on time charter for the carrying of coal, iron ore and steel products, and in general ocean traffic. In addition to water craft, the Corporation owns and operates two complete railway systems, including rolling stock and other equipment, and two modern shops for the construction of railroad cars.

From Ore to Finished Product—All Within the Empire

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL
CORPORATION LIMITED

CANADA CEMENT BUILDING
MONTREAL, CANADA

TEXTILES—Trade of Year Not Very Heavy

(Continued from page 23)

1919 . .	3,434,752	535,842	3,349,083
1920 . .	1,845,375	535,842	4,053,044
1921 . .	1,931,010	635,842	4,636,591
1922 . .	1,907,237	735,842	5,007,700
1924 . .	1,767,529	1,035,842	5,390,002

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	203	183	72½	61½	66	54
Pref.	112	105	112	106¼	110	104¼
Bonds—						
(A) .	101	97¼	100⅞	99¾	101⅛	100
(B) .	101	97	100⅛	100	—	—
(C) .	101	97¼	101	99⅛	101⅛	100
(D) .	100	98	100½	100	100½	100

Montreal Cottons

Despite the very difficult conditions under which it operated during the year, Montreal Cottons was able to maintain its profits at a steady level in 1923. Earnings were approximately the same as in the previous year.

The company is one of a group of financially distinct but closely associated cotton manufacturers that have built the Canadian industry to one of strength and excellent earning capacity. Montreal Cottons manufactures plain cotton textiles and fancy goods. It also manufactures fine cottons and linings. It does not compete to a serious extent with any of the other cotton companies.

Capitalization—

Pref. 7% cum.	$2,998,600
Common	2,998,600

Funded Debt—

5 per cent. bonds of Montreal Cotton Company due Nov. 1, 1943 $604,928

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid regularly, quarterly. Common, 6 per cent. per annum. Increased from 4 to 5 per cent. September, 1919; increased to 6 per cent. March 1920 and paid at that rate since.

Directors—

Sir Charles Gordon, president; Sir Herbert Holt, vice-president; Hon. R. Dandurand, Lt.-Col. A. Hamilton Gault, Wm. Finley, J. P. Black, F. W. Molson, John Lowe, F. C. Daniels.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Earnings	$ 534,442	$ 535,552
Bond interest ..	30,143	30,003
Dividends	390,000	390,000
Bad debts	19,477	15,108
Profits tax	31,411	37,599
Balance	63,411	62,842
	$ 534,422	$ 535,552

Seven Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
Dec. 31			
1917 . .	$ 496,607	$330,000	$2,331,208
1918 . .	720,649	330,000	2,420,383
1919 . .	1,014,204	345,000	2,771,603
1920 . .	808,814	390,000	3,089,141
1921 . .	480,718	390,000	3,268,542
1922 . .	534,442	390,000	4,055,814
1923 . .	535,552	390,000	4,591,366

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	105	80	114½	100	100	89½
Pref.	107	100½	110	104½	107	104
Bonds	92⅝	85½	89½	84½	—	—

Monarch Knitting

Monarch Knitting has been meeting keen competition from European products in the market for higher class knit goods. This fact is a situation which has faced all knitting concerns as well as the textile companies. The former are not quite so hard hit, however. High wages prevailing in Canada are in themselves a handicap but when depreciated currency competition is added and then the situation aggravated as it has been the past year by a lowering of the tariff, the situation becomes more difficult.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,275,000	$1,275,000
Pref. 7% cum...	750,000	750,000

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid quarterly. Common paid 4 per cent. 1918; 4 plus 2 per cent. April, 1920, and 4 per cent. May, 1921. None since.

Directors—

F. R. Lalor, president; A. E. Ames, T. A. Russell, G. C. Biddle and J. A. Burns.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$116,531	$114,888
Bal. forward	483,073	547,104
	$599,604	$661,992
Pref. div.	52,500	52,500
Surplus	547,104	609,492
	$599,604	$661,992

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$202,413	$ 52,500	$442,212
1918	351,654	103,500	671,905
*1919	386,687	133,375	925,217
1920	183,405	103,500	1,005,123
1921	28,653	52,500	483,073
1922	116,531	52,500	547,104
1923	114,888	52,500	609,492

*In 1919 the figures are for 13 mos.

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	30¼	30	40	27½	25	25
Pref.	80	70	82½	69	82	65

Penman's

Favorable results are expected for Penman's this year. It is known that the sales of this company suffered in the earlier part of the year and indeed down to the end of August through general business conditions and the unwillingness of the jobber and retailer to do much stocking of goods. Since the beginning of September Penman's business, like that of most textile mills, has shown a considerable improvement, and a good financial statement appears now to be assured. While this can hardly equal last year's, when 17.13 per cent. was earned on common, it should nevertheless be reasonably satisfactory.

Penman's is in the business of manufacturing knit goods, chiefly woollens. It has had a somewhat remarkable earnings record. During the five years ending 1920 it earned over and above the dividends paid, the full value of the common stock. This went back into the business. Since 1920 earnings have not been so great. The working capital position is excellent and the company has liquid investments greater than the amount of its bonds outstanding.

Penman's touched the high point for all time on the stock market last year, but has since reacted. The high price came in anticipation of a "split up" of the stock similar to that engineered by the Dominion Textile Company.

Capitalization—

Pref. 6% cumulative ..	$1,075,000
Common	2,150,600

Funded Debt—

5 per cent. first mortgage twenty-year gold bonds due November, 1926, interest payable May 1 and November 1 in Montreal or in London, $2,000,000.

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid regularly every quarter. Common 8 per cent. payable 15th of February, May, August and from 6 to 7 p.c. Feb. 1, 1919; increased November. Increased from 4 to 6 per cent. February 1918; increased from 7 to 8 per cent. February 1, 1920. Bonus paid of 1 per cent. February 15, 1916, and also 1917; 1 per cent. bonus February 15 and May 15, 1918; 2 per cent. paid February 28, 1920, 1921, 1923, and 1924.

Directors—

Sir Charles Gordon, president; R. B. Morrice, vice-president; J. P. Black, H. B. MacDougall, Victor E. Mitchell, K.C., William McMaster, James N. Laing, W. Grier, I. Bonner.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$ 731,434	$ 751,002
Bal. forward ...	880,881	1,076,065
	$1,612,315	$1,827,067
Bond interest ..	100,000	100,000
Pref. div.	64,500	64,500
Com. div.	172,048	215,060
Written off	59,702	68,052
Res. for deprec. .	100,000	100,000
Inc. tax	40,000	50,000
Balance	1,076,065	1,229,454
	$1,612,315	$1,827,067

Seven Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
End Dec. 31			
1917 . .	$1,671,105	$172,030	$ 807,867
1918 . .	1,953,643	225,795	850,167
1919 . .	2,178,141	209,665	1,004,269
1920 . .	460,305	275,183	1,045,391
1921 . .	223,885	279,560	880,881
1922 . .	731,434	236,548	1,076,065
1923 . .	751,002	279,560	1,229,454

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	132	98	165½	123	165	134
Pref.	95	86	99¼	92	98	92
Bonds	94¾	90	97	93¾	99	96

Tooke Bros.

The last annual statement of Tooke Brothers covering the year to May 31st last indicated that the preferred dividends had not been earned, but profits available for dividends were about three times the balance in the previous year. The directors pointed out at that time that the outlook for future business was still uncertain and it was clearly hinted that the possibility of any preferred dividends was remote.

There is considerable competition in the field in which Tooke Brothers operate and while the company has been able to hold it down, the turnover in retail trade has been somewhat restricted and the margin of profit has not been great.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum...	$1,250,000	$985,000
Common stock .	1,250,000	650,000

Funded Debt—

7% first mortgage bonds dated April 1, 1922, due April 1, 1942, $333,300.

Dividend Record—

Preferred 7 per cent. per annum paying 15 March, June, September and December. Interim dividend of 1¾% paid July 15, 1915; 3½% July 15, 1¾% Sept. 17 and 3½% Dec. 15, 1916; 1¾% paid March 15, June 15, July 15, Sept. 15, Dec. 15, 1917, Mar. 16, July 15, 1918. The balance of 3½% arrears was paid July 19, 1919. Deferred for quarter Feb. 28, 1922, and since. Common, no dividends.

Directors—

W. A. Tooke, president; Lt.-Col. C. W. MacLean, vice-president; Norman A. Galt, W. M. Weir, Wm. Hanson, W. S. Barker.

Profit and Loss—

	1923	1924
Profits	*$ 61,910	$ 92,117
Bal. forward	109,831	124,821
	$171,741	$216,938
Invent. deprec.	18,556	17,539
Bond interest	24,254	23,638
Dis. on bonds	1,750	1,750
Res. for tax	2,360	4,577
Balance	124,821	169,434
	$171,741	$216,938

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918	$135,757	$ 86,188	$149,379
1919	152,310	86,188	200,501
1920	238,230	103,425	320,306
1921	93,524	68,950	344,881
1922	*58,681	34,475	102,572
1923	61,910	......	124,821
1924	92,117	......	169,434

*Loss.

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	..	..	15	15	10	10
Pref.	67½	50	65	65	40	38

Wabasso Cotton

There were mixed feelings when Wabasso Cotton brought out its last annual statement. On the whole, the statement was disappointing and particularly so as working capital showed an apparent reduction of considerable amount. This was later explained as largely a bookkeeping matter.

Wabasso manufactures a line of very fine cottons that have achieved a good reputation with the retail trade. Production has shown steady increases and the company has had to enlarge its main plant at Three Rivers. Prospects for the company are considered excellent and while the shares are selling at a fairly low level, there is every reason to assume that over a term of years there will be a good degree of improvement. The present dividend rate of $4 per share is being maintained and the last annual statement showed the common dividend as having been earned despite the fact that a new wing has been opened to the plant, which could not be fully operated due to the slowing down in the retail demand for textile fabrics.

Capitalization—

Preferred stock .. .. None

Common stock, 35,000 shares no par value.

Funded Debt—

6 per cent. first mortgage bonds due 1947, $851,000; 7 per cent. mortgage and collateral trust bonds due May 1, 1942, $735,000.

Dividend Record—

Present payment $4 per share per annum. Dividend increased from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum July 1, 1918; increased from 6 to 8 per cent. per annum July 1, 1919; com. stock doubled and made of no par value at $1 per share paid January 3, 1921, and since that time.

Directors—

C. R. Whitehead, president; J. W. Pyke, vice-president; R. N. Ball, W. G. E. Aird, W. I. Gear, Hugh MacKay, K.C., and William Harty, Jr.

Profit and Loss—

	1923	1924
Op. profit	$ 303,177	$ 265,193
Int. on inv.	113,700	96,644
	$416,877	$ 361,837
Depreciation ...	100,000	100,000
Sinking fund ...	15,000	15,000
Bond interest ..	94,922	103,685
	$ 206,955	$ 143,152
Dividends	140,000	140,000
Surplus	$ 66,955	$ 3,152
Prev. surp.	546,156	613,111
	$ 613,111	$ 616,163

Seven Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
End. June 30			
1918 . .	$ 515,868	$ 43,750	$ 580,347
1919 . .	477,551	100,625	603,263
1920 . .	489,425	140,000	299,279
1921 . .	485,913	140,000	442,381
1922 . .	396,014	140,000	546,156
1923 . .	416,877	140,000	613,111
1924 . .	361,837	140,000	616,163

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	81	52	81⅛	65	72	47
Bonds	96	85	96⅝	90¾	96⅛	90¾

Woods Manufacturing

There has been little change in the affairs of Woods Manufacturing Company during the past year. Sales have been slightly lower in volume than during 1923 and profits have held at about the same low level. The cotton mill subsidiary has been operating at capacity. This subsidiary is the Empire Cotton Mills at Welland, Ontario, which weaves the various textiles that are converted into the finished products in others of the company's chain of plants.

An interesting development of the past year was the establishment of a manufacturing branch plant at Ogdensburg, N.Y. Certain of the company's products have found a wide market in the United States and to meet tariff restrictions it has been found necessary to establish an American plant.

The Woods Manufacturing Company are the largest manufacturers of jute and cotton bags in Canada, supplying such trades and industries as flour and cereal mills, sugar refineries, and salt and cement manufacturers. It also manufactures lumbermen's and contractors' tents, clothing, and supplies. There are mills and factories at Montreal, Hull, Toronto, Winnipeg and Welland and now Ogdensburg, N.Y. The influence of foreign competition, depressed conditions in the textile industry throughout the world and fluctuations in the price of the company's principal raw material, jute, have all served to reduce the scale of profit during the past few years.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$2,500,000	$1,546,500
Common stock	2,500,000	1,718,600

Funded Debt—

First mortgage 6% sinking fund bonds, due April 1, 1943 ...$1,000,000

Dividend Record—

Pref. 7% payable January 1, April, July and October. Common, 8% per annum payable March 1, June, September and December. Increased from 7 to 8 per cent. for quarter ended August 31, 1920; 5 per cent. bonus paid in 1918; 5 per cent. plus 1¾ per cent. in 1919; 5 per cent. in 1920 as bonus, last dividend paid 2% Sept., 1923.

Directors—

Lt.-Col. James W. Woods, president and managing director; W. G. McMahon, vice-president; Thos. Mitchell, general manager; Glyn Osler, Ernest Linton, Major G. Sackville Browne and James W. Pyke.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$400,552	$ 12,128
Bal. forward	341,123	409,176
	$741,675	$421,304
Depreciation	66,631	84,765
Bond interest, etc...	20,125	58,195
Pref. dividend	108,255	108,255
Com. dividend	137,488	103,116
Balance	409,176	66,973
	$741,675	$421,304

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$770,816	$228,431	$1,003,539
1918	842,200	314,476	1,291,439
1919	630,812	314,487	1,385,614
1920	*412,324	323,080	515,848
1921	160,912	245,743	341,123
1922	400,552	245,743	409,176
1923	12,128	211,371	66,973

*Loss.

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	85	44	80	35	35	25
Pref.	84	67	85	59⅝	67	63

COUNTRY'S GROWTH IS EVER UPSETTING STABLE CONDITIONS

(Continued from page 17)

ture in our location, within reasonable limits, at a price which will enable him to compete with Pittsburgh and these other points;' and therefore, if it is decided that everything is to be sold f.o.b. mill, the community that is desirous of making extensions and improvements, enlarging its city, is disadvantaged and prevented from succeeding."

Commissioner Murdock, of the Federal Board, touched on the importance of stability when he asked Mr. Miller his views on that phase. He said:

"The whole tendency of present-day society is in the direction of stability in industry, and it is an element that enters in, and it enters in in apparent contradiction of the good old theory of competition."

Miller's reply adduced new reasons for the upsetting of stable conditions when he said:

"You have not yet solved that question entirely, with a country like ours, where ten years produces an industrial revolution—produces a growth, perhaps, that never was dreamed of. The trouble with stability is that you are dealing with an unstable situation. with the growth of your country. Stability is desirable, but it is only within very small limits, or reasonable limits, in my opinion, that you can get it; because with the growth of your country you produce new centres and new conditions that upset your theories of a few years before. Stability is an ideal rather than a practical conception, in my opinion, or any approach to it. We are all the time working to it within certain limits. As to competition, I think it is still the life of trade."

In an address to the American Iron and Steel Institute recently, Judge Gary said of competition:

> In this connection it is worthy of mention that competition, when it is free and open, uninfluenced by artificial means, always has and forever will and ought to fix the selling and purchasing prices of all commodities. Of course, prices will vary to different purchasers, scattered throughout the country, influenced by locations, close to or remote from producing points, capacity and costs of production, necessary charges for transportation, etc. No law or application of legal principles can ever eliminate or change the effect of free and natural competition. It is to protect against artificial or controlled measures or combinations which restrain open and free competition, that laws are provided and enforced.

AS WEALTH PRODUCER INDUSTRY HAS OUT-STRIPPED AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 17)

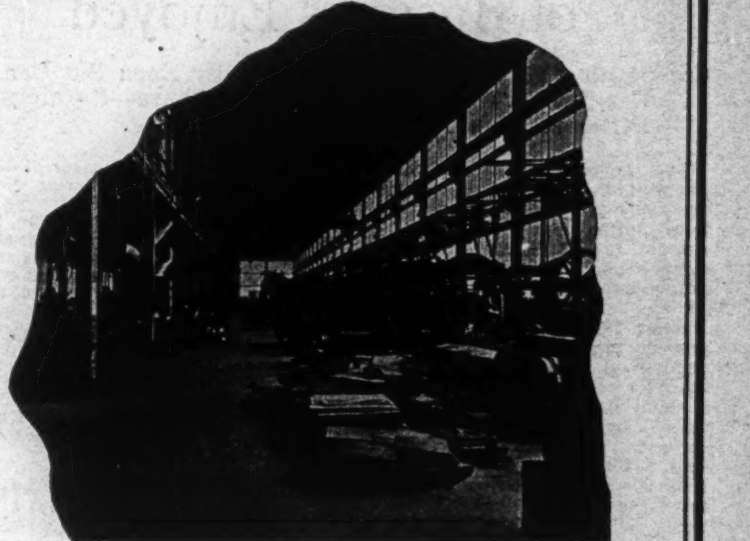
tant exporting industries of Canada.

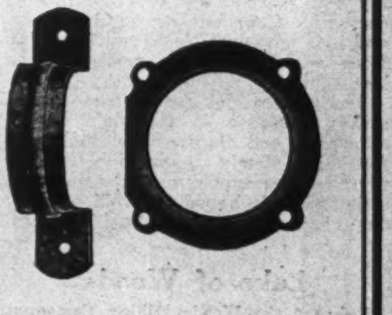
Relative Importance of Industries

The following figures indicate the relative importance of Canada's first forty industries. They are measured in value of products turned out in 1921. This year is chosen because it is the latest for which complete comparative figures are to be had:

Industries	Value of Products
Flour and grist mill products	$179,632,246
Slaughtering and meat-packing	153,136,289
Pulp and paper	151,003,165
Saw, lath and shingle mills	116,891,191
Butter and cheese	97,653,426
Housebuilding and construction	85,224,331
Electric light and power ..	73,636,094
Sugar refined	69,509,827
Automobiles and motor trucks	67,050,209
Cotton yarn and cloth	65,978,596
Rolling mills and steel furnaces	56,201,810
Printing and publishing ...	53,613,061
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	52,050,244
Petroleum, refined	51,565,403
Bread and other bakery products	51,367,917
Biscuit and confectionery..	46,758,014
Boots and shoes, leather..	44,665,381
Electrical apparatus and supplies	44,497,268
Clothing men's factory	43,766,569
Foundries and machine shop products	42,205,275
Steam railway cars	40,245,831
Agricultural implements ...	36,763,160
Hosiery and knit goods	36,689,534
Clothing women's factory ..	35,256,026
Woodworking, sash and door factories	35,186,135
Printing and bookbinding ..	33,414,432
Breweries	30,931,853
Plumbing and tinsmithing..	28,260,326
Sheet metal products	26,774,936
Rubber goods	25,618,042
Furniture and upholstering.	23,975,369
Leather tanneries	22,905,528
Industrial machinery	21,608,218
Shipbuilding and repairs....	19,509,059
Fish curing and packing ..	18,894,132
Gas, lighting and heating ..	18,772,285
Automobile repairs	18,505,912
Paints and varnishes	18,044,325
Furnishing goods men's	17,946,293
Heating and ventilating appliances	16,119,383

These industries represent about three-fourths of the total industrial production of Canada.





Stamped Metal Parts for Every Industry

Pedlar's Metal Stampings are used by the automobile industry, by manufacturers of electrical lines, also in other industries in Canada.

Do you want to turn out a better product at the same cost? Can any of the cast parts of your product be replaced by pressed steel instead?

You can benefit by our experience in sheet metal work. Complete equipment and excellent facilities for the manufacture of special stampings of all kinds.

We will be glad to quote from your blueprints or models.

The Pedlar People Limited
Established 1861
Executive Offices:
Oshawa, Ont.
Factories: Oshawa, Ont., and Montreal, Que.
Branches: Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver.

MERCHANDIZING—Year Only Fair One

Dominion Stores

Dominion Stores Limited has made healthy progress during the current year, opening the year with 285 stores. There are now 335 stores in operation. Gross sales of the company have increased satisfactorily during each succeeding year, since the company commenced operations late in the year 1919, and the sales to the end of September, 1924, almost equal the total sales for the whole of 1923, with December, the peak month in point of gross turnover, and October and November are also very excellent months in the grocery business, to be added. The "chain store," insofar as the grocery business is concerned, is now firmly entrenched in Canada, says Morley Smith, secretary, and there seems to be no reason to look forward with anything but the greatest confidence in the progress of the industry. The growth shown during the past two years has been in the face of what may be generally regarded as rather trying business conditions in Canada, and, while "the chain" is favored in that it weathers lean periods satisfactorily, nevertheless a period of normal prosperity would doubtless accelerate the growth in gross turnover of the existing stores and would probably tempt expansion.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding	
Com.	25,000 shares	25,000	no par val.
Pref. (a)	$1,000,000	$593,900	$100 each
Pref. (b)	250,000	250,000	$100 each

Dividend Record—

Common—50 cents per share, paid April 1 and Oct. 1, 1923 and 1924. Preferred (a) 8 per cent. per annum, payable Jan. and July. Preferred (b) 7 per cent. payable Jan. and July.

Directors—

Robert Jackson, president; W. J. Pentland, vice-president; Robert W. Jameson; Morley Smith; John B. Jameson; W. T. Bate; E. G. Wills.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Gross sales	$5,059,509	$7,663,653
Gross profit . .	982,542	1,444,175
Net profit	100,092	131,206

Market Record—

	1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L
Common	27¼	26¼	35	24½
Preferred "A" ..	86½	85¾	97	81

Goodwin's Limited

Goodwins Limited, operating one of the most important department stores in Montreal, surprised investors this year by paying off over 40 per cent. of dividend arrears by a preferred stock bonus. In this way the company was enabled to put its preferred stock on a regular dividend basis without cutting deeply into its working capital.

Considerable degree of progress has been made in altering and modernizing the merchandising policies, departments and buildings of the company, and the company has maintained a steady volume of business as well as increasing its profits moderately.

The shares seldom come out in trading and have not a very large following.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$2,000,000	$1,959,000
Com. stock ...	3,000,000	2,250,500

Funded Debt—

6 per cent. first mortgage $1,749,250

Dividend Record—

Preferred 7 per cent. per annum. Passed July, 1914; 1¾ per cent. paid July, 1920, and quarterly since. Arrears 40¼ per cent. paid on July 1, 1924. Common, no dividend.

Directors—

J. W. McConnell, president; Hon. L. C. Webster and W. H. Goodwin, vice-presidents; Dr. Milton L. Hersey, G. S. Mayes, Lt.-Col. C. F. Smith, John W. Ross, Lt.-Col. C. W. MacLean, W. H. Trower.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Oper. profits ...	$ 306,539	$ 508,489
Interest	110,058	111,776
Net profits	$ 196,481	$ 396,713
Depreciation, etc.	95,000	140,393
Pref. dividends .	98,000	98,000
	$ 3,481	$ 158,320
Prev. balance ...	1,117,230	x1,095,711
	$1,120,711	$1,254,031

x—Less $25,000 for adjustment of investment account.

Seven Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	$ 302,883	$	$ 520,221
1918*. .	336,947	......	685,115
1919 . .	444,942	......	959,730
1920 . .	495,211	73,500	1,188,190
1921 . .	323,867	98,000	1,117,229
1922 . .	306,539	98,000	1,120,711
1923 . .	508,489	98,000	1,254,031

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	27½	20	16	15	48½	17
Pref.	87½	63	70	60	95	69½

Holt Renfrew

The last annual report of Holt, Renfrew & Company was surprisingly improved and the company not only earned its preferred stock, but earned 1.65 per cent. applicable on the common shares. The company's business is very extensive and goes well beyond distribution

(Continued on page 26)

BOILERS
ALL TYPES and SIZES
Stationary
Portable
Horizontal
Tubular
Vertical
Locomotive
Return Tubular
Fire Box
Marine (all classes)
and Special
Write for Full Particulars
We also Build
Hand Stokers
Pulp Mill Mach'y
Saw Mill Mach'y
Road Rollers
and Scarifiers
Steel Tanks
Waterous
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

MILLING—Greater Volume of Business Enjoyed

Competition For Export Trade Decidedly Keen But Canadian Companies Have Got Increasing Share—Earnings Are Better as Result.

The various annual statements of the milling companies have indicated an improved showing during the flour-milling year, which ended August 31 last. Despite talk of keen competition, the companies have definitely improved their sales and profits.

Since the commencement of the present crop season, operations are understood to have been more active than for some years. There has been a rapid increase in wheat and flour prices, and this has served to check for a while the influx of foreign orders. But the orders previously booked were of sufficient volume to keep the plants engaged for some time. When wheat prices are more stable, it is to be expected that foreign business will come in more freely.

Indication of Canada's growing importance in wheat and flour exporting is seen in the fact that during the fiscal year 1923 to 1924, exports of flour from the United States increased 61 per cent over pre-war figures, or from 10,678,000 barrels to 17,253,000 barrels. Canadian exports in the same period increased 218 per cent., or from 3,832,000 barrels to 12,184,000 barrels.

These exports of Canadian flour have been growing steadily for several years, and export business now takes about 60 per cent. of the total Canadian flour production, or about 12,000,000 of the total of 20,000,000 barrels produced annually in Canadian mills. To date the statements of the companies have not reflected these increased sales. Profits have increased but little. This was because the Canadian mills were busy establishing their markets and were ready to sell at a narrow margin of profit, with the object of advertising Canadian flour to the world. By following this policy they have established Canadian flour on the quality basis, and it is now possible to sell Canadian flour without cutting prices to the last cent.

The millers look for continuous and steady increase in Canada's export of wheat and flour. They look also for some steady expansion in the flour-milling capacity of the country, although it is hoped to avoid any undue expansion along unhealthy lines.

Lake of Woods

Lake of the Woods Milling Company, along with the other organizations in the milling group, had a difficult situation to meet during the year, due to the rapid fluctuation of the wheat market, yet managed to show excellent profits per year. The rate per cent. earned on the common stocks was slightly larger despite a larger write-off for depreciation.

At the annual meeting, the president, Brigadier-General F. S. Meighen pointed out to shareholders that new companies were entering the Canadian field and that closer competition was to be expected from now on. He was confident of the ability of this company to maintain its position in the industry.

He referred to a number of additions that had been made during the year. Chief of these was the doubling of the capacity of wheat storage at the Medicine Hat Mill. Eight new country elevators had been built at selected points and some of the old ones were put in first class condition. Total country elevators now owned by the company are 120 and these with the large elevators at the mills give the company a storage capacity of 5,000,000 bushels. Domestic business was fully maintained during the year and export business increased by about 150,000 barrels over the previous years. The total output was the largest in the history of the company.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Preferred	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Common	4,000,000	3,500,000

Dividend Record—

Preferred, 7, per cent. cumulative, paid regularly each quarter. Common, 12 per cent. per annum. Paid 8 per cent. from 1911-1917, with 2 per cent. bonus in 1913. Paid 12 per cent. and 3 per cent. bonus in 1918; 12 per cent. in 1919; 12 per cent. in 1920, with bonus of 25 per cent.

Directors—

Brig.-Gen. F. S. Meighen, president and mang. dir.; W. W. Hutchinson, vice-president; W. R. Allan, R. N. Ballantyne, T. Bienvenu, G. V. Hastings, A. Kingman, R. W. Reford, J. K. L. Ross, Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.

Profit and Loss—

	1923	1924
Profits	$ 732,318	$ 740,767
Deprec.	66,500	115,000
Balance	$ 665,818	$ 625,757
Bond int.	40,500	......
Net profit	$ 625,318	$ 625,757
Pfd. divs.	105,000	105,000
Balance	$ 520,318	$ 520,767
Com. divs.	420,000	420,000
Balance	$ 100,318	$ 100,767
Written off.	50,000	*50,000
Balance	$ 50,318	$ 50,767
Prev. bal.	1,278,455	1,328,773
Surplus	$1,328,773	$1,379,541
P. C. earned on common	14.86	14.87

*Provision for employees' retiring allowance.

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918	$587,914	$357,000	$ 978,797
1919	756,616	399,000	982,414
1920	732,232	399,000	1,161,647
1921	762,073	525,000	1,262,867
1922	713,087	525,000	1,278,455
1923	732,318	525,000	1,328,773
1924	740,767	525,000	1,379,541

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	177	140	184½	160	188	167
Pref.	113½	105	119	113	120	115½

Maple Leaf Milling

Maple Leaf Milling has been steadily improving its position, since it adjusted its position late in 1923, and which adjustment was marked by stopping common dividends and the placing of a bond issue to take care of bank indebtedness.

(Continued on page 35)

BREWERIES—Good Profits are Reported

Cosgrave Brewery

Cosgrave Brewery enjoyed a much larger business this year than last. There was no little disappointment among shareholders over the recent Ontario vote. It was anticipated that if Government Control carried there would have been an increase in dividend almost immediately. Mr. Cosgrave intimated as much. At that such a step is quite justified by present earnings but it is thought that the company may deem it wise to husband its resources.

Capitalization—

Authorized	Outstanding
$1,000,000	$1,000,000

Directors—

Jas. F. Cosgrave, N. L. MacDonald, Hal. MacD. Brown, Lt.-Col. H. A Stewart.

Frontenac Breweries

Frontenac Breweries made a clean sweep of its preferred dividend arrears this year by paying up the accumulated dividends in one payment. The preferred is now on a regular dividend basis.

At the same time, about $100,000 has been spent during the past year on extensions and betterments, and it is planned to spend an equal amount on improvement during the coming year.

Earnings are at a very satisfactory level and are showing steady increase. The company is especially satisfied with the increase in its export trade.

The common shares are now in a very favorable position as regards dividend prospects.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. stock	$ 500,000	$ 300,000
Common stock	1,500,000	910,000

Funded Debt—

First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due December 1, 1951, $1,100,000.

Dividend Record—

Preferred 7 per cent. Payment of 35% arrears made May 15, 1924, 10% in cash and 25% in preferred stock. Common, no dividend yet paid.

Directors—

Joseph Beaubien, president; Hon. J. M. Wilson, vice-president; Donat Raymond, Joseph Daoust, Joseph Versailles, Pierre Beaubien.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$264,965	$315,608
Interest	71,674	63,749
Balance	$193,291	$251,859
Deprec. and bad debts	87,868	97,156
Net profit	$105,423	$154,703
Pref. dividends	26,250	84,000
Balance	$ 79,173	$ 70,703
Reserve	2,131	......
Written off	......	40,000
	$ 77,042	$ 30,703
Prev. balance	x223,178	x286,118
	$300,220	$316,821

x—After adjustment for taxes, etc.

Market Record—

	1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L
Com.	60	43	73¾	60
Pref.	120	100	122	90

National Breweries

Interest in National Breweries has this year focused on the possibility of the stock being split up on a basis of two or three shares to one. The company has expended a great deal of money on extensions, something like $4,000,000 having gone back into the property, in the past two or three years. This has included the erection of a new addition to the Dow Brewery in Montreal. It is felt that these expenditures out of earnings might be capitalized by the revision of the stock.

Earnings have been well in excess of the present dividend basis for several years past.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$4,000,000	$2,775,000
Com. stock	6,000,000	2,254,300

Funded Debt—

First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due July 1, 1939, redeemable at 105, $1,260,000.

Dividend Record—

Preferred 7 per cent. per annum, payable 1st January, April, July and October. Common 16 per cent. or $4 per share of par value, $25, payable same date as preferred. In February, 1920, 4 shares of $25 par were exchanged for one share of $100 par.

Directors—

N. J. Dawes, president and managing director; T. Cushing, vice-president; J. D. Hudson, general manager; C. E. A. Boswell, Lt.-Col. G. R. Hooper, vice-president; G. C. Cushing, L. A. Ekers, D. Robinson, K. T. Dawes, Gen. O. H. Dodds, A. W. P. Buchanan, K.C.

Profit and Loss—

Year ending Dec. 31	1922	1923
Profits	$1,254,674	$1,029,704
Depreciation res.	189,902	187,093
Bond interest	82,800	78,000
Pref. dividends	194,250	194,250
Com. dividends	360,688	360,688
Balance	$ 427,034	$ 209,673
Prev. balance	2,035,559	2,462,594
Prof. and loss bal.	$2,462,593	$2,672,267

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$ 417,226	$194,250	$ 664,083
1918	616,266	194,250	900,593
*1919	1,061,350	384,426	1,379,938
1920	976,609	554,938	1,618,238
1921	1,243,220	554,938	2,035,559
1922	1,254,674	554,938	2,462,592
1923	1,029,704	554,938	2,672,267

*For 14 months.

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	59¾	45½	56⅞	46	58¾	48½
Pref.	96	89	98	85	104	99
Bonds	101½	97	104	100	..	..

MERCHANDIZING—Year Only Fair One

(Continued from page 25)

of furs. There are stores in Quebec, Toronto and Montreal, but merchandising conditions have not been favorable to large profits for department stores in the past few years.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Pref. 7% cum.	1,000,000	1,000,000

Funded Debt—

First mortgage, 6½% bonds, dated Aug., 1922, due Aug., 1937, $594,000, interest payable Feb. and Aug.

Dividend Record—

On preferred 7% per annum, payable Jan., April, July and Oct. 1. Deferred for quarter Jan. 1, 1923. Resumed April 1, 1924.

Directors—

Hon. L. C. Webster, president; R. S. Coltart, vice-pres.; Sir Herbert Holt, A. J. Brown, K.C., J. W. McConnell, A. E. Renfrew, W. H. McWilliams, R. B. Lindsay, Hon. D. O. Lesperance.

Profit and Loss—

	1922-23	1923-24
Profits	$128,373	$186,240
Depreciation	12,274	23,754
Interest	77,282	63,034
Bond disc., etc.	3,626	3,000
Net	$ 35,190	$ 96,452
Pref. dividends	70,000	.....
Surplus	*$34,810	$ 96,452
Income tax	.....	9,917
	*$ 34,810	$ 86,534
Prev. surplus	197,076	162,266
Balance	$162,266	$248,800

*—Deficit.

Five Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1919-20	$403,592	$35,000	$173,973
1920-21	171,592	70,000	183,134
1921-22	164,063	70,000	197,076
1922-23	128,375	70,000	162,266
1923-24	186,240	.....	248,800

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	..	..	12	7	13	13
Pref.	..	..	60	30	66	52

R. Simpson & Co.

Some lines in the retail trade have not been moving too briskly, but the large department stores have had fairly good years, business to date comparing favorably with the same period a year ago. Such has been the experience of the Robert Simpson Co. who in 1923 showed earnings of 46 per cent. on the preferred shares. Profits were $1,547,753 in 1923, while the surplus account forward to 1924 was $3,008,467, while working capital was shown at $4,838,437. Progressive retailing policies have brought sales innovations into play which are bound to mean a material increase in the company's sales during the final quarter.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$9,000,000	$3,350,000
Pref. 6% cum.	6,000,000	3,350,000

Funded Debt—

Bonds 5 p.c.	1,891,575

First mortgage sinking fund, due July, 1952.

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid half yearly. Common year Feb. 1, 1921. 10+1½%; 1922, 6+1½%; 1923, 1924, 10%.

Directors—

H. H. Fudger, Sir Jos. Flavelle, H. C. Cox, W. G. Morrow, Ellsworth Flavelle, F. Y. McEachren.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Net profit	$1,236,609	$1,547,754
Bal. forward	1,961,104	2,351,713
	$3,197,713	$3,899,467
Pref. div.	201,000	201,000
Com. div.	335,000	335,000
War tax reserve.	135,000	155,000
Res. for bonuses.	175,000	200,000
Surplus	2,351,713	3,008,467
	$3,197,713	$3,899,467

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$1,063,201	$527,000	$ 425,180
1918	1,466,416	536,000	822,620
1919	1,986,343	569,500	1,689,463
1920	1,052,281	586,250	1,843,495
1921	766,858	452,250	1,961,103
1922	1,236,609	536,000	2,351,713
1923	1,547,754	536,000	3,008,467

Market Record—

	1921		1922		1923	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Pref.	89½	79¾	101⅛	84	98	90½
Bonds	82	74	96	81	95	92

Western Grocers

The wholesale grocery business in the West is a little too well developed, with the result that business is not real brisk for any of the houses. It is fair, however, and showing improvement, according to W. P. Riley, president, Western Grocers. He says the 1923 crop reduced indebtedness of farmers and business men to a considerable extent, and the new crop at present prices is sure to further improve general conditions. Buyers of merchandise in the West are cautious and conservative, as is to be expected, under the conditions, and are likely to continue so for some time to come, or until the farmers have their indebtedness further reduced. This means that the operation of mercantile enterprises in the West must continue on an economical and careful basis, a policy which we early inaugurated. The wholesale grocery trade is dealing with the same conditions as affect other lines of wholesaling in this section. There are about as many wholesale grocery houses in the West as there were when the West had many more people. The fact is certain, therefore, that before Western wholesale enterprises do the business they should, there must be more people in the West for them to serve, or there must be fewer wholesale houses. This year the West wholesale grocery trade has been marked by badly demoralized conditions, resulting from the very keen competition among all the houses for the business that is offering. Taking these conditions into consideration, we feel that our company is having a satisfactory year."

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$4,000,000	$3,000,000
Pref. 7% cum.	3,000,000	2,388,600

Dividend Record—

Preferred dividends paid to December 31, 1913. Resumed for quarter beginning Jan. 1, 1919, 35% paid Feb. 28, 1919, in preferred shares in full of dividends accrued to Dec. 31, 1918. Passed for quarter beginning July, 1923, and since.

Common, 5 per cent. was paid to June 30, 1913. Since passed.

Directors—

W. E. Riley, president; W. H. McWilliams, H. W. Hutchinson, Andrew Kelly, E. E. Hall.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Net profits	$156,905	$ 47,253
Bal. forward	38,049	10,955
Bal. of spec. res.	.....	143,316
	$194,954	$201,524
Dividend	167,202	83,601
Taxes	197	4,957
Written off	16,599	13,562
Depreciation	......	30,183
Surplus	10,955	9,505
Bal. spcl. reserve	......	59,715
	$194,954	$201,524

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$190,908	$......	$124,442
1918	303,463	......	422,906
1919	324,118	785,582	201,564
1920	239,655	167,202	181,772
1921	185,791	167,202	38,049
1922	156,905	167,202	10,955
1923	47,253	83,601	9,505

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	16	10	11⅛	5	6	4
Pfd.	60	57	60	30	..	..
Bonds	100¾	88	102½	99	..	..

FOOD PRODUCTS—Packers Outlook Brighter

Canadian Houses Are Said to be Regaining Their Old Position in English Bacon Market—Other Lines Have Had Good Year.

Atlantic Sugar

Sugar refineries often make—or lose—more money out of the fluctuations in sugar markets than from actual refinery operations. For that reason, a study of raw sugar markets is essential to any analysis of the position of Atlantic Sugar.

As in 1923, this year's sugar market has been to the advantage of raw sugar producers rather than refiners. New Years saw world stocks much below normal in anticipation of the new crop in Cuba. Delays in harvesting and early estimates of short crop resulted in a rapid advance in prices for raw sugar. Thereafter the market steadily declined until by the middle of June there had been registered a drop of over 2½ cents to a low of 3 cents. By this time, it was known that Cuba was to turn out a record-breaking crop of over 4,000,000 tons. Since the low, the market has gradually moved upward, registering an advance of 1¼ cents from the low. The world's surplus of raw sugar has been absorbed.

With such conditions Atlantic Sugar's operations have been conducted under extreme difficulty. The company conserved its position by careful hand-to-mouth buying. The volume of business, both domestic and export, compares favorably with that of last year and the company's current working position has continued to improve.

Matters in connection with the eventual funding of the company's indebtedness to raw sugar creditors are, it is understood, progressing favorably with all interests co-operating. A payment of $200,000 on account was made on December 31, 1923.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$3,500,000	$1,111,100
Common stock	3,000,000	4,888,900

Funded Debt—

First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due in series annually from July 1, 1921, to July 1, 1935; interest payable 1st January and July. $995,000, $3,000,000 of second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due December, 1930, have been hypothecated as additional security in connection with the company's financing.

Dividend Record—

Preferred not being paid. First dividend was paid July 2, 1919, and continued until passed December 31, 1920. Then passed. All arrears paid off during 1919 and 1920 by final payment of 28 per cent. on September 1, 1920. Common 2½ per cent. paid October 1, 1920, as initial dividend and none since.

Directors—

W. A. Hobbins, D. Lorne McGibbon, chairman of finance committee; L. T. Seidensticker, president; Sir Thos. Tait, vice-pres.; Senator C. P. Beaubien, K.C.; F. S. Armstrong, W. D. Ross, vice-pres.; Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C.; M. E. Williams, Wm. Mulock, L. R. Wilson, H. W. Beauclerk, S. J. Le Huray, D. P. Thomas.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$ 990,564	$1,459,982
Bal. forward	5,188,279	5,094,778
	$4,197,715	$3,634,796
Bond interest	59,910	53,910
Bank interest	476,136	466,522
Depreciation	302,618	302,618
Bad debts	23,934	30,000
Deficit	$5,060,313	$4,487,846

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$ 304,423	$......	$ 116,657
1918	462,676	......	323,439
1919	986,343	......	698,771
1920	2,802,910	262,500	1,106,362
1921	1,145,935	928,416	x5,188,279
1922	990,564	......	x5,060,313
1923	1,459,982	......	x4,487,846

x—Deficit.

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	27⅝	18	27½	14⅛	21¾	11
Pref.	50	35	48	34¼	51	32½

B.C. Fishing

The salmon outlook on the Pacific Coast looks better this year than it has for the past three or four years and B. C. Fishing seems destined to benefit materially by this fact. Export sales for the year cover such a portion of the 1924 pack that Canada should have little trouble absorbing the balance. The 1923 pack of around 335,000 cases will be exceeded, perhaps slightly but export orders to date cover about 210,000 cases. Prices recently have stiffened to the 1923 level and there are those who predict a further advance of 50 cents for talls. Some packers are already out of sockeye. A favorable feature is that restrictions placed by the U. S. have curtailed their pack this year.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$5,000,000	$ 4,291,800

Dividend Record—

6% 1920; 3% 1921. None since May, 1921.

Directors—

W. H. Barker, president; A. E. Jarvis; C. Sweeny; W. Braid; J. M. Whitehead; E. E. Evans; E. W. Rollins; M. Workman; G. H. Smithers; A. Flumerfelt; Milton L. Hersey; H. H. Morris.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$22,415	*$125,114
Bal. forward	....	22,415
Adjust. of taxes	....	20,613
	$22,415	*$123,312

*Deficit.

From January 1st, 1921, the British Columbia Fishing and Packing Company ceased to be a holding company of the stock of the British Columbia Packers' Association and became an operating company.

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Stock	32	20	24	12	20¼	8

Canada Bread

Canada Bread has had the best year in its history. Its production reached new levels, the past year being marked by the output of over one million loaves of bread a week while the cake business of the company also developed rapidly. A further step in expansion taken during the year was the acquisition of Milton's Bakery, Winnipeg. The earnings on the common shares during the past year have been materially above those of the year previous, but are not strongly reflected in the statements because of larger allowances being made for depreciation and increased taxes. Common dividends were declared early in the year at the rate of four per cent. There was a little disappointment in this regard as many thought the stock would go on a six per cent. basis. They also thought that the annual meeting held late in the summer might see the payment increased, but this action was not taken. The working position of the company is strong, though investments are lower than a year ago, due to the absorbing of the Winnipeg concern, which was made without any increase in capital account.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% non-cumulative	$1,250,000	$1,250,000
Common	2,500,000	2,500,000

Funded Debt—

Bonds 6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, due Aug. 1, 1941 .... 1,250,000 1,077,400

Dividend Record—

Preferred dividends have been paid regularly, 1¾ per cent. quarterly. Common, 2% was paid Jan. 1917; special dividend of 4% paid April 1924; first regular dividend of 1% paid July, 1924.

Directors—

Mark Bredin, president; D. O. Ellis, Alfred Johnston, W. T. Bredin, A. A. Ryley.

Profit and Loss—

	1923	1924
Manufact. prof.	$563,619	$606,598
Int. earned	22,200	20,791
Total revenue	$585,819	$627,389
Depreciation	126,000	167,929
Bond purchases	12,500	12,500
Income tax	26,779	48,053
Pref. divids.	87,500	87,500
Com. divids.	......	100,000
Contingent res.	100,000	....
Surplus	$233,039	$211,407
Bal. forward	478,657	711,696
	$711,696	$923,103

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918	$205,771	$137,500	$153,522
1919	176,208	87,500	103,418
1920	293,881	87,500	172,295
1921	307,122	87,500	322,370
1922	398,955	87,500	478,657
1923	563,618	87,500	711,696
1924	606,598	187,500	923,103

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	56	25¾	66¾	52	100	63
Pref.	97	87	95	90	102	95
Bonds	99	88½	100	96	102	98¾

Canadian Packing

The packers which of necessity must be treated under the title of Food Products, can be dealt with as a unit, perhaps, as well as individually. This is particularly true of Wm. Davies, Canada Packing, Harris, and Gunns. P. Burns & Co. is in a different position, as it gives its attention almost exclusively to domestic trade. It is treated below. However, as to the other companies, developments of great interest and importance have just taken place, and today the situation for these companies is regarded in some quarters as the best since the war-time business started to slump. The success of the German loan in the U. S. has caused a stiffening of bacon prices in both Canada and the U. S.

For some time the Canadian packers were having an over-supply of breakfast bacon, and prices were being cut so that there was little or no money being made. This situation changed about ten days ago. Germany has commenced placing orders for United States bacon. Hogs are high in price in the States due in a large measure to a general shortage and the lower corn production there this year. Higher hog prices have started a little export to the U. S. The old country breakfast bacon market is better and the movement in prices is upwards. Because of the over development of the Canadian industry, the export trade is important. Canadian packers are rapidly regaining their position in the English market and the German purchasers in the U. S. will materially reduce any competition from this source.

P. Burns

The P. Burns Co. operates in Western Canada, having a large wholesale packing house and numerous retail stores. It is also interested in the butter trade and during the past year took over a large Edmonton creamery. It is a well regarded enterprise and is said to have continued to show a profit when other packers were going behind. This is doubtless due to the diversity of its lines. A recently issued summarized balance sheet showed the company in strong position. Litle data was given to enable conclusions on the past year's business.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Preferred	$5,000,000	
Common	5,000,000	5,000,000

Funded Debt—

First mortgage 6½% sinking fund gold bonds, due 1943, outstanding $3,494,500.

Directors—

P. Burns, president; W. J. Wilson, W. E. Corlet, N. Hindsley, J. Burns, Wm. Toole, W. S. Hodgens.

Net profits available for bond interest and discount, taxes and depreciation, for year ended Sept., 1922, $703,151.

Wm. Davies

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Class A	100,000 sh.	91,000 sh.
Class B	66,000 sh.	60,000 sh.

No par value.

Funded Debt—

First mortgage, 20 year S. F. 6 per cent. bonds due Nov. 1, 1942. Outstanding $2,425,000. An additional $1,500,000 called series "B" authorized but not issued.

Directors—

E. C. Fox, president, F. O. Mitchell, J. T. Agar, R. N. Watt, C. S. Eaton, F. J. Humphrey, J. L. Wright.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	†1923
Profits	$ 358,720	*$21,917
Other income	88,965	....
	$ 447,685	*$21,917
Depreciation	200,000	....
Interest	242,033	454,479
Special losses	......	152,552
Surplus	$ 5,651	*$628,948

* Loss † For 15 months.

Market Record—

	1923		1924	
	H.	L.	H.	L.
Class A	36½	24	20	11¾

Gunns

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$3,500,000	$1,760,350
7% pref.	1,500,000	1,500,000

After payment of 8 per cent. dividends on common in any year an additional 1 per cent. must be paid on preferred. Dividends are cumulative.

Dividend Record—

On preferred paid until Feb. 1, 1921. May dividend passed and none paid since. On common payments aggregating 165% were made from date of incorporation to Feb., 1920.

Directors—

J. A. Gunn, president, D. W. Gunn, H. Green, J. Taylor, A. Gunn, E. S. Waterbury, T. W. Waddell, R. D. Bell, N. L. C. Mather.

Harris Abattoir

Capitalization—

Authorized	Outstanding
$5,000,000	$2,160,500

Funded Debt—

First sinking fund gold 6's due Feb. 1, 1928. Authorized $1,750,000, issued $1,279,800, outstanding $493,800.

Directors—

W. T. Harris, president, James Harris, vice-president, J. S. McLean, S. G. Brock, S. E. Anglin, Joseph Harris.

Assets—

March 31, 1923, net curent assets, $1,987,988; total net assets, $3,916,210.

This company which has an outstanding capitalization of $9,000,000, is controlled by the Allied Packers, Inc., which owns the entire outstanding capital stock. It is an operating company, operating the plants of Matthews-Blackwell, Ltd.

Dividends—

Paid quarterly, 6% per annum.

Directors—

T. F. Matthews, president; J. A. Law, Andrew Park, J. A. Hawkinson, F. S. Snyder, S. G. Matthews, R. G. Dobier, George Harris, G. Matthews, A. L. Arthur.

Canadian Salt

Canadian Salt Company has been fairly active during the present year, but due to highly competitive conditions, has not operated at the same capacity as during 1923. There has been a decided improvement in business this fall, says Geo. M. Duck, general manager, and with farmers securing much higher prices for their products, it cannot help but bring improved conditions for next year.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Capital stock	$1,500,000.	$1,200,000

Funded Debt—

6 per cent. 1st mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, due September 1, 1934, interest payable 1st March, 1st Sept. redeemable at $105, $315,000; General mortgage 7 per cent. bonds due May 1, 1941, $671,000.

Dividend Record—

8 per cent. per annum payable 1st January, April, July and October.

Directors—

Sir Thos. Tait, president; W. F. Angus, vice-president; Rt.-Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, F. S. McGraw, W. Mulock, K.C., H. O. Wilson, G. M. Duck.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$284,916	$299,817
Bal. forward	208,182	249,823
	$493,098	$549,640
Bond interest	55,928	63,206
Income tax	32,135	15,061
Written off	2,570	32,585
Depreciation	40,406	44,947
Sinking	10,000	10,000
Bond discount	3,700	3,940
Bond expense	535	....
Dividends	96,000	96,000
Balance	249,823	283,901
Res. for bad debts	2,000	......
	$493,098	$549,640

(Continued on page 27)

Food Products

(Continued from page 26)

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year		Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	.....	$101,090	$64,000	$451,006
1918	.....	223,342	64,000	523,575
1919	.....	226,881	64,000	595,858
1920	.....	202,298	488,000	206,841
1921	.....	228,040	96,000	208,182
1922	.....	284,916	96,000	249,823
1923	.....	299,817	96,000	283,901

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	100	72	112½	100	115½	108½

City Dairy

The main interest of City Dairy shareholders centres around the demand being made at the Toronto City Hall for an investigation of the milk business. Indirect reference to the company was made by some of the aldermen in citing profits that are made by some of the companies. However, the allegations made were either for political capital or in ignorance, without having a proper knowledge of the facts, for the bulk of City Dairy's profits do not come from the milk business, as it is generally understood. True the milk business of the company is profitable. Its turnover is tremendous and constantly increasing, with costs slowly but surely moving down. But it is the ice cream, powdered milk and butter end that are providing the bulk of the company's profits. The past year has been a good one for business. A feature of the year was the splitting up of the common stock on a basis of 4 new for 1 old. The market gave the change a good reception and a material advance in prices was recorded. After months of advance a reaction was recently recorded.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
*Common	$1,000,000	$565,000
Pref. 7% cum....	1,000,000	700,000

*On May 27, 1924, the shareholders authorized a division of each $100 share into four shares of $25 each.

Dividend Record—

Common paid quarterly. Passed for quarter ended June, 1916. Resumed 1¾% for quarter March, 1921. Increased from 7 to 10% beginning January, 1922. Increased to 75 cents per share ($25 par) July 1924. Bonus of 3% January, 1922. Preferred paid quarterly. Passed Sept., 1916. Resumed June, 1908. All arrears paid Jan., 1921.

Directors—

S. J. Moore, chairman and vice-pres.; W. J. Northgrave, president; A. E. Ames, J. H. Shenstone, J. G. Kent, Col. F. H. Deacon, F. E. Brown, E. G. Baker, Mark Bredin.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$200,747	$225,477
Other income ...	24,691	56,383
Bal. forward	301,648	421,586
	$527,086	$703.446
Pref. dividends .	49,000	49.000
Com. dividends .	56.500	56.500
Surplus	421,586	149,313
Written down	......	448,633
	$527,086	$703,446

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year		Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	...	$ 70.275	$......	$ 84.234
1918	...	112,022	36.750	159.507
1919	...	115.390	49,000	225.897
1920	....	117.770	122.000	221.168
1921	...	163.778	105 500	301.648
1922	...	200.747	105.500	421.586
1923	...	225,477	105,500	149,313

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com. ..	153	85	175	135	64	40¼
Pref. ..	100	89	106	96	110	104

Cuban Canadian Sugar

Cuban Canadian Sugar Company is gradually reducing its debit balance and thus approaching the period when it will be possible to pay dividends on preferred stock. Profits during the last fiscal year ended June 30th last were reduced from the figures of the previous year, due chiefly to disappointing prices received for raw sugar, but it is presumed that earnings will be better during the coming year.

In this connection it should be recognized that there is an essential difference between the growing of sugar which is the business of Cuban Canadian Sugar and the refining of it, which is the business of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries. The refineries stand to lose on the wide fluctuation in markets. High sugar prices are unfavorable to their operations. On the other hand they are a very favorable factor for the growers. Market movements during the past year have favored the growers rather than the refiners.

Cuban Canadian Sugar is gradually enlarging its annual crop by widening its acreage and in this way is paving the way for larger earnings.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outst'ding.
Pref. 8% cum.	$10,000,000	$4,000,000
Common	10,000,000	5,000,000

Funded Debt—

First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due Dec. 31, 1937, $1,500,000; general mortgage, 6 per cent. bonds, due June 30, 1936, $1,500,000.

Dividend Record—

Preferred 8 per cent. paid in 1920; none since. Common, none.

Directors—

Geo. T. Walker, president; I. W. Killam, vice-president; Victor E. Mitchell, K.C., Senator N. Curry, W. D. Ross, F. R. Taylor, K.C., V. M. Drury.

Profit and Loss—

	1923	1924
Profits	$ 970,506	$ 786.098
Interest	235,464	216,640
	$ 735.042	$ 569,458
Depreciation . .	276,082	150,000
	$ 458,060	$ 419.458
Reserve	84,800	78,230
Net profit	$ 373,260	$ 341,228
Prev. bal.	x1,415,500	x1,042,241
Deficit	$1,042,240	x$ 701,013

x—Debit.

Five Years' Earnings—

Year		Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1920	. .	$1,109,025	......	$ 643,068
1921	. .	x 870,921	......	x1,786,699
1922	. .	595,016	......	x1,415,500
1923	. .	970,506	......	x1,042,240
1924	. .	786,098	......	x 701,013

x—Deficit.

Market Record—

	1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L
Com.	13⅛	3	13	6
Preferred	47	25	54	33

(Continued on page 28)

You, too, will say we have succeeded

MANY years ago this Institution was founded by sincerely spirited men to meet a very commanding need—the vital need of pure rich milk. And so determined were the founders of this Company to respond that they spent large sums of money providing means for care and protection hitherto unknown.

Our actual working investment in this organization, which provides a perfect distribution of pure, rich milk, has been and is many times greater than the investment of any other organization that has followed our methods.

When our original building structure was finished with its equipment complete, it was then and is to-day the greatest Dairy in this Dominion.

In the year 1900 Toronto's milk supply was practically unregulated. It was in June of the same year our organization began. Then the toll of baby lives was nearly three times as great as it is to-day.

The history of City Dairy Company is the history of a pure milk supply for the City of Toronto. Among the achievements for which our City is famous the world over, our pure milk supply stands foremost.

For many years our main dairy building has been an architectural landmark among the fine institutions of the City of Toronto. Many extensions have been made to it, and great expansion has been made in the way of other plants situated at convenient points in the vast milk producing centre of Western Ontario. Year after year our business becomes bigger, we serve more homes, and we have to extend and adequately proportion our source of supply to the increased demand. We now operate fully equipped plants on important railway lines at Woodstock, Embro, Listowel, Straffordville, Courtland and Simcoe. From these plants the milk is despatched to Toronto every morning in our own express refrigerator cars. It is under our inspection and control from our farms to your doorstep.

In the beginning our equipment was the most efficient known to science. New ideas and discoveries brought about many changes. Some methods have been improved upon several times. In this important connection we kept informed about and abreast with every advance through the years. And to-day you will find in our various plants the largest units of the most practical and scientific equipment in the world.

More important than all is experience, knowledge, sincerity and true purpose on the part of those who are associated with an organization of this character. In the process of buying it is very natural to want the highest standard, particularly if there is little, if any, difference in price. It is this inclination together with confidence that inspires the fine words you hear spoken about City Dairy Milk by City Dairy customers. Clean-flavored, pure, RICH, safe milk is what any one deserves. You should know your Milkman as you know your Doctor.

During the past years we have talked about ourselves by way of advertising. But we have never hesitated in making it plain that our steadfast progress could be traced directly to the wise judgment of mothers who buy milk. And we have learned from experience the value of approval.

That an earnest effort to accomplish a real, useful service can be appreciated by a community is surely proven by the fact that we serve more homes than any individual dairy in the British Empire.

We are proud of our attainment and while presenting these facts we are confident you, too, will say we have succeeded.

88

City Dairy

TORONTO

We have a Yellow Wagon on every street – every morning

CONSTRUCTION — Activity Was Retarded

Decline of About 15 Per cent. in Volume Has Been Recorded—Shortage Following War Has Been Overcome—High Wages an Obstacle.

The volume of new construction work initiated in Canada in 1924 has been well below the 1923 figures. There has been a decline of nearly 15 per cent. in construction activity in the country.

To some extent, this has been due to slowing up in business generally, but is also due to the fact that the construction of the country has been able to catch up with the building shortage that featured the war and after-war years.

At the present time the most serious obstacle to a building boom in Canada is the fact that wage conditions are not completely satisfactory in the building industry. The scale of wages continues at a high level that is inconsistent with reduced wages and unemployment and other lines of activities.

There has been a tendency to lower costs of building materials. Cement has been reduced in price, and other raw materials for construction work have declined moderately. On the whole, adjustment of costs is proceeding nicely.

The brick companies have had a fairly good year, and construction companies have all managed to get contracts to keep their staff engaged.

The outlook is for a continuance of building on the present moderate scale, with an early widening out, particularly if costs can be still further adjusted.

Canada Cement

The past year has seen little advance towards the normal consumption of cement in Canada—normal being roughly the pre-war figure. By the end of the year it is quite likely that the plants of the Canada Cement Company will have turned out approximately the same amount of cement as during 1923. There will certainly be no important increase registered. Early in the year the company reduced prices in the hope of stimulating the volume of sales but this did not have the anticipated effect and it is forecast that the company's earnings will be a little less than in 1923. In that year, the common dividend was earned with a small margin to spare.

As has been frequently pointed out Canada has too many cement plants, the expansion being the result of over-construction in the early years of the century. Even the Canada Cement Company is operating less than half of its plants and these at below capacity in many cases. But the conservative policy of the company's officers in past years has so strengthened the company's position that this state of continued production at well under capacity does not weaken its position. Despite the addition of much new machinery and equipment the company's property account to-day stands at about $1,000,000 less on the company's books than when it was organized in 1909. Over $13,000,000 has been written off property account in that period.

Canada Cement shares have an excellent following. The preferred stock is regarded as one of the strongest on the list. The common shares are favored by investors largely because of the strong financial position of the company and its important outside investments. It is felt, too, that as Canada grows in population and in agricultural and business activity the demand for cement should grow also and that, as the largest producer of cement in the Dominion, the company should show larger sales and earnings. These considerations explain why Canada Cement common has done what few stocks could do, sold within hailing distance of par when the common dividend has been less than earned in four of the last six years and barely earned in the other two.

At one time some faith was put in the company's export possibilities, but this has proven to be a disappointing end of the business.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum..	$11,000,000	$10,500,000
Common stock.	19,000,000	13,500,000

Funded Debt—
First mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds due October 1, 1929; redeemable in whole or part at 110, $5,513,800.

Dividend Record—
Preferred 7 per cent. regularly, payable 16th February, May, August and November; common, 6 per cent. per annum, payable 16th January, April, July and October.

Directors—
F. P. Jones, president and general manager; A. C. Tagge, vice-president; H. J. Fuller, vice-president; H. L. Doble, secretary and comptroller; G. W. Allan, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, R. E. Webster, Angus McLean, D. M. Butchart, R. W. Kelley, Farquhar Robertson, Gordon Edwards, E. M. Young, T. A. Russell, Senator J. P. B. Casgrain, Hon. J. L. Perron, K.C.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Income	$2,403,101	$2,235,439
Bal. forward	610,040	653,158
	$3,017,141	$2,888,597
Bond interest	360,250	343,592
Fire ins. res.	148,732	40,455
Res. for repairs	35,000	40,000
Pref. dividends	735,000	735,000
Com. dividends	810,000	810,000
Contingent res.	275,000	190,000
Indust. Accidents	......	24,000
Balance	$653,158	$705,550

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	x$2,861,246	$1,545,000	$2,576,999
1918	x2,215,708	1,545,000	2,677,643
1919	3,057,553	1,545,000	1,424,857
1920	2,362,742	1,545,000	898,970
1921	2,636,460	1,545,000	614,000
1922	x2,403,101	1,545,000	653,158
1923	x2,235,439	1,545,000	705,550

x after allowing for depreciation.

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	80	52	88⅛	77	93	83
Pref.	100	88	105½	100	108	102½
Bonds	100½	94	103½	100	103½	100

Lyall Construction

Lyall Construction Company is still busy on its large contract on the Welland Canal which will keep it busy for close to three years more. Unfortunately the company is not making the expected profits from this job because wage advances have been forced on the company by governmental interference and the company so far has been unable to pass on the additional expense to the government, which is building the canal.

There has been a good deal of disappointment felt during the past year as a result of the low prices for the company's stock and there has been a suggestion that the minority shareholders might organize a committee to investigate the company's affairs. Nothing has been done here.

The outlook is somewhat uncertain but shareholders are trusting that the revival of construction on a broad scale in Canada, will bring the company orders that will enable it to earn something closer to its former high level of profits.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$1,750,000	$1,750,000
Pref. 7%	1,500,000	1,300,000

Funded Debt—
6 per cent. first mortgage bonds due February 1, 1932, interest payable in Montreal February 1, and August 1, authorized $1,250,000 of which $561,900 redeemed, leaving balance of $688,100.

Dividend Record—
Preferred paid regularly. Common payable 10 January, April, July and October; reduced from 8 per cent. to 4 per cent. per annum for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1921. Passed for quarter ended March 31, 1922, and since.

Directors—
Wm. Lyall, president; T. O. Lyall, vice-president and treasurer; J. N. Greenshields, K.C.; H. W. Beauclerk, H. M. Scott, James Ballantyne, Robert Whyte.

Profit and Loss—

	1922-23	1923-24
Earnings	$161,097	$210,698
Bal. forward	389,220	349,331
	$550,317	$560,029
Interest	46,586	43,260
Pref. dividends	91,000	91,000
Sinking fund	63,400	67,200
Surplus	349,331	358,569
	$550,317	$560,029

Seven Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917-18	$1,491,082	$161,000	$365,852
1918-19	1,314,582	231,000	402,001
1919-20	377,734	231,000	438,071
1920-21	375,265	231,000	472,099
1921-22	240,738	213,500	389,219
1922-23	161,097	91,000	349,331
1923-24	210,698	91,000	358,569

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
Com.	55	27	48	10	21	9¼
Bonds	85	75	97	87	90	88

National Brick

During the past year, the plants of the National Brick Company have operated at about the same scale as during the past two or three years—that is about 60% of capacity. The prospects are for a continuance of this scale of operations and gradual improvement as building activities in Quebec Province broaden out. Brick is now being shipped to Newfoundland and shipments have also been made to Lake Louise for the new C.P.R. Hotel. This gives some idea of the popularity of the brick manufactured by this company.

big feature in connection with the National Brick has been the writing up of the assets through a re-appraisal of properties that has entirely wiped out the balance sheet deficit. Dividends have been resumed on the preferred stock and while these are greatly in arrears, earnings are on a basis that justifies the hope that regular preferred dividends will shortly be established.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$3,500,000	$3,339,600
com. stock	2,000,000	2,000,000

Dividend Record—
Initial quarterly dividend on preferred paid Aug. 15, 1924. On common initial dividend of 1¼% paid March, 1913 which rate paid to June 1914, inclusive. None since.

Directors—
C. C. Ballantyne, president; Paul Galibert, vice-pres.; C. G. Greenshields, W. E. Muir, A. A. Ayer, A. Joyce, H. R. Trenholme.

Profit and Loss—

	1922-23	1923-24
Earnings	$220,126	$225,784
Income tax	17,653	18,247
	$202,473	$207,537
Res. for renewals..	50,000	50,000
Surplus	$152,473	$157,537
Prev. debit. bal.	792,849	640,375
P. & L. debit	$640,375	$482,838

RUBBER—Keen Competition for Available Business

Ames Holden McCready

The re-organization of Ames-Holden McCready has not proven as satisfactory as was anticipated. Conditions in the shoe industry have been so serious that the company has found it impossible to break even.

It was prophesied by the president in his last Annual Report that the present year would not show up very favorably. However, he pointed out that the directors felt confident that the affairs of the company have been so re-arranged that expenses would be materially curtailed and a larger margin between cost and selling value developed. With improvement in business conditions, the company would probably be able to hold it down. This is not very promising for the holders of the income bonds, as it is quite likely that considerable depreciation and reserves will have to be provided before they can look for any return.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com. no par value	$140,130	$140,130
Pref. 7%	2,215,400	2,215,400

Funded Debt—
First gold 6% bonds due Sept., 1947, $2,481,960, interest payable semi-annually but payments are to be deferred for two years and in lieu of such interest payments, ten year coupon notes, are to be issued on which the interest will be payable half-yearly. Authorized $2,500,000; issued to holders of Ames, Holden, McCready, Ltd. First mortgage bonds, $1,256,960 and to holders of Ames Felt Co. bonds, $225,000 and $1,000,000 sold at 90% of par.

Directors—
D. Lorne McGibbon, chairman; R. M. Davy, F. Hankin, S. J. Le Huray, C. H. Ancrum.

Profit and Loss—

	12 Months Dec. 31, 1921	16 Months Dec. 31, 1923
Net sales	$6,134,092	$7,703,538
Operation	6,428,248	7,556,504
Oper. prof.	$294,155	$147,033
Int. notes	......	53,708
Int. banks	......	82,943
Other int.	378,760	63,785
Bad debts	95,318	269,384
Deprec.	22,876	154,256
Bond disc.	23,943	5,232
Sales assets	2,156	......
Def. interest	......	36,895
	$523,056	$666,206
Net loss	$817,211	$519,172

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	15	1	..	..	..	..
Pref.	26	4	1	1	..	..

Can. Consolidated Rubber

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company has continued to have a good volume of sales. Profits have been much improved.

The company is closely affiliated with the United States Rubber Corporation and the latter organization has obtained control of most of the outstanding preferred and common shares. In this way the stock has practically disappeared as a trading medium on the Montreal Stock Exchange, and it is difficult for the investors to purchase the stock at any time.

It would not be surprising if the United States Rubber Corporation were at some future time to allow the preferred stock, at least, to become more widely distributed, but as yet no decision has been arrived at on this question. This would give the company a larger number of Canadian shareholders and it is felt that this would be moving in the right direction.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pfd. 7% non-cum.	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
Common stock	3,000,000	2,805,000

Funded Debt—
6 per cent. bonds due October, 1946, redeemable at $110; interest payable 1st April and October; $2,600,000; 1st refunding 5 per cent. bonds due 1st January, 1945, interest payable 1st January and July. $3,000,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred 7 per cent. per annum payable 1st January, April, July and October. Common no dividend paid since 1914.

Directors—
C. B. Seger, chairman; W. A. Eden, president; G. W. Charles and J. A. Connor, vice-presidents; Victor Mitchell, K.C.; E. W. Nesbitt, K.C.; Sir Charles B. Gordon, Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, H. S. Hotchkiss, H. E. Sawyer, E. Hopkinson, A. D. Thorton, W. Binmore, A. A. Magee, Ross H. McMaster.

Profit and Loss—

December 31	1922	1923
Net profits	$132,262	$1,565,129
Interest	704,138	659,085
Deficit	$571,876	$906,044
Pref. dividend	210,000	210,000
	$781,876	$696,044

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$1,208,018	$209,984	$4,305,934
1918	1,604,851	209,990	5,700,796
1919	2,397,577	209,995	7,242,307
1920	2,256,251	210,000	8,319,474
1921	90,336	210,000	6,383,979
1922	132,262	210,000	5,602,108
1923	1,565,129	210,000	6,298,147

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	135	135	..	..	..	..
Pref.	75	65	90	70	90	73
Bonds	100¾	88	102½	99	99¼	95

Consolidated Felt

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Preferred	500,000	500,000

Funded Debt—
First mortgage bonds 6 per cent., due 1940, $287,000.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Net sales	$768,523	$818,365
Oper. expenses	716,887	788,331
Net income	$51,636	$30,034
Interest, etc.	35,039	31,082
Surplus	$16,597	x$1,048
Bal. forward	304,393	320,990
	$320,990	$319,942

x—Deficit.

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Net Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918	$69,804	$......	$250,039
1919	136,410	......	321,916
1920	x127,420	......	394,314
1921	65,247	......	304,393
1922	51,636	......	320,991
1923	30,034	......	319,943

x—For 10 months.

Goodyear

A good year's business has been enjoyed by Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. and a start has been made in wiping off the preferred arrears. Manager C. H. Carlisle has been nursing his company into a strong financial position and seems to have about accomplished his object. The only debts unpaid are accounts not ready for payment and the obligation of 8¾ per cent. to preferred shareholders. The tire business has been somewhat revolutionized this year by the sudden rush of the balloon, and balloon type tires, which was marked by a cut in prices and, consequently, a closer margin on cord and fabric lines. Export business has held up fairly well and Goodyear has got its fair share.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,500,000	$533,200
Pfd. 6% cum.	4,500,000	3,449,800
Pfd. 7% cum.	15,000,000	4,500,000

Dividend Record—
Prior preference 6% payable quarterly. 7% pref. payable quarterly. 1¾% arrears paid July, 1923, and Oct., 1924.

Directors—
E. G. Wilmer, president; C. H. Carlisle, vice-pres.; G. M. Stadelman, P. W. Litchfield, J. E. McAllister, P. A. Thomson, C. B. McNaught.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$1,062,023	$1,522,360
Depreciation	......	490,026
Net profits	$1,062,023	$1,032,334
Bal. forward	300,388	1,362,912
	$1,362,411	$2,395,246
Pref. dividends	......	521,967
On arrears	......	353,079
Surplus	$1,362,411	$1,520,200

Earnings Record—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
*1920	$1,018,161	$236,250	$1,071,724
x1921	200,120	......	300,888
1922	1,062,023	......	1,362,912
1923	1,522,360	875,046	1,520,200

* For nine months; x for 3 months.

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Pref.	89	77	96	71	82	71

IMPLEMENTS—A Profitable Crop a Factor

Sawyer-Massey

Sawyer-Massey's last annual statement showed a material loss and in view of tariff reductions which have been made by the present parliament, the outlook is not bright. Current assets were materially cut because of depreciated prices for the company's products.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$3,500,000	$1,500,000
Pref. 7 p.c. cum..	3,500,000	1,500,000

Funded Debt—
Bonds 6 p.c. 1,500,000 269,900
First mortgage sinking fund, due 1927.
Deb. stock, 6%...$2,000,000
Held by bank as collateral.

Dividend Record—
Preferred in arrears since June, 1914, making 70 per cent. to May, 1924.

Directors—
T. B. Christie, president; H. Aird, vice-pres.; C. A. Birge, C. S. Wilcox, A. Hutchison, D. B. Dewar, D'Arcy Martin, K.C., T. A. Hunt, M.C., H. A. Clark.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$19,155	*$70,983
Bond interest	22,146	17,946
Bond expenses, etc.	4,205	10,805
Prov. for bad debts	130,000	46,461
Inventory writ. off	.....	25,850
Surplus	x$137,196	x$172,046
Prev. surplus	x342,922	x480,119
	x$480,118	x652,165

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	*Surplus
1917	$117,423	$......	$129,711
1918	*77,236	......	310,114
1919	*144,445	......	452,987
1920	223,815	......	352,320
1921	133,027	......	342,922
1922	19,155	......	480,119
1923	*70,983	......	652,165

* Loss, x Debit.

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	5	3	3	3	..	..
Pref.	30	20	19	12	..	..

Carriage Factories

Carriage Factories, Ltd., sold its Alexandria carriage plant recently but will continue to make auto bodies and heavy trucks at its Orillia plant.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$2,000,000	$1,200,000
Pref. 7 p.c. cum.	2,000,000	1,162,800

Funded Debt—
Bonds 6 p.c. ... $1,00,000 $ 445,500
First mortgage sinking fund due 1940.

Dividend Record—
Preferred passed since Oct., 1915.

Directors—
J. B. Tudhope, president; H. Munro; W. F. Heney; W. J. Sheppard; J. R. Ryan; T. B. Heney; N. C. Jones.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Loss for year	$228,645	$43,039
Previous deficit	116,941	467,467
	$345,586	$510,506
xLoss	119,982	......
	$465,568	$510,506
Adjustments	1,899	1,880
	$467,467	$512,386

x—Deficit.

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918	‡$25,566	$......	$673,116
1919	x 88,926	......	379,270
1920	x 36,845	......	64,132
1921	x 92,952	......	†116,940
1922	x 228,645	......	†467,467
1923	x 43,039	......	†512,386

x—loss; ‡—for 8 months; †—deficit.

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	12	3	4½	2	2¼	¾
Pref.	—	—	—	—	17	15

Cockshutt Plow

Trade has remained quiet with Cockshutt Plow Co., a condition which has been general in the agricultural implement business throughout Canada. The company has hopes, however, says E. A. Mott, general manager, that there will be some improvement for next year as the farmer should be in a better financial position as a result of the present season's crops.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$7,500,000	$5,000,000
Pref. 7 p.c. cum.	7,500,000	6,465,000

Dividend Record—
Preferred, deferred for third quarter 1914; 1 per cent. paid quarterly since last of 1917, Nov. 15, 1919, 3½ per cent. paid on arrears. This leaves 37 per cent. in arrears up to Dec., 1923.

Directors—
Col. Henry Cockshutt, Sir Augustus Nanton, Frederick Perry, Montreal; G. A. Baker, Arthur K. Bunnell.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$5,656	$98,636
Pro. on bonds	4,375	.....
Bal. forward	251,761	3,192
From reserve	......	500,000
	$261,792	$601,828
Dividends	258,600	387,900
Written off	......	97,651
Surplus	3,192	116,277
	$261,792	$601,828

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918	$553,215	$258,600	$86,401
1919	571,586	258,600	399,387
1920	660,921	484,875	575,433
1921	624,292	258,600	251,761
1922	5,656	258,600	3,192
1923	98,636	387,900	116,277

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Pref.	60	44½	50⅛	40	..	..

Massey-Harris

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Capital stock	$25,000,000	$24,179,800

Funded Debt—
Joint debenture notes 8%, with Massey-Harris Harvester Co., dated Oct., 1920, due Oct., 1930, $2,800,000, interest payable April and October.

Dividend Record—
Cash dividends paid each year, 1897 to 1921. In 1922 dividends were suspended in order to conserve cash resources.

Directors—
J. N. Shenstone, chairman and vice-pres.; Vincent Massey, president; T. Bradshaw, C. L. Wisner, W. J. Verity, C. D. Massey, L. Harris, E. R. Wood, A. S. Patterson, G. Valentine, J. G. Hossack.

Profit and Loss—
For year 1923: Income, including profits realized from sale of timber lands, $1,120,937. After deducting interest and appropriation for depreciation, possible losses, exchanges, taxes, pensions, etc., totalling $1,143,385, there was a net loss of $22,448. This loss compared with $642,000 in 1922, and $1,456,000 in 1921.

Food Products

(Continued from page 27)

Dominion Canners

The future of Dominion Canners is now in the hands of Canadian Canners, having sold their liquid assets to the latter firm to be paid for at the rate of not less than $12,500 monthly This was to be regarded as a loan bearing 6 per cent. For the fixed assets, Dominion Canners received $6,750,349 in 7 per cent. preference stock and common shares $1,687,587 of Canadian Canners. Preferred dividends are being paid out of the interest principal payments on the loan. The latter have totalled around $24,000 in 18 months and the dividend requirements were $14,000. When the Canadian Canners start disbursing dividends on their preferred Dominion Common should share. This amount to Dominion would be $472,500, or about $16 a share. The packing season this year has been delayed. Much depends on the weather during the next few weeks.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$5,000,000	$2,797,000
Pref. 7% cum.	5,000,000	2,290,600

Funded Debt—
Bonds, 6% 1,423,345
First mortgage, sinking fund, due 1940.

Dividend Record—
Preferred paid quarterly, deferred 1915, arrears cleared up April, 1918. Common paid 6 per cent. to March, 1914, none since.

Directors—
J. J. Nairn, pres.; S. Nesbitt, R. C. Innes, W. R. Drynan, F. R. Lalor.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$267,039	$74,966
Other profits	....	116,688
Bal. forward	1,878,286	1,900,784
	$2,140,325	$2,092,438
Interest	79,200	21,471
Pref. dividends	160,342	160,342
Surplus	1,900,784	1,910,625
	$2,140,325	$2,092,438

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$800,529	$160,342	$990,338
1918	745,324	160,342	1,472,221
1919	819,824	160,342	2,031,905
1920	293,699	160,342	2,055,838
1921	85,241	160,342	1,873,286
1922	267,039	160,342	1,900,784
1923	191,654	160,342	1,910,625

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	39¼	22½	38⅛	20	37⅛	20⅜
Pref.	85	73	90	74¾	90	82
Bonds	97	92½	99	95¾	98	97¼

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

DETROIT.—Current production of six leading motor companies indicates 75% rate of operation of industry as a whole. If Hudson and Dodge Brothers increase current activities back to their high summer levels, rate would tend toward 80%. The present rate of operations, 75%, compares with 60% during the summer lull.

Financing Industry in Quebec

SINCE we entered the field of industrial finance in 1919 we have underwritten in whole or in part, numerous issues of soundly established companies. These companies have covered the wide range of manufacturing, warehousing, merchandising, power development, real estate, and port development.

In this work we have not only provided excellent and profitable investments for the hundreds of clients we serve, but we have helped to establish on a stronger basis the industrial and commercial structure of the province of Quebec.

We take pride in the fact that we have been instrumental in greatly widening the knowledge of the principles of good investing among the people of Quebec.

WE WELCOME communications from established concerns requiring capital; from investors seeking profitable outlets for their savings and from financial houses looking for connections in the province of Quebec.

Versailles Vidricaire Boulais
LIMITÉE

MONTREAL
90 St. James St.

THREE RIVERS
142 Notre Dame St.

QUEBEC
Banque d'Hochelaga Bldg.

Selling Welland County to the World

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

Special Section—29-36 PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, NOVEMBER 14, 1924 Special Section—29-36

HISTORY OF THE WELLAND CANAL RECOUNTS PERIOD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT

This Great Project for Inland Transportation Was First Taken Up a Hundred Years Ago

WATERWAY CHANGED TO MEET CONDITIONS

The Present Undertaking Will Bring Into Existence One of the Greatest Man-made Avenues of Commerce in the World—Will Mean New Inland Seaports for Canadian Producers and Importers

By W. G. CATES.

The Welland Canal was built primarily to secure permanently for the St. Lawrence the carrying trade of the Great Lakes. The early settlers of Canada fully realized the importance of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence as an outlet for the products of the vast region drained by this continuous chain of waterways extending into the heart of the North American continent, and which, except for comparatively short intervals of a few miles, were navigable right down to the sea. In the early days of the 19th century, before the railway became an appreciable factor in the movement of products over long distances, this great waterway was of even more importance than it is now. Being considered so essential to the welfare of the northern half of the continent, to the northern states of the Union, quite as much as to Canada, it was obvious to the leaders in the life of the country at that time that if they could keep the trade coming down Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, they would derive inestimable benefit therefrom. And viewed from the standpoint of the transportation conditions of that day, this conclusion was sound.

But the Americans had their eyes on the commerce of the Great Lakes just as much as the Canadians had. Fully realizing its worth they were determined not to let it slip from them without making a strong effort to retain it, and so the Erie Canal was started in 1817 and finished in 1825.* This enabled cargoes passing down the lakes to be transhipped at Buffalo and conveyed by canal to the Hudson River, down which they passed to New York and abroad. It was to overcome the natural obstacle to traffic at Niagara Falls, and thus provide an infinitely better route from Lake Erie to the sea by way of the St. Lawrence, and to overcome the advantage of the Erie Canal, that the Welland Canal was begun. It was, in a sense, a master stroke, and if the era of rapid railway construction and development in the United States had not been ushered in, the visions of those who projected the Welland Canal might have been fully realized.

Financing First Canal

The first proposal respecting the canal was that it should run up the natural waters of the Welland River, or Chippewa Creek, thence across the township of Thorold, tunnelling through the high ridge of land about 1½ miles, and then proceeding direct by canal to the brow of the high land. The latter was to be descended and overcome by a railway connecting, by means of another canal, with the waters of the Ten Mile Creek, by which egress to Lake Ontario was to be effected. The canal was intended to serve only bateaux and barges.

The project was first put before the public in 1823, an engineer named Hiram Tibbett supplying the description of the route. The estimated expense of the undertaking was placed at £22,125. Early in 1824 the legislature was petitioned for an act to incorporate a canal, to admit boats of from 29 to 40 tons, the route being also defined. The capital was named at $150,000, in 3,000 shares of $50 each. The actual amount of stock subscribed is unknown, but it is known that in 1826 the total amount of subscriptions in Upper Canada was not more than £3,712 10s. Subscriptions were taken also in Lower Canada and in the United States, but in these parts it seemed to be difficult to enlist confidence.

Work was commenced in November, 1824. During the early months of 1825 the company came before the legislature and had its charter amended, raising the capital to $800,000, and the canal was extended for the navigation of sloops. It is understood that following this piece of legislation, £75,000 of subscriptions were secured in New York. It was ascertained definitely in 1836 that the total of American subscriptions was £69,625, so that the assistance received from the United States was substantial. In the meantime, the importance of the project having been realized, it was decided that at least a majority of the stockholders should be British subjects. This placed a limit on the amount of stock that might be held by Americans. A large block of stock was left for the British market, and a loan of $100,000 was secured from the legislature of Upper Canada in 1826. The British government also made it known that it would contribute to its cost the same proportion as it had done in the case of the Lachine Canal, that is, one-ninth of the estimated cost. Finally, the estimated cost was placed at £147,240, the offer made by the British government thus representing £16,350. In return, government stores were to be free of tolls forever.

The Work Goes Forward

The work now went forward, but it was found that the stock was not much in demand on the London market, and so an appeal had to be made to the legislature in 1827, and it was asked to take £50,000 of stock, which, after much persuasion, it did. The legislature of Lower Canada also took £25,000. Further difficulties presented themselves in 1828, and it was estimated that £90,000 would be required to finish the work, for which only £21,000 was in the treasury. The Imperial government was appealed to and advanced £50,000 sterling, the security taken being all the tolls, funds and property of the company. In 1829, two vessels passed between Lakes Ontario and Erie, and this strengthened confidence in the project, which was badly needed. There was complaint that the route was slow and circuitous, which one familiar with it has described as follows: "About a quarter of a mile west of the entrance of the Welland River, canal commenced, leading to that stream, through which the route ran, 9½ miles, ascending by two locks to the deep cut, at which point the canal proper commenced, the feeder of which was the Grand River, carried by an aqueduct over the Welland and from this point it descended to Lake Ontario."

Further assistance was required, and so the legislature was approached in 1830, and with success. More money was still needed, and, in 1824 additional aid to the extent of $200,000 was given, stock being taken to that amount. It was provided that the company should be managed by four directors, three of them to be named by the legislature. This meant the official identification of the province with the project. The canal, however, remained uncompleted, and, as everyone had now been convinced that it was a public necessity, that the province must take it over. Finally, after a few years of debate, it was decided that the canal should be completed as a public work, and legislature taking over the canal completely was passed in 1841. The estimated cost of the work has been placed at $6,500,000.

Second and Third Canals

Following its taking over by the province, the canal was rebuilt on practically the same location from Port Dalhousie to its junction with the Feeder Canal south of Welland. The Feeder Canal was enlarged, and the Port Maitland branch built, giving an outlet to Lake Erie at the mouth of the Grand River. This is known as the second Welland, and this route was opened for traffic in 1845. It presented some notable changes from the first work. The locks were built of masonry, and their number was reduced from 40 to 27. Their dimensions also were altered, the new locks being 150 feet long, 26½ feet wide, with 9 feet of water on the sills. Shortly after its completion, the depth was increased to 12 feet by raising the banks along the canal reaches and increasing the height of the lock walls.

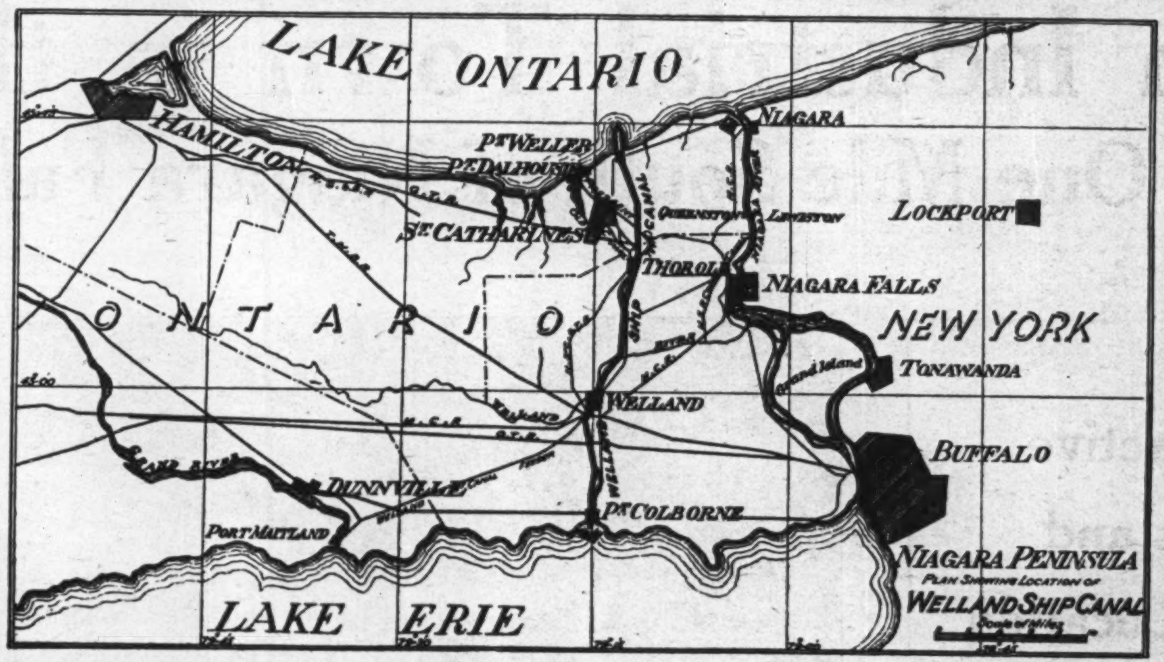
The Third Welland

This canal sufficed for about 25 years, when the requirements of navigation called for further enlargement, and the work was commenced on the construction of the present canal by the Federal government, with masonry locks, 270 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 12 feet of water on sills. This canal was completed in 1882, and, since that time, the depth of water has been increased to 14 feet by the same method which had been employed on the old canal, namely, that of raising the banks and lock walls. The present canal was built on an entirely new location from the Lake Ontario entrance at Port Dalhousie, south to the village of Allanburgh, about half the distance between the lakes. Within this distance all the locks occur. The new location offered a straighter channel, the result being a reduction on the length of the canal from 27½ miles to 26¾ miles.

The total expenditure on the Welland Canal from before Confederation to date has been approximately $30,000,000. Of this, $7,500,000 represents the pre-Confederation expenditure. Owing to the fact that work on the Ship Canal is being carried for-

(Continued on page 31)

The Niagara Peninsula Largely Comprised of Welland County



BRIDGE TO REPLACE FERRY, BUFFALO TO CANADIAN SIDE

Project to Cost $3,000,000 But is Not Yet Approved

The prospect of a vehicle bridge across the Niagara River between Fort Erie and Buffalo has stimulated real estate values throughout the Niagara peninsula, and especially along the lake and river front. Lake-front farm land, which a few years ago could have been bought for a few hundred dollars an acre, is now being sold at $10, $20, and even $100 a foot.

But the boom will not collapse if the bridge is not built immediately, for the summer ferry service between Buffalo and the Canadian shore, at Fort Erie, Erie Beach, and Crystal Beach, serves as an efficient substitute for a vehicle bridge. The Fort Erie ferry carries vehicles, and is in operation all winter.

Fort Erie and vicinity has been expecting a bridge for nearly three-quarters of a century. The prospect of obtaining the structure is better now than ever before. Frank B. Baird, a Buffalo capitalist with extensive industrial interests in Port Colborne, is at the head of a company which apparently has removed all the obstacles but one. If that one is removed by January 1, it has been formerly announced, construction will start next spring.

The bridge company has its Canadian charter and every detail of approval necessary from Ottawa. It has a charter from the state of New York and from Congress. All that is lacking is formal approval by the engineers of the United States army. They must say whether or not a bridge at Fort Erie will obstruct navigation—the prior interest.

A formal hearing was held in Buffalo on September 9. What the reports were has not been learned, but the bridge company's engineers are confident that they have forestalled in most praticulars every criticism or objection which could be advanced by the government authorities.

The worst that could happen would be for the engineers to direct that the bridge span the river at a height sufficient to clear the masts and stacks of all vessels. Such an order would probably triple the expense.

Would Clear Shipping

A bridge such as has been planned would officially be a low-level structure, but actually it would be high enough above the water to enable all sorts of small and medium-sized craft to go under without requiring the lifting of either the river or Black Rock harbor spans. Navigation interests themselves have offered no objection to the plan.

Another feature which, it is believed, would offset objections to the low-level structure, is the proposal of the bridge company to remove at its own expense the bascule bridge at the foot of Ferry Street, Buffalo, which connects the mainland with the Bird-Island recreation pier, and the wharves of the Fort Erie ferry. It is pointed out that the new bridge could take the place of the existing government bascule bridge. There would not be an addition to the bridges in the harbor channel and the larger vessels seldom, or never, use the river channel itself. The river

(Continued on page 31)

President Beatty Recalls Early History of the Canal

E. W. Beatty, president of the C. P. R., recently told the Engineers' Club at St. Catharines that the history of the Welland Canal was characteristic of the history of all Canada in that a short century had covered its development from a small beginning to its present importance. He referred to the report of a traveler who had visited this part of the country two years prior to the opening of the first canal, and compared conditions then existing with those of the present. The traveler's journey from Montreal to Welland by boat, waggon and coach, had taken several days, but he found everywhere a hardy, happy people, busily engaged in clearing the forest, and with rude tools building their homes and tilling their farms under disadvantages not now thought of, not the least of which was the bravely accepted duty of leaving their farms to repel the invaders that from time to time threatened their borders.

WELLAND FARMS GROW FRUITS IN GREAT VARIETY

Whole Territory Contains Great Agricultural Wealth

The Niagara Peninsula has long been recognized as one of the greatest fruit sections on the continent. As part of this fertile section, Welland County occupies an enviable position from an agricultural and fruit-growing standpoint. It is peculiarly favored in climate; almost any fruit that can be grown in the temperate zone can be grown in some part of the county.

What is known as the Niagara Fruit Belt includes two townships of Welland County, Pelham and Stamford townships. In these two townships all the tender varieties of fruit can be grown to perfection, while the weather conditions are such that they come to perfection earlier than in other sections of the belt. The Fonthill and Stamford sections are particularly noted for their early vegetables, that find a profitable and assured market, because they precede any but imported vegetables on the market. These early crops include beans, peas, asparagus and tomatoes, sweet and sour cherries, plums, peaches, grapes and pears. The splendid shipping facilities of the section is another factor in successful marketing.

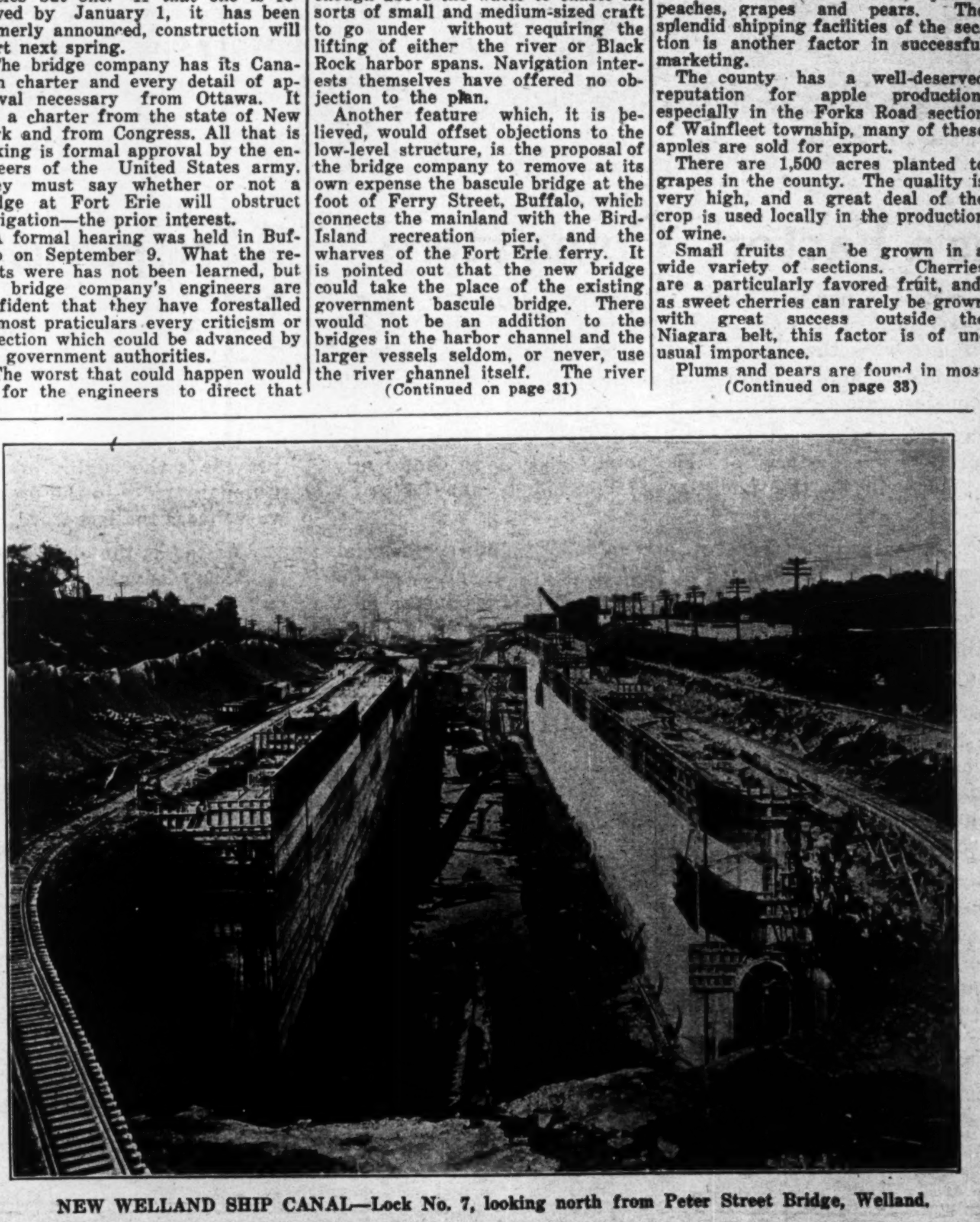
The county has a well-deserved reputation for apple production, especially in the Forks Road section of Wainfleet township, many of these apples are sold for export.

There are 1,500 acres planted to grapes in the county. The quality is very high, and a great deal of the crop is used locally in the production of wine.

Small fruits can be grown in a wide variety of sections. Cherries are a particularly favored fruit, and, as sweet cherries can rarely be grown with great success outside the Niagara belt, this factor is of unusual importance.

Plums and pears are found in most

(Continued on page 33)



NEW WELLAND SHIP CANAL—Lock No. 7, looking north from Peter Street Bridge, Welland.

GATEWAY TOWNS ARE PROSPEROUS IN INDUSTRIES

International Bridges a Big Factor in the Development

AMERICAN BRANCHES

Many of the Plants Have Been Established to Take Care of Canadian Trade and Are Managed from Other Side

Welland County is the principal industrial gateway from the United States to Canada. Two double-track railway bridges at Niagara Falls, the international bridge between Bridgeburg and Buffalo, two vehicle bridges at Niagara Falls, an all-year ferry service at Fort Erie, a third railway-and-vehicle bridge projected for the upper river, and a large bridge at Buffalo to replace the ferries, or supplement their service, indicate the extent of the traffic by rail and motor for business and recreation.

A large proportion of the commerce from the United States enters the Dominion through the port of Bridgeburg or the customs port of Niagara Falls. To carry these goods, the district is served by all railroads, as well as by freight steamers which enter the Welland Canal. There is also a passenger steamer service between Buffalo, and three points on the lake shore—Crystal Beach, Erie Beach and Fort Erie. There are also a number of potential landing places along the river between Fort Erie and Chippawa, the best known of which is the shipyard of the Canadian Allis-Chalmers Company.

Niagara Falls is on the main line of the Canadian National (Grand Trunk) and Michigan Central Railways. A branch of Michigan Central Railway running through Niagara Falls connects Bridgeburg with Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Five railroads enter Bridgeburg. These are the Grand Trunk Buffalo-and-Goderich branch, the Wabash air-line, the Michigan Central, Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo main line, Pere Marquette railway, while the Erie, Lackawanna and Pennsylvania railroads haul freight trains to the extensive yards at Bridgeburg.

Welland and Crowland townships have virtually the same railroad service, with the addition of more highly developed water transportation. Port Colborne is served by the Canadian National and the Niagara-Saint Catharines electric line. Thorold, likewise on the canal, has similar railroad facilities.

Many American Branches

It has been said that more than two-thirds of the plants which are branches of American industries are to be found in the Niagara peninsula, and all of these are within Welland county, except those in and around St. Catharines.

Welland and Niagara Falls have vied with each other in attracting these industries. The extremely low power rates offered industries locating right at the source of power have, in recent years, transformed Niagara Falls from merely a tourist Mecca to a thriving business community. Welland, a sleepy little village in 1905, became a city in a few years, with a remarkably long list of important industries within its borders and on its outskirts.

Port Colborne will have a great future, it is predicted. Its importance as the upper-lake terminus of the Welland Canal will prevent stagnation, while its convenient harbor has attracted industries which get their raw materials by water.

Bridgeburg and Fort Erie have attracted two score or more of United States manufacturers because of the unsurpassed railway facilities, enabling goods to be shipped expeditiously to consumers in the interior of the Dominion, and to receive raw or semi-finished material from main factories in Buffalo or elsewhere in the United States. The railways cross and recross each other so frequently in that "little peninsula" at the head of the Niagara River that few factories requiring spurs are unable to find sites not within reach of either the Canadian National and Wabash lines, or the Michigan Central, which has a direct connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway through the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo line.

A Recognized Gateway

There are, moreover, perhaps 50 factories of varying importance in the two communities which are managed from offices in Buffalo, and where, in times of labor stress or business rush, employees and materials can be moved from one side of the boundary to the other.

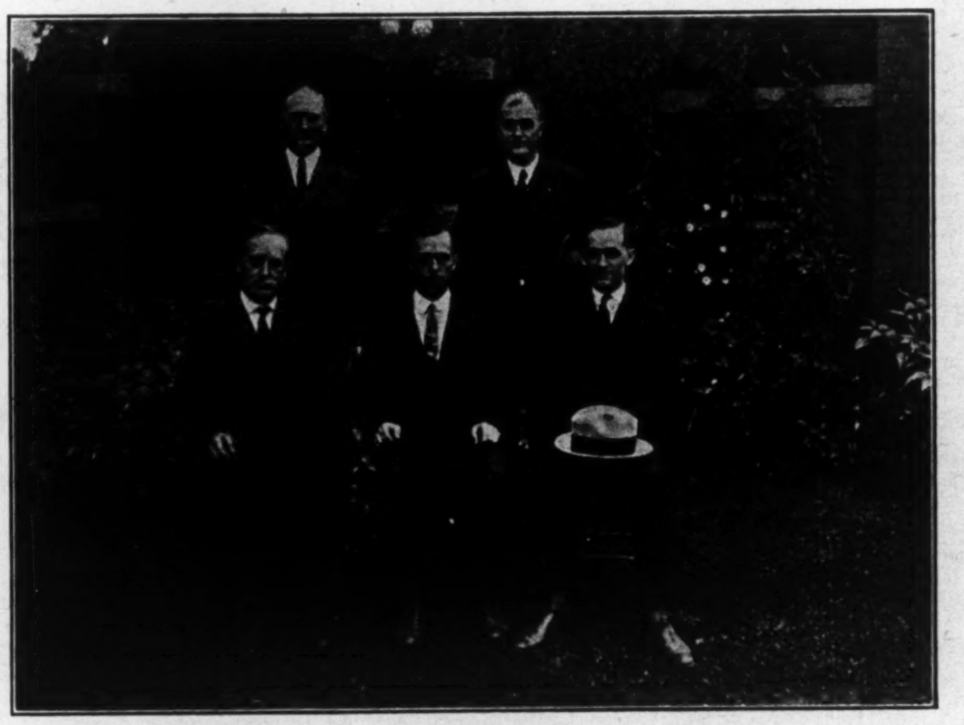
The Treaty of Ghent (1814) recognized this point as a gateway to Welland county and to Upper Canada, when the high signatories for Great Britain and Canada provided that the route of the Fort Erie ferry should be forever maintained as an international highway. There was a ferry at this point for nearly fifty years before the war of 1812.

CHIPPAWA

An Industrial Town in the Making

One Mile South of Niagara Falls, Canada

An Attractive Business and Industrial Location at the Centre of the Cheap Power Area



The Council of Chippawa.

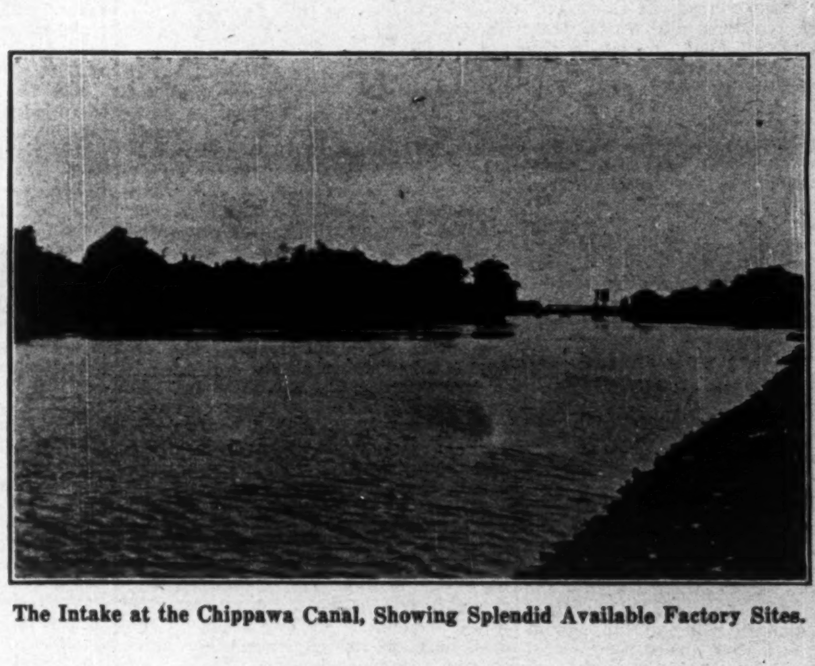
A Delightful Home Location with Most City Advantages Within Easy Reach of Large Centres of Population

The Chippawa Public School.

Above is Shown the Council:

Top—W. Smeaton, D. M. Weaver
Centre—A. J. Snider, Reeve
Below—Thomas Hicks,
C. Ellison Kaumeyer

The Clerk will be glad to supply any information at any time.



The Intake at the Chippawa Canal, Showing Splendid Available Factory Sites.

If Power is a Factor—Come Here

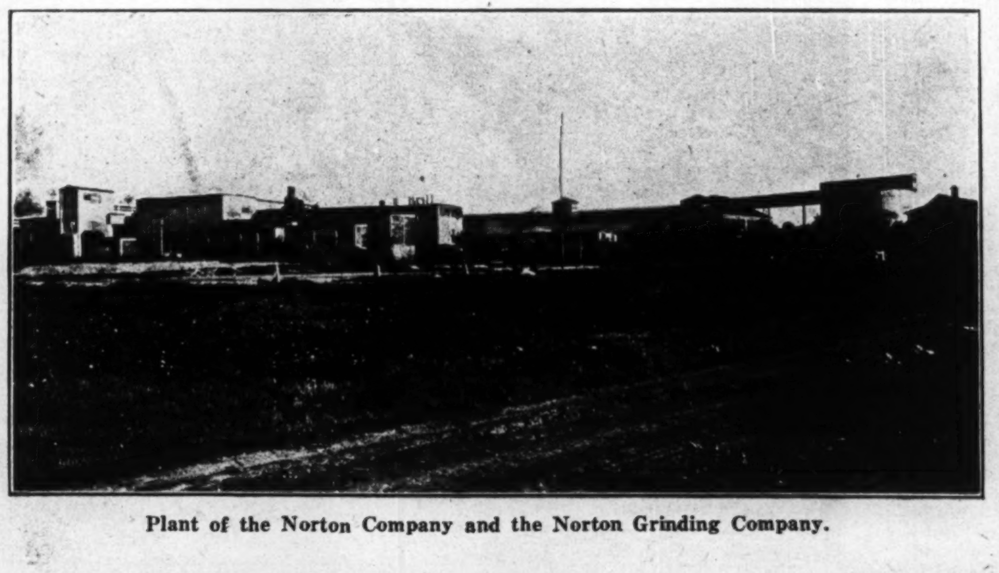
ANY industry whose problem is power, or who requires water facilities should consider the advantages offered by Chippawa. Located at the intake of the great power canal that serves the Hydro-Electric developments of the province, there is water in abundance. There is more than that: electric energy in limitless supply and at the most modest rate.

These were among the factors that led to the location of The Norton Company, Limited, manufacturers of abrasives, at this point; and it is confidently expected that this great plant will be the nucleus of a decided manufacturing development.

The Empire Novelty Company, manufacturers of art calendars and commercial printers, is another important industry. Established in 1886, it is one of the oldest industries in the town and has a national reputation for the quality of its products. The factors that made Chippawa a suitable location for these concerns obtain for a multitude of other manufacturing interests.

At the present time there are a number of splendidly located factory sites available on the canal, with all the advantages of ample power, quick and economic transportation, low plant costs, moderate priced properties, and satisfied and inexpensive labor.

Chippawa welcomes the comparison of opportunities presented here, with those available elsewhere, being confident that it has much of value to offer to any concern considering a new plant in Canadian territory. Any information that may be required will be promptly and gladly furnished, while the town assures any concern contemplating the possibility of locating here that they will be given every consideration and every reasonable assistance.



Plant of the Norton Company and the Norton Grinding Company.

A Prosperous Centre in Pleasant Surroundings

NOWHERE is there a section that abounds in more historic, or is more generously favored with, natural advantages. Chippawa is in the heart of a bountiful and prosperous section, and the town itself is prosperous and progressive, having a population of 2,000. In addition to the Norton Company and the Empire Novelty Company, the general business section of the town is prosperous and thriving.

Chippawa is served by the Michigan Central and International Railways, which provide a thoroughly adequate transportation service. The Chippawa Hydro-Electric Company gives to the users of power a more than ordinarily satisfactory service; a service that is the last word in dependability, rendered at the minimum of cost.

As far as the civic developments of Chippawa are concerned, the town offers every necessary advantage. A new sewerage system costing in the neighborhood of $150,000 is nearing completion, and it is provided that after this work is completed there will be a definite policy of road building, and of developing the factory sites. The town has ample fire protection, a splendid lighting system, and good water.

The school accommodation is exceptionally good, the public school having six teachers and 250 pupils.

The substantial building development of recent date gives added weight to the statement that Chippawa is, and rightfully so, a residential section of unusual beauty and comfort. This is an important factor in view of its close proximity to larger centres that cannot always offer the same advantages at a correspondingly low cost. It is but a fifteen minutes' journey from Chippawa to Niagara Falls, Ontario, or Niagara Falls, New York. Altogether Chippawa has advantages that should call it to the attention of the manufacturer or the business man or the home seeker.

Romance is Woven Into the History of the Great Canal

Determination of William Hamilton Merritt in Bringing His Plan to Completion Responsible for Original Waterway—Financing Was a Difficult Problem

By J. L. RUTLEDGE.

Out of one man's desire to bring a steady stream of water to his mill has grown one of the world's greatest waterways. It is a far cry from the little mill on the Welland River, surrounded by great forests of oak and pine, in a section still marred by the wrath of war; to a great ship canal, one of the mightiest of its kind in the world, but there is a very close connection between the two.

It was when William Hamilton Merritt, coming home from a long and honorable campaign in the war of 1812-14, considered the problem of his mill and its uncertain water supply, that the idea of bringing water from the Niagara River suggested itself, and it was the consideration of the troublesome question of how such a project could be financed that suggested the possibility of making such a scheme a commercial waterway, whereon the traffic should pay toll, and thus pay for its construction and upkeep.

It was some years after the war before the scheme took definite shape. Merritt had to interest others. This group of interested people consisted of George Keefer, Thomas Merritt, George Adams, William Chisholm, John DeCew, Joseph Smith, Paul Shipman, and himself. All of them owned property on or about the route that such a water course would take, and for that reason they were, perhaps, the more easily convinced.

Merritt was the guiding spirit. It was he that borrowed a simple water level, and, accompanied by several of these friends, made the first rough survey, that convinced them all of the practicability of the idea.

Merritt's Big Idea

Out of this assurance was born the Welland Canal. It developed as the years went on into something far greater than this first proposal, but it developed as Merritt and his companions saw its developing possibilities.

It was this group of men who brought pressure to bear on the government of Upper Canada to have survey made of a possible canal route between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. After a protracted struggle, funds were actually voted for this work. But the engineer, who made the survey, had ideas of his own. He mapped out a course with the Grand River as a base, and his line met Lake Ontario in the neighborhood of Burlington Bay. The total distance of upwards of fifty miles cast somewhat of a damper on the project.

But Merritt and a few kindred spirits held to the idea against all opposition, and the opposition was definite. The towns along the border, and the many who were interested in the portaging business, with long and costly haul from Chippawa to Queenston, fought the project with every means in their power. They contended loudly that, even if built, no vessel would ever use the canal, that it was a preposterously slow and unbusinesslike method of transport, and that it was a wild-cat scheme of the most shameless kind.

It was in the face of such criticism that a little group of men, including William Hamilton Merritt, the father of the Welland Canal; George Keefer, its first president; John DeCew, Chauncey Beedle, and Thomas Butler, the first directors, incorporated the Welland Canal Company, with a capitalization of 40,000 pounds.

It was in November, 1824, four years after this incorporation, that work was definitely commenced. The first sod was turned on the site of the, then undreamed of, village of Allanburg, with interested and skeptical onlookers to the number of some two hundred, observing the ceremony.

The work continued, intermittently, through that winter. The contracts called for a canal from the Welland River to Lake Ontario, and provided for forty wooden locks, each 110 feet long, and 22 feet wide, with a depth of eight feet, and the contract price was set at 550 pounds per lock.

Raising the Money

The providing the necessary finances to carry on this scheme, one of the most ambitious ever undertaken in Canada at the time, was far from simple; and there were many times when the available funds proved inadequate to meet the growing demands, and work had to be discontinued for the time. But William Merritt was indefatigable in bringing every possible influence to bear.

One of his letters to Sir John Harvey, commander of the military forces at Quebec, urging the military value of the canal, is characteristic. "I can bring every part of the route forcibly to your recollection," he writes. "It begins twelve miles up the Chippawa (Welland) River; passes DeCew's (the house we retreated to after we were beaten from Fort George) and terminates at the Twelve Mile Creek, the place where our boats generally landed during the war."

It was by bringing every possible effort to bear on every agency that could possibly be expected to help, that the project was actually financed. His untiring energy convinced the parliaments of both Upper and Lower Canada, and the Imperial parliament of the merit of the scheme, and resulted in their substantial help, while private financiers were also interested and gave their support.

It was a monumental undertaking in every sense of the word. It is to be remembered that in many places the survey ran through virgin forests, and, in others, through swamps, infested with rattlesnakes. The dividing ridge between the Twelve Mile Creek, at Port Dalhousie, and Welland, involved a deep cutting two miles long by 75 feet deep; a million and a quarter yards of excavation, all done with spade and barrow and hand labor. This ridge proved to be based on quicksand that doubled the labor, and seemed likely to bring the whole enterprise to an untimely end, until it was discovered that it was possible to bring water from another source. A channel was finally built from the Grand River, whose waters were carried over the Welland River by an Aqueduct, giving the name to the present town of Welland.

The whole canal was built of white pine, which was plentiful in the neighborhood, and could be secured at moderate cost, wood lots of white pine and hardwood selling for fifteen dollars the acre.

Towns and Villages Born on Canal

The whole section through which the survey ran was at the time heavily wooded, here and there interspersed with farmlands, where exceptionally fertile stretches had made the clearing worth while. The only centres of population were the struggling village of Shipman's Corners, on the Twelve Mile Creek, and the diminutive hamlet of Beaverdam.

With the beginning of the work on the canal, however, the whole section came to life. All along the line was a scene of unexampled activity. Towns of tents and slab shacks dotted the course, and the wandering tradesmen flocked in to traffic with the workers. These gathering places became known by such finely descriptive names as Slabtown, Stumptown, or the more euphonious Port Beverley, Allanburg, Holland's Road. Later, as the work progressed, other centres sprang up; Aqueduct, Stonebridge, Gravelly Bay. The cleared land brought new farm lands into being, and, when the first rush of those who came to build the canal, moved out, they were supplanted by the farmers who found the canal a ready roadway for their products to distant markets, and by various industries that brought in their train newer and larger mills, drawn thither by an assured water supply. For a long time the lumbering industry flourished, and logs were rafted down the canal to Allanburg, Merritton and Tonawanda.

With the coming of these newer activities, the store keeper and the business man, prospered as he had prospered under the first rush of construction. The old descriptive names gave place to something more ordered and sedate. Shipman's Corners became St. Catharines, so-called after the wife of William Merritt. What had once been Slabtown was dignified into Merritton, Stumptown became Thorold, Beverley was changed to Port Robinson, Aqueduct became Merrittsville, until, years later, it was again changed to Welland. Gravelly Bay became Port Colborne. With these changes came the days of the newer and greater Welland Canal.

The First Canal Opened

Work on the canal, for all the interruptions, due to lack of funds, progressed with amazing rapidity, largely due to the plentiful supply of timber immediately at hand, and to the fact that the men worked from dawn till dark. It was a rough life. Part of the course of the canal lay through marshy land where the water was unfit to drink, so that there came to be an official known as the "grogman." He was the water-boy of the organization, and held an honored place on the payroll, only the pail contained whiskey rather than water. It was a hard-drinking age, and saloons lined the banks of the canal, and whiskey was procurable at from fifteen to twenty-five cents a gallon.

Prior to the building of the feeder line to the Grand River, the canal had the unhappy knack of running dry at certain seasons, but the construction of this line offset that difficulty, and even provided a means of transport by the Grand River to Brantford.

The first official trip on the canal was from St. Catharines to Port Dalhousie early in 1829. It was planned to open the canal for traffic on October 24, but, unfortunately, a period of severe weather set in, freezing the none too generous water supply. Later, however, the weather moderated, and a Canadian and American schooner made their way from Port Dalhousie to Welland, and thence by way of the Welland and Niagara Rivers to Lake Erie. It was some years later, when substantial assistance had been provided by the government of the two provinces, that the canal was finally completed to Port Colborne.

Shipping Always Outstripped Canal

It is, perhaps, no reflection on these early builders to point out that always the canal has been insufficient to meet the demands of shipping, before it was completed. The Welland Canal Company's canal was largely experimental. Barges and light-draught schooners could make their way through it, but the larger vessels had still to portage or tranship their cargoes. More than that, the year 1818 saw the first steamship on these lakes, a happening more marvelled at for its strangeness than appreciated for its significance. The people were used to the sight of men or horses making their toilsome way along the tow-path dragging the heavy barges. A few years later, with the widening and deepening of the canal, there came the steam tugs that revolutionized the life along the canal. Instead of the tow-boys, came the puffing and uncertain tug, which did its business quicker and more economically, the towing toll from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie being $54.

To meet the growing demand of traffic, Merritt inaugurated the Welland Railway, that was to follow the banks of the canal. In this way, vessels could be lightened at one end of the canal and their load re-delivered to them at the other. This was the most serious proposition that Merritt undertook, and he was unsuccessful in interesting the government in the proposal, though the railway was actually built and still forms a part of the Canadian National system.

But the growing demands of traffic called for other measures; the old canal was remodelled and deepened, and served its purpose for a while, but always that service was below the demands of the shipping offering. Steadily, too, the development in shipbuilding continued. The old barge and schooner became a thing of the past. They were left to rot in peaceful harbors because they could no longer be operated economically, and the steamer, and, later, the great steel cargo boat, took their place, making still greater demands on the resources of the canal, now the second removed from the original venture. Only with the Ship Canal, to be completed some years hence, has provision been made, not only for the present but for the probable future.

The comparison of these various canals is both interesting and instructive, and shows the tremendous advances that have come in shipping in the past hundred years:

			Length	Width	Depth
First canal, built of wood, by Welland Canal Co. and completed in 1833	27½ miles	40 locks	110 ft.	22 ft.	8- ft.
Second canal, taken over by the Government and rebuilt of masonry, completed 1845	27½ miles	27 locks	150 ft.	26½ ft.	9-10 ft.
Present canal, entirely new, built by the Dominion Government and completed 1882	26¾ miles	26 locks	270 ft.	45 ft.	12-14 ft.
Welland Ship Canal, built by Dominion Government. Still to be completed	25 miles	7 locks	800 ft.	80 ft.	25-30 ft.

BRIDGE TO REPLACE FERRY, BUFFALO TO THE CANADIAN SIDE

(Continued from page 29)

channel at that point is shallow, and the current is swift. The United States government ten years ago completed a 23-foot harbor channel to enable the large ore boats to get down the river.

Backers of the project say that they will have no difficulty financing the project, although it has not yet been decided whether or not to offer stock to the public. The total expenditure, it is believed, will not be more than $3,000,000, and existing traffic on the ferry would pay operating costs and redeem the capital. The company's Canadian and United States charters provide that when the capital has been redeemed, paying 8 per cent. interest meanwhile, the bridge shall become public property, to be administered by the two governments jointly free of tolls, or tolls sufficient only to pay operating charges.

The Detroit-Windsor bridge was to have cost $28,000,000, as compared with $3,000,$00 for this structure. So, the backers say, their problem is a simple one. They add, moreover, that they would not fall into the error that led to disaster in financing the Detroit River project.

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS

Peterborough Examiner: — The Citizens' Research Institute, which as Examiner readers know from the reports that have appeared in these columns, has been conducting an investigation on this line, announces that the number of taxing bodies in Canada amounts to over 5,000, and further testimony of the same kind is supplied by the FINANCIAL POST, which cites the instance of a Canadian manufacturing firm which had to know all about and meet the requirements of no fewer than thirty-three taxes, all of them subject to frequent changes.

It is high time then that a businesslike attempt should be made to simplify the taxation problems, prevent the overlapping of the present method and make the collection of taxes not only less expensive but less of a burden.

The representatives who attend the conference will find plenty of material upon which to work, and out of their deliberations may come reforms that will relieve the present situation.

History of the Welland Canal Recounts Period of Development

(Continued from page 29)

ward rapidly, the expenditure on the canal proper during the course of a year is now very light. While the expenditure of $7,500,000 during the 40 years preceding Confederation may seem low, for the building of the two canals, it must be taken into account that a dollar in those days went a great deal further than it does to-day. Besides, the first two canals were on a much smaller scale than that now being operated.

The following table shows the number of vessels, their tonnage, and the tons of freight, that have passed through the Welland Canal during the years 1900-1922 inclusive. This shows that the number of tons of freight moved has increased five times during the last 22 years. It will also be noted that the number of Canadian vessels using the canal has also increased five times; while the increase in American vessels has only been 33 per cent.

	Canad'n Vessels		U. S. Vessels			Vessel	Freight Carried Originating in Canada	Originat'g in U. States	Total
Year	No.	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	Tot'l No.	Tonnage	Tons	Tons	Tons
1900	1,765	575,381	634	437,431	2,399	1,012,812	....	....	719,360
1901	1,101	413,597	446	391,983	1,547	805,580	....	....	620,209
1902	1,011	339,357	557	432,366	1,568	825,723	....	....	665,387
1903	955	465,296	832	571,700	1,787	1,036,996	....	....	1,002,919
1904	799	435,049	634	416,964	1,433	852,013	....	....	811,371
1905	768	479,389	827	622,106	1,595	1,101,495	....	....	1,092,050
1906	866	602,876	670	647,152	1,536	1,250,028	....	....	1,201,967
1907	1,137	753,718	855	830,000	1,082	1,583,713	....	....	1,614,133
1908	1,531	992,237	820	670,934	2,351	1,663,171	776,245	927,208	1,703,453
1909	1,724	1,185,974	709	677,884	2,433	1,863,858	1,050,241	975,710	2,025,951
1910	1,852	1,461,499	692	687,018	2,544	2,148,517	1,196,946	1,129,344	2,326,290
1911	1,664	1,541,548	816	755,631	2,480	2,297,179	1,296,480	1,241,149	2,537,629
1912	1,946	1,814,965	959	864,535	2,905	2,679,500	1,553,116	1,298,799	2,851,915
1913	2,411	2,376,778	818	787,752	3,229	3,164,530	2,093,406	1,477,308	3,570,714
1914	2,902	2,878,483	790	757,212	3,692	3,636,695	2,013,619	1,847,350	3,860,969
1915	2,126	2,032,348	796	822,847	2,922	2,855,195	1,426,256	1,634,756	3,061,012
1916	2,092	1,794,722	847	718,897	2,939	2,513,619	1,054,480	1,490,484	2,544,964
1917	2,554	2,284,873	697	491,388	3,251	2,776,261	981,914	1,508,628	2,490,542
1918	2,088	1,760,301	1,104	835,088	3,192	2,595,389	495,607	1,678,691	2,174,298
1919	2,344	1,924,419	869	691,595	3,213	2,616,014	1,079,087	1,091,692	2,170,779
1920	2,430	2,013,817	694	514,439	3,124	2,528,256	717,452	1,558,620	2,276,072
1921	3,038	2,761,228	732	568,143	3,770	3,329,371	1,036,410	2,040,012	3,076,422
1922	3,088	2,867,768	813	677,967	3,901	3,545,735	1,802,605	1,588,814	3,391,419

Welland Ship Canal

The new Welland Ship Canal takes a still straighter course, further reducing the distance to 25 miles. As was the case of the present canal, it is being built on a new location from Lake Ontario to Allanburgh, a distance of 12 miles. From Allanburgh to Lake Erie the course of the present canal is more or less followed. The Welland Ship Canal crosses the present canal just below Lock No. 25, where the water level of the two canals is the same, namely, 568 feet above sea-level. The Ship Canal again crosses the present canal below Lock No. 11, where the elevation above sea-level is again equalized at 382 feet.

The Welland Ship Canal enters Lake Ontario at the mouth of Ten-Mile Creek, about three miles east of Port Dalhousie, the entrance to the present canal. The harbor at this point has been named Port Weller, after the engineer under whose direction construction was commenced. The outer entrance piers in Lake Ontario are placed about 12 miles from shore, where the depth of water is 30 feet. A wide channel will lead from these piers to Lock No. 1. The sides of the channel will be protected near the shore end by reinforced concrete cribs with concrete superstructure, alongside which vessels may lie. From the shore line of the lake to the outer entrance piers on embankment, about 200 feet in width, will be formed on either side of the channel from materials excavated from the canal between the lake and Thorold. For the purpose of conveying this material from the different sections to the lake, the department of railways and canals has built a double track railway along the canal from the foot of the flight locks near Merritton to the lake. The railway will also be utilized to haul crushed stone from the site of the flight locks to Locks Nos. 1, 2, and 3, where it will be used for the purpose of making concrete.

The difference in level between the two lakes, 325½ feet, is to be overcome by seven lift-locks, each having a lift of 46½ ft. The length of these locks is to be 800 feet, or more than seven times the length of the locks of a century ago. The width of the original locks, 22 feet, will have grown to 80 in the Ship Canal, and the locks will have a depth of 30 feet of water over the mitre sills, as against 8 feet in the original construction. The canal reaches will be excavated to a depth of 25 feet only, but all structures will be sunk to the 30-foot depth, so that the canal may be deepened at any future date by the simple process of dredging out the reaches. The width of the canal at the bottom of these reaches will be 200 feet at the 25-feet depth, and the width of water line 310 feet.

Water for the operation of the Ship Canal will be drawn from side ponds instead of directly from the canal above, thus avoiding the formation of objectionable currents and surges in the canal and locks. This, however, requires large pondage. The pond at the head of Lock No. 1 covers an area of 107 acres. The canal at the head of Lock No. 2 floods about 200 acres of land in and adjoining the bed of Ten Mile Creek. At the head of Lock No. 3, on the east side, is situated an equalizing basin of 150 acres.

From Lock No. 3 the canal follows, in part, the bed of Ten Mile Creek, crossing the present canal at the foot of Lock No. 11 at an elevation of 382 feet above sea-level, which is the level of the present canal at that point. This will enable small vessels, which wish to do so, to use the Port Dalhousie entrance as at present as far as Lock No. 11.

Locks 4, 5, and 6, are twin locks located in flight. These three locks overcome an ascent of 139¼ feet. One flight will be used for downbound vessels, and the adjoining flight for upbound, a double flight being essential to the quick passage of vessels through the canal.

At Thorold is located Lock No. 7, the head of this lock being directly opposite the head of Lock No. 24 on the present canal. That portion of the present canal between Locks 24 and 25, together with a pond of 27 acres, formed by flooding the upper valley of Ten Mile Creek, will be utilized as a regulating basin from which water to fill Lock 7 will be drawn. Below Lock No. 7 is a short reach of canal, with an adjacent pond of about 84 acres, that forms the regulating basin at the head of flight locks 6, 5 and 4.

Leaving Lock No. 7, vessels will pass into a basin between that lock and the guard gates. These guard gates are for safety purposes only, as the water on each side of them will be at the same level. The canal operations will be so carried on that there will always be two gates against the long summit level; that is to say, the guard gates will only be opened when both the upper and lower gates of Lock No. 7 are closed, and neither of the Lock 7 gates will be opened until the guard gates are closed. Passing through the guard gates, the long level extending to Lake Erie is entered. As this level will be kept at the extreme low water level of Lake Erie, and as the lake will generally be above this low water stage, it will be necessary to lock up a few feet into Lake Erie at the guard lock just north of Humberstone. The guard gates and the canal banks between Thorold and Port Colborne will be built at such an elevation that, should an accident happen to this guard lock, permitting the waters of Lake Erie to flow freely through the canal, even at the highest known stage of the lake, no damage would occur, and the water would be unable to find its way over the escarpment.

Between Allanburgh and Port Robinson, what 's known as the Deep Cut, (deepest cutting 80 feet) will be deepened and widened by cutting a slice off the western bank. Allanburgh is now the junction of the present and old Welland canals, and the water required for the latter, which is quite considerable, on account of the numerous power developments along it, is taken into the canal through a weir at this point. The area between the present and old Welland Canals, including the latter, and extending from Allanburgh to Marlatt's Bridge, near Thorold, forms a suitable and convenient dumping ground for the disposal of the material excavated from the Deep Cut. This area is to be filled to the level of the towpath of the present canal, which will, when completed, provide suitable sites to accommodate the rapid industrial growth of the district. The closing of this portion of the original canal has necessitated the construction of a weir opposite Lock No. 25 of the present canal, for the purpose of supplying water to the old Welland Canal formerly supplied at Allanburgh.

From Port Robinson the canal will follow the Welland River to the town of Welland. Instead of building a new aqueduct at Welland to carry the canal over the Welland River, the level of the river will be raised 6 feet to that of the summit level of the canal, namely, 568 feet above sea-level, by means of a dam across the river at Port Robinson. This dam will be provided with a large overflow and regulating weir, which will control the elevation of the summit level, allowing any surplus water to overflow into the old Welland River, and pass into the Niagara River at Chippewa as at present. A sufficient quantity of water will be allowed to run constantly to keep the river clean. The raising of the Welland River above Welland will flood some 1,600 acres of low land adjoining the river bed. The turning of the Welland River into the canal will pollute the waters which are at present used by the towns of Welland, Thorold and Merritton, as well as the city of St. Catharines, for domestic purposes. To provide for this, it is proposed to lay a pipe line from Lake Erie to the reservoirs of the different municipalities through which clean water will be continuously pumped.

At Welland the present canal is again entered and followed through to Port Colborne on Lake Erie, with the exception of 1½ miles at a point known as Ramey's Bend, north of Humberstone, where a very pronounced curve occurs in the existing canal. Here the Ship Canal takes a very pronounced straight course through a heavy rock cutting, resulting in some saving in distance, and materially contributing to greater ease of navigation. The inner harbor at Port Colborne, the inner to the canal at Lake Erie, will be deepened to the proposed new depth, as also must be the outer harbor as required. At present it has a depth of only 22 feet at ordinary lake stages. The depth is sufficient for present purposes. The old locks and regulating weir now in the centre of the village will be entirely removed. The rock cut from Port Colborne to Humberstone will be deepened and widened, and the material, nearly all rock, will be used in the construction of a new spur on the Western breakwater at Port Colborne. This breakwater will terminate in a timber and concrete headblock, located some 2,000 feet further out in the lake than the present breakwater, and will ensure quiet water in Port Colborne harbor during storms, the present breakwater not being far enough out in the lake to deaden swells. The new guard lock will be built in the rock cutting a short distance north of Humberstone; and, when this cutting is ready for navigation, a regulating weir will be built across the abandoned portion of the present canal, which will be used as a by-pass to furnish water to the canal. This lock and regulating weir will control the elevation of the summit level, which it is proposed to keep at the level of extreme low water in Lake Erie, namely, 568 feet above sea level.

The lock walls of the Welland Ship Canal will be 82 feet above the top of the gate sills. Including the necessary foundation work required below this level, two of the locks will have walls 100 feet high. The valves and culverts in the walls are of large dimensions, and will permit of a lock being filled in less than eight minutes. The time to pass a vessel through one of the Ship Canal locks will be about 20 minutes, and the estimated time of passing a loaded freight vessel through the entire canal is eight hours, as against 15 or 16 on the present canal. When freight is heavy, or becomes congested for any reason, several vessels of present canal size can be passed through the Ship Canal at one lockage. There will be 22 bridges crossing the canal to carry existing highways and railways, as well as several bridges over pondages, one swing bridge carrying the construction railway over the present canal, and a bridge for the Grand Trunk Railway over the foot of Twin Locks No. 4.

The following estimated quantities will give an idea of the magnitude of the work: Rock excavations, 6,000,000 sq. yards; earth excavation, 40,000,000 sq. yards; concrete, 2,500,000 sq. yards.

The amount of concrete would build a solid wall 20 feet high, 6 feet wide, and 100 miles long. The estimated cost is $80,000,000.

Changes in the British Income Tax Provisions

LONDON.—The new finance act has just been passed into law, and contains certain provisions of interest to residents abroad, as follows:

1. The allowance of £45 in respect of housekeeper and widowed mother is increased to £60.
2. The housekeeper allowance may now be claimed whether any child is being taken care of by such housekeeper or not.
3. An appeal may now be made to the special commissioners by persons claiming to be resident or domiciled abroad on the questions domicile, ordinary residence and residence. It is fairly well known that difficulties have arisen in the past owing to the board of inland revenue deciding questions of domicile and residence without any right of appeal being open to residents abroad. By section 27 of the new act, however, any person who is aggrieved by the decision of the board of inland revenue may apply to have his claim heard by the special commissioners and appeal from their decision, if necessary, to the high court.

General Contractors for the Welland Canal
P. LYALL & SONS CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.
MONTREAL

A Strategic Location for International Industries

BRIDGEBURG

The Centre of a Great Manufacturing Area

THE DISTRICT of which Bridgeburg is a logical centre is already known as the manufacturing location par excellence, for plants having their parent company across the international border. More than two-thirds of the branch plants of American concerns operating in Ontario are found in this district, and in this district Bridgeburg offers advantages and opportunities for manufacturing concerns that are second to none.

The town of Bridgeburg has a present population of 2,700, and with the adjoining town of Fort Erie a combined population of 4,300. But this population is growing so rapidly with the advent of new industries that these figures only represent a milestone in its progress.

There is a logical reason for the preeminent position that Bridgeburg holds as a manufacturing centre. It is just across the river from Buffalo, N.Y., one of the aggressive manufacturing centres of the United States, and as a result there is an ample supply of available labor. Bridgeburg offers a pleasant and economical home for skilled and semi-skilled labor. It has been noted in the past for its freedom from labor disputes.

The transportation facilities of the town are unsurpassed and power resources are available at very low cost.

It is eminently worth the while of any interested parties to make a further study of these advantages.

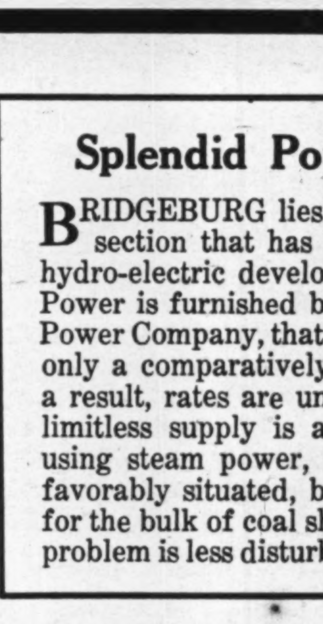
Transportation Facilities Are Unequalled

The town of Bridgeburg is one of the most important gateways of Canada, being at the Canadian end of the International Bridge. Seven railroads enter the town, the Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, Michigan Central, Wabash, Toronto Hamilton and Buffalo, Pere Marquette, and Pennsylvania; this assures direct and economic railroad facilities to all parts of the continent, while the freight rates to Western Canada are equalized with other manufacturing points between Montreal and the Detroit River.

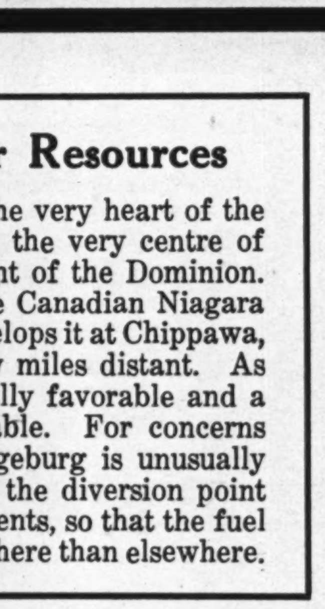
There is also a splendid water communication.

Splendid Power Resources

BRIDGEBURG lies in the very heart of the section that has been the very centre of hydro-electric development of the Dominion. Power is furnished by the Canadian Niagara Power Company, that develops it at Chippawa, only a comparatively few miles distant. As a result, rates are unusually favorable and a limitless supply is available. For concerns using steam power, Bridgeburg is unusually favorably situated, being the diversion point for the bulk of coal shipments, so that the fuel problem is less disturbing here than elsewhere.



Mayor Williams, Bridgeburg.

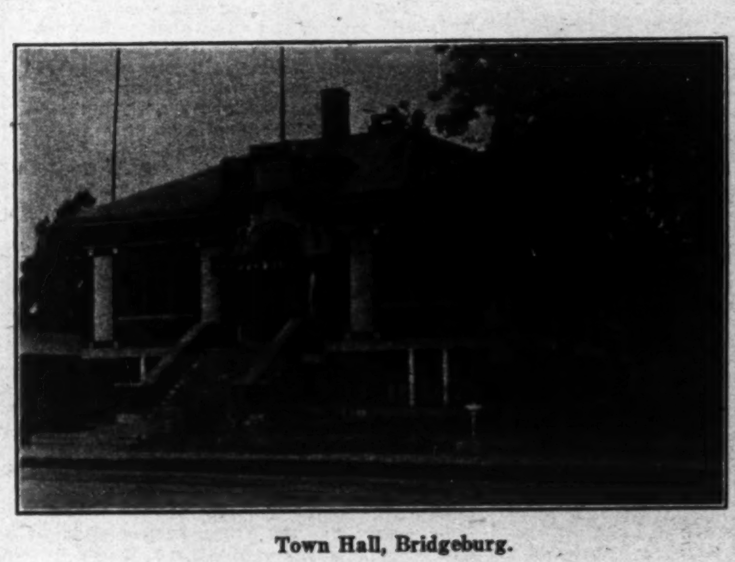


J. R. Steele, Pres., Chamber of Commerce, Bridgeburg.

John T. James, Alderman.

Reeve Merriweather.

Geo. F. Broadley, Alderman.



Town Hall, Bridgeburg.

A Town of Many Advantages

In addition to its advantages as a manufacturing centre, Bridgeburg has much to offer as a residential centre, which is in turn a factor in developing a contented labor situation, so essential to successful operation.

Bridgeburg has all the advantages of a city with the economy of living costs that is the advantage of the small town. Taxes, both business and personal, are exceptionally low and this despite the fact that the town is thoroughly equipped in all those civic developments that make for the comfort of its citizens. The town owns its modern sewerage and water system, and has a thoroughly efficient fire department. It has three hotels and four churches, splendid parks and a modern library building.

The Niagara Boulevard between Bridgeburg and Niagara Falls is one of the most beautiful drives in America, and is a great attraction for visitors.

It has all the advantages of a city, in that Buffalo is only a short distance away, and there is an hourly service between Bridgeburg and that city.

All the fast Michigan Central trains between Detroit, Chicago and New York stop at the town. This enables New York to be reached in nine hours, Detroit in five, Toronto in three, and Chicago in thirteen.

In the section surrounding Bridgeburg is an agricultural country of amazing richness, so that a plentiful supply of farm produce is always available.

The town itself is an attractive and substantial place of homes, with delightful surroundings and everything to make for the comfort and contentment of its citizens.

These Industries are located here

Horton Steel Works, Ltd.
Tuttle & Bailey
Genesee Pure Food Co.
Mentholatum Co.
Buffalo Specialty Co.
Dominion Gravure Co.
Canadian Tool
Pratt & Lambert
Williams Gold Refining Co. of Canada, Ltd.
World's Dispensary Medical Association
Taylor Specialty
Niagara Hy Tools Ltd.

The Mayor and Council

M. G. Williams, Mayor
J. R. Steele, Pres. Chamber of Commerce
Reeve Merriweather
Aldermen Broadley, Barton, James, Ingles, Simpson, Long.

The Chamber of Commerce will gladly furnish all information to interested parties.

These Opportunities are Offering New Industry

The proximity to the United States permits the cheap and rapid transportation of raw materials and finished products, and enables branch plants to keep in close touch with the parent organization.

Availability of desirable factory sites, with splendid yard facilities, that may be bought at reasonable terms; while favorable arrangements can be made regarding taxes.

Freight rates on fuel are lower than at almost any other point in Canada, and this obtains with both coal and oil.

Ample power is assured for all time, and with an assurance of low rates.

These factors, in conjunction with an unusually favorable transportation situation, make Bridgeburg a gateway to Industrial success.

FRONTIER DRIVES ARE DELIGHT OF U.S. MOTORISTS

Boulevard Queenston to Fort Erie is Very Popular

HISTORIC ATTRACTION

Whole District Has Many Spots Which Figure Prominently in International History—Good Roads Bring Business

By J. G. JOHNSTON.

As a gateway county, Welland county is an important link in the international highway system. Several of these highways radiate from Niagara Falls, and a first-class road connects Fort Erie with the West. The two gateways are linked by the Niagara River parkway, which is maintained by the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission.

The Niagara River parkway from Queenston to Fort Erie, 26 miles, is perhaps better known to Americans than it is to Canadians, for American tourists who reach Buffalo on their way to Niagara Falls cannot escape being solicited by sight-seeing companies to tour the Canadian shore on what one company describes ungrammatically as "America's most scenic drive."

It is a rarely beautiful drive from Fort Erie to Queenston. That is the testimony of seasoned travelers. The roadway is invariably kept in a good state of repair. There is nothing to spoil the view. The park commission keeps the grass clipped. The older trees, mostly willows, which line the banks, are well carred for and the commission here and there has created areas of shrubbery and lines of young trees. The several creeks which flow into the Niagara are all bridged with steel-and-stone structures of artistic merit, each unlike its fellows. The parkway proper is never less than 100 feet in width, and the roadway curves gracefully with the river. The parkway follows the river for its whole length, except for a half-mile stretch around the shipyard near Bridgeburg.

The tourist never loses sight of the river in its course toward the upper rapids. Below Bridgeburg the view over the water has been described with enthusiastic bromides by tourists who have compared it with others all over the world. There is no doubt that the stream above the cataract would be heard of more if the visitor did not know it as a mere incident in a sightseeing trip to Niagara Falls.

The parkway is perhaps the best way to approach Niagara Falls. The drive, in any event, would be of historic, as well as scenic, interest. In Fort Erie the intelligent guide would point out a house in the balustrade of which are imbedded Fenian bullets. At Frenchman's Creek, two miles below, the Fenians landed on May 30, 1866. At Chippawa is the home of Laura Secord. Navy Island, which figured so prominently in the rebellion of 1837, comes to view just a moment before the mist of the Falls may be seen between the motor car, and, perhaps, the setting sun.

The 154 acres of the Queen Victoria Park proper, it would seem, have been developed to the last degree, but the commission, blessed with an able staff, is making constant improvements. The accommodations for the casual picnicker alone brings tens of thousands of persons each year, while the grounds include playing fields for the active, and marvelous gardens for lovers of flowers, and students of horticulture.

With the number of automobilists using the park proper in increasing numbers, the next problem with which the commission will deal is the parking of vehicles. The main drive was widened this year so that two lines of cars may stand, but it is expected that a court will be built shortly which will store several hundred vehicles near the picnic pavilion.

The driveway proper begins again below the Lower Steel Arch bridge, the paved street of the city of Niagara Falls, which is maintained partly at the expense of the commission, being the connecting link. The parkway has been improved as far north as Queenston, and a fair road exists all the way to Niagara-on-the-Lake. The commission plans to build the roadway from Old Fort Erie, three miles above its present terminus at the ferry landing, to the ancient capital of Upper Canada.

Extension of the parkway to Queenston has revealed new Niagara charms to the motorist, some of which hitherto have not been accessible even by trolley car, since there are thrills for the traveler on the brink of the gorge at almost every point in the road.

Niagara Glen is among the places now available to motorists. This glen is one of the places most noted among geologists, since the theories as to the geological history are here borne out by rock formations, pot holes, and other evidences of the work of nature in past ages. But if the geologists find absorption in the glen, the lay visitors have found its recessed beauty a constant delight. The park commission has been judicious in the placing of stairs and building of footpaths, so that the original charm of the retreat has been disturbed as little as possible.

At the top of the glen a pavilion has been built for the comfort of visitors. The ancient park at Brock's Monument at Queenston, similarly has been improved, with a new pavilion and additional space for parking automobiles. It is planned likewise to improve the Old Fort grounds at Fort Erie.

Sharing with the Niagara parkway as the most important highway in the district is the Niagara Falls-Hamilton highway. This roadway is the principal connecting link between the frontier and the interior of Ontario. It is, without doubt, one of the best in the world.

It was built and is maintained by the Ontario government, with the county governments sharing in the maintenance cost. Throughout its 48 miles to Hamilton, it is without a superior in smoothness of surface. It is 24 feet wide. It passes through St. Davids (where there is a long and interesting, although not especially dangerous hill) Homer, St. Catharines, Jordan, Beamsville, Grimsby, Winona and Hamilton, where it connects with highways for Toronto and the principal roadways to the West.

A secondary route to the West is through historic Lundy's Lane to Cook's Mills, to Welland, and thence along the Welland River (also known as Chippawa Creek) to the Forks road, which leads the tourist to Dunnville, Caledonia, St. Thomas and the West. This route is a provincial highway from Welland, West. There are two pleasant variations to this route on improved county highways. One leads from Chippawa and follows the windings of Lyons Creek until it connects with the Lundy's Lane route to Cook's Mills. A second one, likewise a county highway, follows the Welland River (which often has been compared to a quiet English stream) to Wellandport, where a good surface connects with the Forks road.

West from Fort Erie the principal road is the Garrison, which was originally a military inland route from Chippawa. But the Garrison road now forms the most direct connection with Port Colborne, where a second county highway leads the motorist through Wainfleet to the Forks road. A stone road from Crystal Beach and Ridgeway crosses the Garrison, follows a wildly picturesque Indian trail for three miles, passes through Stevensville, and thence to Chippawa, which was the route followed by Colonel Peacock's regulars on June 2, 1866, and saved the day for the British in the Fenian attack on militia troops at Ridgeway.

Other important roads across the county are: The Bowen Road from Bridgeburg (paved in the town) to Stevensville, to Cook's Mills to Welland; the concrete canal road from Port Colborne to Welland, and a road from Thorold through Allanburg to Lundy's Lane. Two other roads which are popular with tourists because of the scenery are along the Lake Erie shore from Crystal Beach to Point Abino, and from Port Colborne to Port Maitland.

Financing a Century Old Problem of Welland Canal

Then, as To-day, the Country Faces the Question of Finding the Money to Pay for Desired Improvements to Bring Interior Empire Closer to Markets of World

The war of 1812 was only four years in the background when the idea of connecting Lake Erie and Lake Ontario by canal was born in the mind of William Hamilton Merritt. Looking at it in the light of today; with its success an established fact; with a great and growing West now a dominant factor in the country's life; and with financial resources undreamed of by the men of 1818, the vastness of this conception may well be overlooked.

This great undertaking was presented to a country impoverished by war, divided by parochial boundaries; a fractional country, as compared with to-day, for the prairie provinces were an untrodden waste, their wealth still a dream for the future. Buffalo, the great city of the section, was rising from its embers into a place of some few thousand inhabitants, and the Niagara district, comprising the whole Niagara frontier and the present counties of Welland and Lincoln, was a huge forest dotted with scattered farms and still more scattered hamlets, with a total population of less than twenty thousand. St. Catharines was a cross roads, Welland as yet unborn.

It was under such conditions that the Welland Canal project was first conceived in the mind of William Merritt, and espoused by a few faithful comrades. On the 19th of January, 1818, an act was passed incorporating George Keefer, George Adams, Thomas Merritt, William Chisholm, W. H. Merritt, and others, as the Welland Canal Company, with a capitalization of 40,000 pounds, divided into shares of 12 pounds, 10 shillingr each.

That much accomplished Merritt started out to interest the public in the project. It was an educational campaign that needed years of energy and unswerving faith, and had that faith not shone clearly in the heart of Merritt, there might have been no Welland Canal, for at approximately the same time, American interests, inspired by the assured success of the Erie Canal, were already contemplating a canal through American territory to connect the two lakes.

It was on May 15, 1824, that the project actually took definite shape, at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. Rogers at Niagara Falls. There the first board of directors was appointed with George Keefer as president, and William Hamilton Merritt, John DeCow, Chauncey Beadle, and Samuel Clowes, as directors.

At that meeting some 133 shares were subscribed. Merritt and Keefer, and Hon. John H. Dunn, then receiver-general of Upper Canada, each took nine shares; Adam Brown, Thomas Merritt, Thomas Butler, Samuel Clowes, Alfred Hovey, James Gordon, and John DeCow, each took seven; Thaddeus Davis and John Powell, four, and twenty-nine others took from one to three shares. The first instalment of 2½ per cent. was called a little less than a month later, and, when the first sod of the canal was turned on November 29, at what is now the village of Allanburg, Keefer and Merritt had paid up each $25, and DeCow and Butler $12.50.

From this meeting in May began Merritt's great campaign to finance the project. He toured through New York State and in Lower Canada, meeting his first great success at Quebec, where he addressed the board of trade, which subscribed 1,000 pounds for Welland Canal Company's stock. While in Quebec, he enlisted the interest of the Lower Canadians by having a circular printed in French, explaining how the canal would unite the East with the French-Canadian settlements on the Detroit River.

While in the East, also, he visited the governor-general and enlisted his interest, an interest that was of great value at a little later date.

He returned by way of New York State, where he saw Governor DeWitt Clinton, originator of the Erie canal, and, through the governor's active interest, secured subscriptions totalling $50,000.

In 1826, the annual report of the Canal Company shows that there had been expended $260,000, and that 10 miles of the canal had been built, and the water turned in. The report also shows that Upper Canada had assisted by a grant of 13,000 acres in Wainfleet township, and showed that $6,000 had been paid in land claims. The government of Lower Canada was quick to see the value of the project to the whole of Canada, and very generously voted 25,000 pounds toward the work. This came at a time when the canal company had been compelled to discontinue work because of lack of funds.

Funds running low again, Merritt sailed for England to enlist further financial backing. Again he passed through New York State, where he met J. B. Yates, who went security for $40,000 of stock. The same gentleman later bought the hydraulic privileges of the canal for the no small sum of $100,000.

While on his way, Merritt visited Jacob Astor, and Rothschild, but while they expressed themselves as enthusiastic over the project, their enthusiasm did not lead them to subscribe.

In England, Lord Dalhousie's representations had in a measure paved the way, but there was a lack of public interest. Merritt endeavored to enlist the interest of "The Times." He had prepared a careful statement of the project, but the editor of the "Thunderer," however, like a true autocrat, refused to see him. Merritt went again and again, without success. Finally, on an appeal for five minutes' time, he was admitted. Unrolling a map of the Niagara district, he spread it out before the editor. "This," he said, "is Lake Ontario. This is Lake Erie. This Niagara Falls. And this," he laid some emphasis on the word, "is the route of the Great Welland Canal." Leaving his prepared article on the desk, and without another word, he strode out of the room. Next day the "Thunderer" voiced its approval of the project. The result of this visit was that the Imperial government voted 16,000 pounds toward the project.

In November, 1827, the first sailing vessel passed through the canal, and, by the way of the Welland and Niagara Rivers, to Lake Erie.

It was not until 1833, however, that the canal was finally completed from lake to lake, and almost with its completion it became obvious that the canal was already inadequate. The government of Upper Canada loaned 25,000 pounds for further extensions, stipulating, at the same time, that at the expiration of thirty years they could take over the canal by paying to the company the full amount of their shares, and an advance of 25 per cent.

The financial needs of the scheme became so great, however, that the question of Upper Canada taking over the canal was raised in parliament, and, after a four-days' debate, the motion to purchase was carried by a majority of one.

By the act of assumption, the stock of the company was to be secured by the bonds of the province. The capital stock was increased to 250,000 pounds, and 50,000 pounds was subscribed immediately by the government, and William Merritt was appointed president in charge of the work.

The act of assumption as well as assuring extensive enlargement, provided that when the net earnings of the canal amounted to $250,000, the original shareholders should get back their subscription with 6 per cent. added. This was effected in 1852.

Before it was finally completed, the original canal had grown from a project capitalized at 40,000 pounds to one that had actually cost upward of $800,000.

WELLAND FARMS GROW FRUITS IN GREAT VARIETY

(Continued from page 29)

sections of the county, and thrive to perfection in most townships.

In addition to the actual production of fruit there is a large and steadily growing nursery stock business, some of the largest and oldest industries of the kind being located in this county.

In general farming the county is also very well regarded. Dairying is carried on on an extensive scale. Beef cattle raising is grorwing in favor. Hog raising is an important industry, and there is a fair amount of sheep raising.

Welland county is also noted for its production of alfalfa, red clover, alsike, and blue grass seed.

Altogether the county presents an opportunity for almost any branch of farming, while, in the fruit districts, the advantages offered are beyond question.

FIRST HARNESSING NIAGARA'S POWER AWAY BACK IN 1725

Last 15 Years Saw Greatest Development of Energy

OVER MILLION H.P.

August This Year Saw Output 1,248,976 and is Carried as Far West as Detroit

The earliest recorded use of Niagara Falls power was in 1725, when a sawmill was rigged on Goat Island. It was not until the closing years of the nineteenth century that an appreciable quantity of the 3,800,000 horsepower of the cataract was utilized, and it has been only in the last ten or fifteen years that Niagara Falls power has become vastly important industrially and economically. Buffalo newspapers 25 years ago marvelled that the power of Niagara could light the streets of that city, eighteen miles from the generating stations. To-day it is estimated that Niagara power could be transmitted from 300 to 500 miles. Within a radius of 500 miles of Niagara Falls is three-fourths of the population of the United States, and nearly half the population of Canada.

Various local industries were obtaining power from the hydraulic canal, on the American side, prior to 1885, but it was not until Thomas Evershed, of Rochester, N. Y., devised his plan for conducting the water through tunnels, that there was any serious attempt to develop hydro-electricity from Niagara Falls. Niagara Falls Power Company obtained a charter and license in 1885, but the scheme almost fell through for lack of capital. Then some New York capitalists became interested, and the first tunnel was completed, on the American side, in 1893.

August Figures High

By August of this year the total developed horsepower of Niagara Falls generating stations, both sides of the river, was 1,248,976 horsepower, with several additions to the Queenston plant yet to be made. The works of the Niagara Falls Power Company, on the American side, now have a capacity of 453,400 horsepower. Its Canadian subsidiary develops 100,000 horsepower. All the other plants on the Canadian side are now a part of the Ontario hydro-electric system, but, like the American plants, were originally the result of private enterprise, with the exception of Chippawa-Queenston development.

The peak-load horsepower of the Queenston station in 1923 was 276,139, that of the Ontario Power Company 172,252, and that of the Toronto Power Company (Electrical Development Company) 147,185 horsepower. There are still, however, two private companies serving the Niagara district with power. The Canadian-Niagara Power Company's transmission line to Buffalo is along the Canadian shore of the river. Bridgeburg, Fort Erie, Crystal Beach, Ridgeway, and other communities, get their electric energy from this source at rates which, on the average, compare favorably with the tax-free product of the hydro-electric commission. The other private company is the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, at DeCew Falls, near Thorold. This company serves the Hamilton street railway, the Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville electric railway, and many private industries in the fruit belt.

Benefit to Industry

The distribution of Niagara power has been of great benefit to industry on both sides of the international boundary, while being of special benefit to the Niagara district in attracting industries which normally use large amounts of electricity. Niagara Falls itself has a number of industries of this character. Others are located at Port Colborne, Welland, Thorold, St. Catharines, and other points along the Welland Canal. Niagara power now is consumed as far west as Detroit, Mich., and as far east as Syracuse, N. Y. It is spread on both shores of Lake Erie, and up to Goderich on Lake Huron, and some distance east and northeast of Toronto, on Lake Ontario. Eight high-tension lines now carry the power from Niagara Falls into the interior of Ontario, and a ninth is projected by the Ontario commission.

SHIPBUILDING AND THE WELLAND CANAL

Shipyards and Drydocks at St. Catharines and Port Robinson

In the early days of the Welland Canal, Port Robinson was a busy village in the shipbuilding industries.

The Abbey Bros. (Alex. and Robt.) carried on an extensive business for a number of years, building many of the old canal sailing vessels, that traversed all the upper lakes and Lake Ontario and through the St. Lawrence River, and one that crossed the ocean. Some of their vessels were in service after the building of the present canal. They were all built of wood in those days, and all the timbers and planking used in their construction were finished by the ship carpenter, as there was no machinery at that time for making the finished work ready for the carpenters to put together.

One of the first boats to be built at the port was the Edward Blake, and this was the sailing craft that had the honor of crossing the ocean and returning safely after her long voyage. Other sailing boats were the schooner Glenifer, the schooner Gulnair, the schooner Lisgar. The shipyard was located between the old red bridge which spanned the creek just at the foot of the main street of the village (which will be recalled by the older citizens) and the Welland Railway. In 1870, the Wm. Beatty Steamship Line had the palatial steamer Manitoba built at these yards, by the Abbey Bros, for service on the upper lakes. In later years, the boat was rebuilt at Port Robinson and renamed "The Cambria." The boat was rebuilt on the south side of the cut that enters into the Chippawa, east of the railway bridge. In the same year another palatial passenger was built, "The Cumberland," on the opposite side of the cut from where the "Manitoba" was built. These two boats were too large to be locked through into the canal and were towed down the Chippawa Creek to Chippawa, and then up the Niagara River to Buffalo, where they were fitted out for service on the upper lakes, where they did service for a number of years.

"The Cumberland" met her doom on Lake Superior.

Some years later, the passenger and freight steam "City of St. Catharines" was built (a smaller type of boat than the two former) on the north side of the cut between the lock and the railway bridge. This was the last boat built by these old-time shipbuilders.

A number of boats were built on the north side of the channel out at the point where the canal's course diverts to enter the Chippewa Creek.

R. Ross and Sons (John, George and Robert) built a large number of tugs on this point—some of the finest tugs that plied through the canal, and a number of them still in service.

In later years a joint stock company was formed for the purpose of building a drydock at Port Robinson. The dock was built across the main street of the village about in front of the old stores of Robt. Elliott and Robt. Counter. Considerable business was done at this dry-dock, but, owing to financial difficulties, it was taken over by John Brown of Thorold, an extensive contractor of all kinds of public works in the early days, and who did a large part of the work of constructing the second canal.

Mr. Brown used the drydock for building and repairing his large fleet of dredges, tugs and scows.

After the death of Mr. Brown it was sold to Wm. Andrews and Sons of Port Dalhousie, who, for a number of years, carried on shipbuilding and repairing.

The schooner "Pandora" was built at Port Colborne and was in command of Capt. Hardison, father of W. E. Hardison of Welland. Capt. Hardison lost his life while in command of the "Pandora."

Louie Shickluna carried on an extensive shipbuilding business at St. Catharines after the construction of the second canal: for many years employing many men—in fact, it was caulkers and painters—in fact, it was St. Catharines' main industry in its early history. There was always one or two ships on the ways, being built during the year. Many of the old-time sailing vessels were constructed at these yards and at Port Robinson.

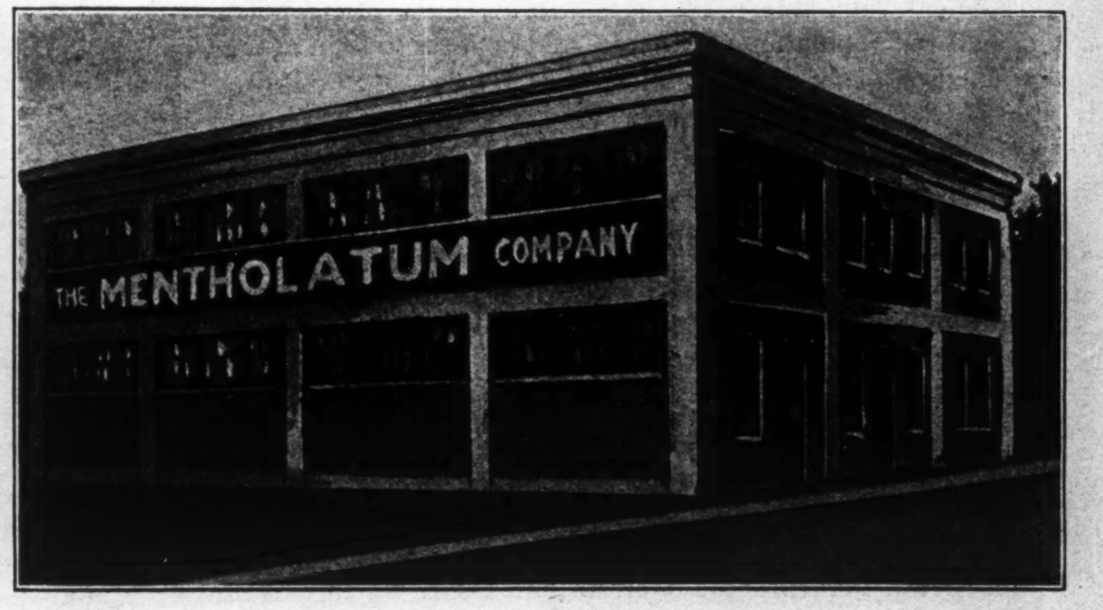
MILES OF TOWELS ARE STOLEN

MONTREAL.—The manager of a large local hotel states that approximately 10,000 towels are taken by guests annually, which, placed end to end, would reach five miles.

Benson & Hedges (Canada) report sales during August amounting to $71,436 as compared with $91,573 for the corresponding month last year. Sales for five months ending August 31, amounting to $361,142, compared with $411,031, last year, a decrease of $49,888.

THE REVIEW COMPANY
(E. W. JOHNSTON, JR.)
Bridgeburg - - Ontario
Publishers of
FORT ERIE TIMES
RIDGEWAY HERALD
BRIDGEBURG REVIEW
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
Head Office - - BRIDGEBURG
TELEPHONES 23R1 and 23R2

THE MENTHOLATUM CO.,
Incorporated
BRIDGEBURG, ONTARIO



PLANTS AT
Buffalo, N.Y.
Bridgeburg, Ontario
Wichita Kansas

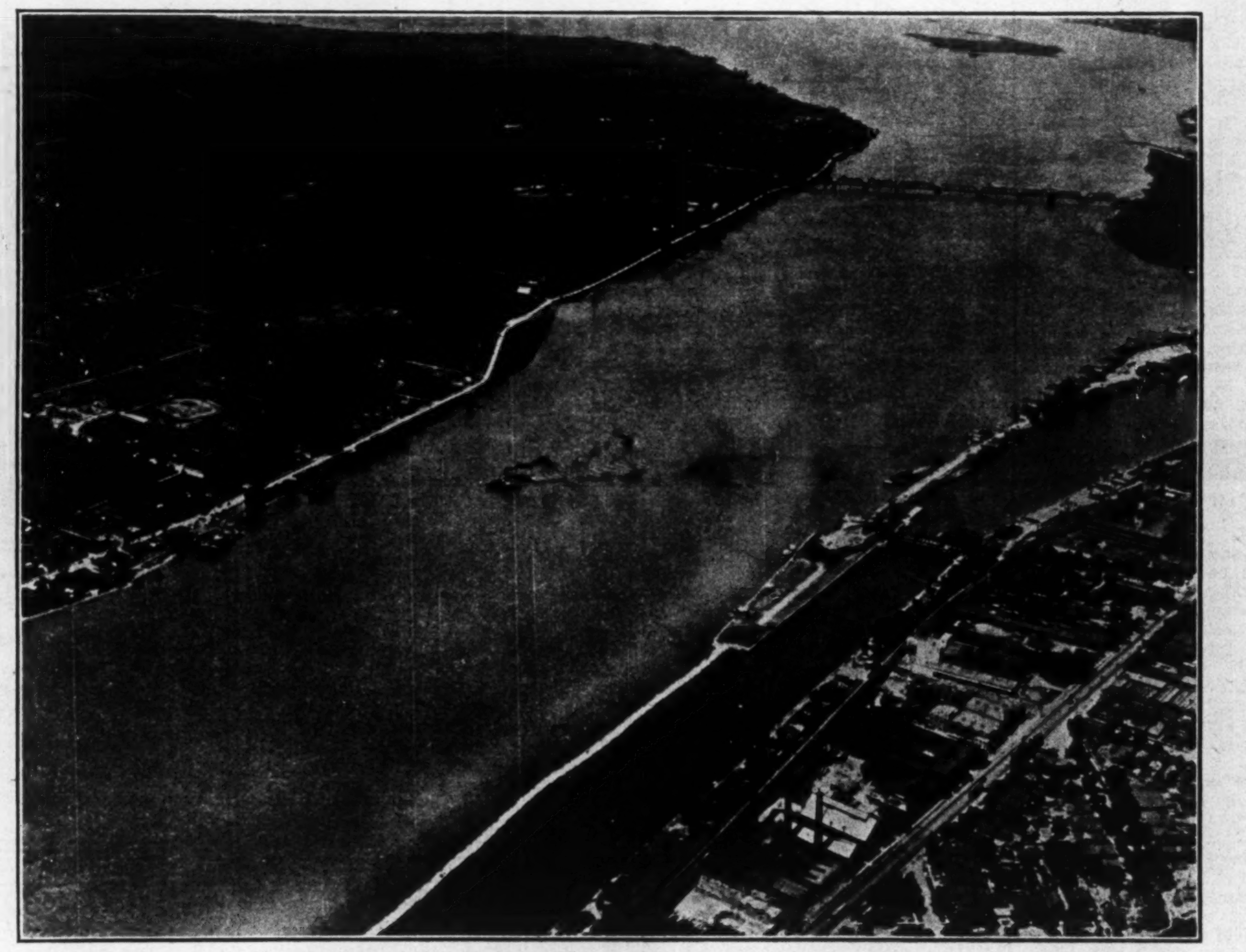
FORT ERIE

A Gateway between Canada and the United States—A Location of Promise

FORT ERIE is one of the great natural gateways between Canada and the United States. It lies close to the great manufacturing centres of the Eastern States, close also to the source of a multitude of raw materials. Tariff walls that prevent the free distribution of manufactured products from across the border, have resulted in the birth of Canadian industries, fathered in many cases by parent concerns across the line. It is in the best interests of this development that these branch concerns should be located, not only close to the parent concern, but to the sources of raw materials that are drawn upon by both. But perhaps of as great importance is the factor of distribution of these fabricated products, and of their nearness to the consuming markets.

In all these desirable qualities, Fort Erie can offer the maximum of advantage. It is divided from the United States by the breadth of the Niagara River. It enjoys an unusually favorable freight rate. It has splendid shipping facilities. It has within a comparatively narrow radius the bulk of Canada's population. Surely these things are sufficient to command the earnest attention of any person or concern who contemplates a Canadian manufacturing location.

Any Business or Manufacturing Concern That Uses Water or Power will find This a Suitable Location



Aeroplane View of Fort Erie.

Splendid Natural Aids to Commercial and Home Prosperity Mark This as one of The Coming Sections—Consider its Possibilities Now

These Are Specific Advantages

LEST anyone should imagine that these striking claims could not be substantiated, it is worth while to consider them in detail. Fort Erie is within thirty minutes of the heart of Buffalo, one of the great manufacturing cities of the East. It is within one mile of railroad stations where fifty passenger trains stop, daily. It is within a radius of 500 miles of half the population of Canada, and of forty million of the population of the United States.

Fort Erie has a splendid freight service handled by the Michigan Central Railway, and enjoys an unusually favorable rate from the United States, while its distributing facilities to the centres of population in Canada are of the best.

Inexhaustible supplies of power are available delivered by eight high tension lines from the great Niagara power development; an adequate, inexpensive and thoroughly dependable service.

A number of industries have already located here, but there are many exceptionally favorable manufacturing locations still available, and these are procurable at very moderate cost; while the municipality is prepared to do everything in its power to further the interests, and assure the success of any concern locating here.

J. W. Barnhart, Reeve of Fort Erie.

Home Advantages an Important Factor

UNDOUBTEDLY satisfactory home surroundings are an important factor in successful commercial development. Nowhere are living conditions more entirely satisfactory than here. Fort Erie is on the southerly terminus of the beautiful Canadian Niagara Boulevard; indeed the boulevard is the main street of the town, and many prepossessing factories and places of business have been located there, offering an important and inexpensive advertisement for these concerns.

So pleasant are the living conditions that a great many people who work in Buffalo have their homes in Fort Erie. It is a notable fact that Fort Erie is closer to the heart of that city of 600,000 population than many of its own sections.

Fort Erie has been consistently preparing for a future that is assured. They have provided a sewerage system capable of serving a place of from ten to twenty thousand people. There is a modern school equipment well in advance of the immediate needs of the town, and its streets are beautifully lighted. There is a ferry service between Fort Erie and Buffalo that is maintained throughout the entire year. Last year 384,000 vehicles and 2,000,000 passengers were carried by these ferries. There is a good prospect, too, that a bridge will shortly connect the two shores. All these factors work together to make Fort Erie an unusually favored location.

Consult Your Own Best Interests by Considering the Many Advantages of Fort Erie Before Locating

BEAUTY, PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF FALLS; A BIG ATTRACTION

Annual Total of Sightseers Runs Into the Millions

GROWING RAPIDLY

Waterfront Farms of Few Years Ago Nearly All Gone—Summer Homes Thrive

Every person who ever has heard of Niagara Falls wants to see them. Niagara Falls attracts more visitors than any other natural wonder on this continent. Without detracting from the industrial activity, actual and potential, of Niagara Falls and peninsula, it is safe to say that the principal business of Niagara Falls is beauty.

There is no way accurately to determine how many visitors view Niagara Falls in a year, much less to say whence they came. It is believed that within a few years the bridges will be carrying 2,000,000 automobiles, and, perhaps, five times as many pedestrians. The Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission knows how many meals it sold in its restaurants and lunch rooms, and the customs authorities could give the approximate number of persons crossing the international boundary, but estimates of the number of persons who visit Niagara Falls, as sightseers, each year vary considerably. One authority fixed the total at 15,000,000, another at 25,000,000.

Despite the increase in automobile travel, the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission finds that the bulk of the visitors to the park still come on the electric line. The casual observer would not believe it on driving through the park on an August evening, with roadways jammed with cars displaying licenses from every province of Canada and every state in the Union, but it is so asserted by the commission, which has studied the problem of accommodating the visitors, who, because they are on foot, are compelled to stay within the confines of the park proper.

Many visitors to Niagara Falls find the trolley, in some respects, an advantage over the automobile. The gorge route is not accessible to the motor car, and it is from the gorge cars that much of the beauty of the lower rapids alone is discernible. On the Canadian side, too, the trolley skirts the cliff more closely than the new automobile road between the city of Niagara Falls and Brock's monument.

Supported by Falls

In summer, Buffalo hotels are supported by Niagara Falls sightseers. To a lesser degree that is also true of the communities on the Canadian side, especially since the automobile has supplemented the contact by rail with the Mecca. The most conspicuous of the nearby Canadian resorts which draw patronage from Niagara Falls is Crystal Beach, on the shore of Lake Erie, twelve miles from the head of the Niagara River. Crystal Beach has a winter population of only a few hundred, but from June 15 to September 15 it contains between 15,000 and 20,000 persons. It required a special act of the Ontario legislature to incorporate Crystal Beach as a village. A large proportion of the summer residents, who also are property owners, are citizens of the United States.

Crystal Beach is noted for it bathing beach. It stretches for more than a mile in front of the village, and the drop from the water's edge is so gradual, with the bottom so regular, that accidents are few and far between, despite the fact that as many as 10,000 bathers have been in these waters on a summer afternoon. The Crystal Beach Company, in which local capital is largely interested, has an investment of several millions in buildings and amusement devices and wharves which are equalled only at Coney Island, N. Y. The outing facilities are adequate for 30,000 visitors in one day. There are many hotels and boarding houses open during the summer months. Up to within a few years, Crystal Beach was better known on the American side than in Canada, but the owners of the resort say that they now depend on Canada for a large part of their patronage.

Another resort of similar character is Erie Beach, two miles above Fort Erie. It has a direct steamer connection with Buffalo, is within half a mile of the Canadian National Railway track and operates its own railway between the beach and Fort Erie. A group of companies controlled by Frank V. E. Bardol, a Buffalo capitalist, upbuilt this business as well as that of the Fort Erie ferry.

No Farms on Waterfront

From Port Maitland down the lake past Port Colborne, Crystal Beach, and Erie Beach to Fort Erie, and from Fort Erie down the river past Bridgeburg, Chippawa, Niagara Falls, and Queenston to Niagara-on-the Lake, there has been a great boom in summer-residence property in the last three years.

There is very little waterfront farm land left. Surprisingly little of the waterfront acreage is in the hands of speculators. The most of it is owned by persons who have built or intend to build summer homes. The great majority of these are residents of Buffalo and American citizens.

The most remote, and, incidentally, the oldest Buffalo colony, is at Niagara-on-the-Lake. From the ancient capital to Queenston are some of the more pretentious country estates. Between Queenston and Niagara Falls, private homes are few, owing to hydro and park development, but between Chippawa and Bridgeburg there are few of the old farmhouses, as such, left. It is predicted that within five years the whole shore of the river will be taken up with summer and permanent homes, whether or not the Fort Erie bridge is built.

On the lake shore there are thousands of summer homes, ranging all the way from the tiny, crowded buildings, near the big resorts, to the show places at Crescent Beach, Windmill Point and Point Abino.

MILLING—Greater Volume of Business Enjoyed

(Continued from page 26)

The company has been making a drive on export trade and meeting with fair success. One shipment made early this year to the Orient was equal to 66,000 barrels' of flour.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$2,500,000	$2,500,000
Preferred	3,500,000	2,930,000

Funded Debt—

Bonds 6½%, first mortgage, 20-year, due 1943, $2,000,000.

Dividend Record—

7 per cent. paid on preferred quarterly First dividend of 3 per cent. was paid April 18, 1916; 2 per cent. July 18, October, 1916, and Jan. 18, 1917; 2½ per cent. April 18, and July 18, 1917; 2½ per cent. plus 1½ per cent. October 18, 1917; 10 per cent. in Victory Bonds, December 20, 1917; 2½ per cent. January 18, 1918; 2½ per cent. plus 1 per cent., April 18, July 18, October 18. 10 per cent. in Victory Bonds, December 18, 1918; 2½ per cent. plus 1 per cent. January 18, April 18, 1919 Placed on 3 per cent. quarterly basis from 1st April 1919. Reduced to 2 per cent. for quarter beginning April 1, 1922. Passed Oct. 1923, and since.

Directors—

James Stewart, C. W. Band, Robert Cooper, W. L. Shaw, D. L. Cameron, E. R. Decary, H. J. Symington, D. A. Campbell

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Earnings	384,457	334,062
Int. from invest.	237,943	....
Other profits	22,721	....
Bal. forward	1,834,111	*1,627,548
	$2,479,232	$1,961,610
Interest	349,507	65,063
Pref. div.	205,100	205,100
Com. div.	200,000	50,000
Inc. tax	59,773	....
Surplus	1,664,852	1,641,447
	$2,479,232	$1,961,610

*Less Mile End Milling Co. deficit on amalgamation, $37,304.

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918	$1,021,267	$737,500	$1,572,509
1919	929,105	775,000	1,568,545
1920	917,409	490,050	1,853,675
1921	917,158	505,100	2,060,949
1922	543,146	505,100	1,834,111
1923	645,121	405,100	1,664,852
1924	334,062	255,100	1,641,447

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	141¾	95½	126	37	85	59
Pref.	100½	95	102	64	100¼	87

Ogilvie Flour

The wonderfully strong position of Ogilvie Flour Mills was again demonstrated this year in the company's annual statement. Net profits showed an increase over the previous year and the already strong working capital position was further improved. This was accomplished, despite the keen competition in evidence throughout the year and augurs well for the future.

Ogilvie's dividend rate is only 12 per cent. but there are always important yearly bonuses. This year, dividends and bonus paid aggregated 25 per cent. The average bonus has been over 100 per cent. for several years past. This gives the security even at present high levels a good yield.

The last annual report showed a special provision for depreciation at $250,000, which was explained as being necessitated by excessive competition and changed conditions in the milling business, making it advisable to reduce the value of certain of the company's properties by making this special depreciation above referred to, and leaving properties and plant now standing at a safe and conservative valuation.

Capitalization—

Pref. 7 p.c. cumulative.....$2,000,000
Common $2,500,000

Funded Debt—

6 per cent. first mortgage due June 1, 1932, interest payable June 1 and December 1 in Montreal, $2,350,000.

Dividend Record—

Preference paid regularly.

Common paid regularly 12 per cent. per annum and frequently a bonus. This stock was placed on 10 per cent. basis on January 1, 1917. Bonus of 15 per cent. paid October 1, 1917; regular dividend increased to 12 per cent. January 1, 1918; bonus of 15 per cent. paid October 1, 1918 and October 1, 1919 and 10 per cent. bonus paid October 1, 1920, 1922, and 1923, and 13 per cent. Oct., 1924.

Directors—

C. R. Hosmer, president; W. A. Black, vice-president and managing director; Sir Montagu Allan, Sir Herbert Holt, Charles Chaput, Sir Charles Gordon, Sir Augustus Nanton, R. R. Dobell, E. L. Pease.

Profit and Loss—

	1923	1924
Net profits	$ 824,227	$1,152,217
Depreciation	......	250,000
	$ 824,227	$ 902,217
Pref. dividends	140,000	140,000
Com. div.	300,000	300,000
Bonus	250,000	325,000
Surplus	$ 134,227	$ 137,217
Prev. surplus	1,866,875	2,001,103
	$2,001,102	$2,138,320

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918	$1,955,414	$815,000	$1,330,592
1919	1,632,516	815,000	1,244,516
1920	959,065	690,000	1,513,582
1921	636,303	440,000	1,709,885
1922	846,989	690,000	1,866,875
1923	824,227	690,000	2,001,103
1924	1,152,217	765,000	2,138,320

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	290	180	345	270	325	304
Pref.	118	105	120	114½	121	116
Bonds	102½	101	104	102	104	101½
(B)	102½	100	103¼	102½	102½	102½

Shredded Wheat

With three companies now operating, Niagara Falls, Ont., Niagara Falls, N.Y., and on the Pacific Coast, the Shredded Wheat Co. has now under way a fourth company to operate in England. Foundations for a plant just outside London have been started. It will supply the British Isles and Continental Europe.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$10,000,000	$10,000,000

Dividend Record—

Common was increased from 6 to 8 per cent. Jan., 1918. Paid bonus 1 per cent. in 1916; 2 per cent 1917, 1922, 1923 and 1924.

Directors—

Alex. J. Porter, president; Jos. Henderson, O. L. Mills, G. A. Mitchell, R. W. Pomeroy, de Lancey Rankine, P. A. Schoellkopf, C. M. Smith, P. T. Dodge.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Gross income	$2,088,441	$1,740,626
Depreciation	176,132	172,932
Reserve for taxes	388,751	290,705
Net income	1,523,557	1,276,989
Bal. forward	2,181,845	1,755,403
	$3,705,402	$3,032,392
Dividends	950,000	1,000,176
Goodwill	1,000,000	500,000
Tax reserve	......	70,000

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Gross Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$1,249,981	$775,000	$ 614,938
1918	1,439,828	775,000	766,724
1919	2,005,637	775,000	1,370,174
1920	1,094,533	775,000	1,450,762
1921	2,298,063	862,500	2,181,845
1922	2,088,441	950,000	1,755,403
1923	1,740,626	1,000,176	1,462,216

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	146½	137	154	141¼	139	135

St. Lawrence Flour

St. Lawrence Flour Mills is getting its share of Canada's export flour business and was able to show over 7 per cent. earned on its shares for the fiscal year that closed a few weeks ago. This represented real improvement over the previous year, when the usual common dividend of 6 per cent., while paid, was not earned.

The 6 per cent. dividend seems in a fair way to be continued indefinitely. The company was at one time on a ten per cent. basis but this proved to be too burdensome and the extra four per cent. bonus, that was being paid, was dropped in 1921. The company's surplus is being built up but is not sufficient yet to allow of any material reduction in the high good will account of $1,200,000.

The stock is building up a following and is likely to become more popular as the company establishes its position. At the present time the shares are selling on a high yield basis.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Preferred 7% cum.	$ 600,000	$ 575,000
Common	1,200,000	1,200,000

Funded Debt—

First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due July 1, 1941, callable at 110 after July 1, 1931, $96,500.

Dividend Record—

Preferred, paid regularly, 1st Feb., May, August and November. Common, 6 per cent. Bonus of 4 per cent.—at 1 per cent. per quarter—paid in 1918 and 1919; 10% paid in Jan. 1920; 1% paid quarterly 1920, and Feb. 1, 1921.

Directors—

T. Williamson, president; Gen. A. E. Labelle, vice-president and man. dir.; Geo. W. Grier, C. J. Fleet, K.C.; Joseph Quintal.

Profit and Loss—

	1923	1924
Profits	$ 110,888	$ 145,900
Bond interest	5,805	5,790
Taxes	13,087	7,342
Balance	$ 91,991	$ 132,768
Pref. dividend	40,250	40,250
Bal. available for common	$ 51,741	$ 92,518
Com. dividend	72,000	72,000
Surplus for year	x$ 20,259	x$ 20,518

x—Deficit.

Seven Year's Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918	$ 268,737	$ 160,250	$ 251,154
1919	245,594	160,250	322,263
1920	215,077	160,250	397,829
1921	147,801	136,250	382,279
1922	169,365	112,250	417,13[illegible]
1923	110,883	112,250	396,873
1924	145,900	112,250	417,392

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	88	65	82	49	75	66½
Pref.	95	90	100	90	95	89

Western Canada Flour

Domestic and export trade of Western Canada flour has been quite satisfactory during the past year. The company not only maintained its position, but added to its net profits and after meeting all charges was able to add a fair amount to the growing surplus account. Pres. D. B. Hanna in the recent annual report, expressed confidence in the ability of the company to maintain its position.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$5,000,000	$2,875,000

Funded Debt—

First mortgage, 20 years, sinking fund due, March, 1928, $601,145. First and refunding mortgage, 20 yr. bonds, 6 per cent., $448,074, due Sept., 1931.

Dividend Record—

8 per cent., payable quarterly, 2 per cent. extra paid 1918-19-20. In 1918 and 1919, 10 per cent. Victory bond dividends were paid and 1920, 15 per cent. stock dividend.

Directors—

Andrew Kelly, D. B. Hanna, president, Jos. Wright, A. J. Mitchell, Sir John Aird, Noel Marshall, R. G. O. Thomson, Senator G. H. Barnard and Major R. H. B. Ker.

Profit and Loss—

	1923	1924
Net profits	$309,141	$341,868
Bond interest	64,688	59,660
	244,453	282,208
Bal. forward	219,668	234,121
	464,121	516,329
Dividends	230,000	230,000
Surplus	234,121	286,329
	$464,121	$516,329

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918	$543,844	*$442,172	$858,434
1919	437,986	* 500,000	712,865
1920	414,723	* 500,000	548,335
1921	325,970	* 597,500	202,103
1922	318,125	230,000	219,668
1923	309,141	230,000	234,121
1924	341,868	230,000	286,329

*Includes special bonus.

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	121	103	115	93	106¼	98
Bonds	109	105	107½	104¼	—	—

TRANSPORTATION—Fair Year Enjoyed

Can. Pacific Railway

Prospects are for a decline in gross earnings of the C.P.R. this year and a decline in net earnings from railway operations can hardly be avoided. This may be offset to some degree by an increase in earnings on special account but even the most optimistic investors are not looking for a better statement from C.P.R. this year than last year when about 12 per cent. was shown as earned on the company's common shares.

There are some varied opinions on C.P.R. at the present time. The company is Canada's most important single corporation and the stock has for years been considered the premier investment of the country. The shares have always been in keen demand in New York, London and other investment markets and are likely to continue so. But the past few years has seen no improvement in earnings. It is frankly felt that Canada will have to increase greatly in population and prosperity to give C.P.R. shareholders the increased return many of them have been looking for.

All in all, though, there is no reason for anyone to feel worried regarding the future of the Canadian Pacific Railway or the future of its common shares. They offer an investment that gives a fair yield and the possibility of some considerable appreciation in value. One need only have faith in the future of Canada to have faith in C.P.R.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 4% N-cum.	*	$ 93,335,254
Com.	$335,000,000	260,000,000

* Preference stock is limited to 50 per cent. of common stock.

Funded Debt—

4 per cent. perpetual consolidated debenture stocks interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, total outstanding $254,244,883. Also Algoma branch first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds due July 1, 1937, interest payable 1st January and 1st of July, $3,650,000. Also equipment obligations, $12,730,000. Collateral trust gold bonds, 5 per cent. dated April 1924, due April 1934, $12,000,000, interest payable April and October.

Dividend Record—

Preferred payable 1st of April and 1st of October. Common payable 10 per cent. per annum, 1st of January, April, July and October. Increased Jan. 1, 1907, from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent., payable half yearly; changed July 1, 1910, to 1¾ per cent. and ¼ per cent. quarterly; increased Oct. 1, 1910, 1¾ plus ¾ per cent. quarterly, 2½ per cent. in all, as it is to-day.

Directors—

E. W. Beatty, K.C., president; Grant Hall, vice-president; Senator F. L. Beique, K.C.; Sir Herbert Holt, C. R. Hosmer, Col. F. S. Meighen, C.M.G.; Sir Vincent Meredith, F. W. Molson, Sir Augustus M. Nanton, J. K. L. Ross, Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K. C.; Sir Thos. Skinner, Bart.; W. N. Tilley, K.C.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Net earnings	$36,301,691	$37,479,010
Fixed charges	13,348,905	13,470,653
	$22,952,785	$24,008,357
Pension fund	500,000	500,000
	$22,452,785	$23,508,357
Pref. dividends	3,227,276	3,675,010
	$19,225,509	$19,833,347
Com. div. (7%)	18,200,000	18,200,000
Surp. on R'y op.	$1,025,509	$ 1,633,347
Special income	11,092,355	11,391,051
Com. div. (3%)	7,800,000	7,800,000
	$ 2,202,355	$ 3,591,051

Seven Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$46,546,018	$21,427,276	$12,420,915
1918	34,502,387	21,427,276	2,203,621
1919	32,933,036	21,427,276	844,249
1920	33,153,044	21,427,276	450,358
1921	34,201,740	21,427,276	755,391
1922	36,301,691	21,427,276	1,025,539
1923	37,479,010	21,875,010	1,633,347

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	151½	126	162¼	142	154	145¼

Canada Steamships

Canada Steamships Company has made further progress this year in solidifying its position after the serious conditions of its affairs, revealed three or four years ago. Earnings are not likely to show very substantial improvement over last year's total. On the other hand, the large deductions from earnings and surplus, necessary in the past two years to clean up the balance sheet, are now pretty much a thing of the past.

This year, traffic has been on an excellent level, but with more competition on the lakes, rates, especially for grain cargoes, have not been as high as formerly. The company has enlarged its carrying capacity, but its important additions, two package freighters, have only been operating a small part of the season, not long enough to make any appreciable difference in earnings.

Prospects are for improvement in the position of the stockholders, especially the preferred.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$12,500,000	$12,500,000
Common	12,500,000	12,000,000

Funded Debt—

5 per cent. consol. first mortgage debenture stock, due Aug. 15, 1943, int. 15th February and August, $4,853,773; 7 per cent. 20-year sinking fund gold collateral trust bonds, due May 1, 1942, Canada and New York, $5,724,900; 7 per cent. first mortgage collateral bonds, 10-year serial, $1,500. Debenture notes 7% due 1926 and 1927, $850,000.

Dividend Record—

Preferred passed for first quarter of 1922 and not since paid; irregular from 1914 to 1917; arrears met on Dec. 31, 1917, and 7 per cent. paid from that date to end of 1921. Common, 1 per cent. paid 15th Mar., June, Sept. and Dec., 1919; then jumped to basis of 7 per cent., and 1¾ per cent. paid 15th March, June, September and December, 1920; none since.

Directors—

W. H. Coverdale, president; Robert Hobson, vice-president; J. W. Norcross, vice-president and managing director; A. J. Brown, K.C., Senator Casgrain, Geo. Caverhill, J. H. Fortier, Frank Humphrey, F. W. Molson, G. H. Smithers, H. B. Smith, C. E Taschereau, Senator Smeaton White, Sir H. W. Thornton.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Net earnings	$2,040,748	$2,155,513
Bond interest	635,808	716,916
Other interest	84,010	12,737
Bond discount	......	64,309
Deprec. res.	808,524	804,307
Bad debts, etc.	30,000	80,000
Directors' fees	27,495	......
Tax reserve	25,000	......
Profits	$ 429,910	$ 477,243
Bal. forward	3,610,719	2,902,686
	$4,040,629	$3,379,929
Loss on assets	2,490	1,045,180
Depreciation	....	866,000
Bond disc.	41,174	....
Writ. off cases	1,424,646	....
	$2,572,319	$1,468,749
From sk. fund	330,366	....
Surplus	$2,902,685	$1,468,749

Market Record—

	1922		1923		1924	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Com.	25	10	19	9¾	16	10
Pref.	63½	36	56¾	38¾	51	41½

FEDERAL RESERVE DID NOT DEFLATE

No Effort to Unduly Curtail Farm Loans During the World-wide Crisis

NEW YORK.—Speaking before the Virginia Manufacturers' Association at Roanoke, Virginia, on the evening of October 8, Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank, of New York, denounced as a "bi-partisan myth," the charge being made in the current political campaign, that the Federal Reserve Banks deliberately "deflated" the farmers in the crisis and depression of 1920-21. He said that the Democrats charge the Republicans with the responsibility for this action of the Federal Reserve Banks, while the Republicans charge the Democrats with the responsibility. He pronounced both of the parties guilty of raising a false issue, and blamed both of them for making Federal Reserve Bank policy a cheap pawn in the game of party politics. He said that the controversy had taken such form as to make both parties advocates of unsound cheap money policies, and that the false political accusations were making it extremely difficult for the Federal Reserve authorities to administer the system scientifically. He declared that the crisis of 1920 grew out of world-wide causes, started in Japan, and was better handled in the United States than in almost any other country. He said that the Federal Reserve Banks had performed their greatest services for the country during this terrible period, and that they had given more credit, relatively, to the farmers than to any other industry or commercial interest during this period. He held that the chief criticism to be made of their policy was that they kept their rates too low in 1919 because the United States Treasury wished cheap money to assist in handling its financial problems, and that the cheap money policy during the boom made the boom go further than it would otherwise have done.

In support of his contentions, he referred to the Report of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry. This commission consisted of leading senators and representatives, Democratic and Republican, including Hon. Sydney Anderson, of Minnesota, chairman; Hon. Pat Harrison, of Mississippi; Hon. Arthur Capper, of Kansas; Hon. Charles L. McNary, of Oregon; Hon. Ogden L. Mills, of New York; Hon. Frank H. Funk, of Illinois; Hon. Irvine L. Lenroot, of Wisconsin; Hon. Hatton W. Sumners, of Texas; Hon. Peter G. Ten Eyck, of New York; and Hon. Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas. After an elaborate study, the commission made a report in October, 1921, exonerating the Federal Reserve Banks of the charges, and explicitly stating that "the liquidation of discounts of agricultural and live-stock paper was relatively less than the liquidation of all other discounts."

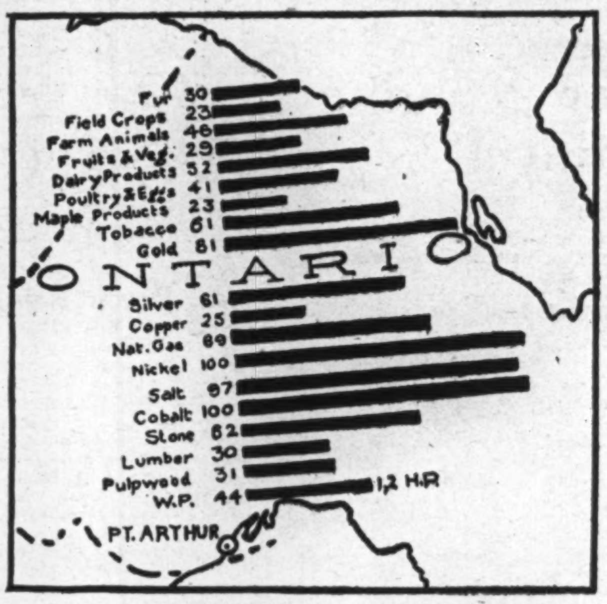
Further Information
about
Farms, Factory Sites,
Residential Property,
and Building Lots Along
Niagara River,
Fort Erie, Bridgeburg,
Ridgeway and
Crystal Beach

Nine and one-half acres in the Village of Fort Erie, very near the ferry and beautifully located for a high class sub-division.
Twenty-one acres suitable for gentleman's home, including dwelling, barns and out-buildings, water and electricity, near the flourishing Town of Bridgeburg and the popular Erie Downs Golf Course, five minutes drive from the Niagara River. Price right and easy terms.
One hundred acre farm adjoining lake front property on the Thunder Bay Road; very desirable location and suitable for sub-division. Twenty minutes' drive from Fort Erie Ferry on a stone road.
Two hundred and sixty-four acres within a mile of Erie Downs Golf Course and ten minutes' ride from Fort Erie or Bridgeburg.
Price very low if sold at once.
Ten acres within a thousand feet of the finest bathing beach on the lake shore, seven miles from Fort Erie.
Desirable lots overlooking the proposed Canadian terminal of the Buffalo and Fort Erie public bridge.
Fifty acres, including maple grove, on the Garrison Road half way between Fort Erie and Crystal Beach.
Price right and easy terms.

Established 1918
Insurance Real Estate Conveyancing
W. F. WILSON
Licensed Customs Broker and Notary Public
Automobile Bonds a Specialty
Office: Customs Building Fort Erie, Ont.

The Province that Produces the Bulk of Canada's Precious and Base Minerals

Where Manufacturing Advantages are Admittedly Pre-eminent



Proportion of Ontario's Output in Relation to Dominion Production. Lines for Nickel and Cobalt Represent 100 Per Cent.

The Province Where Centres the Bulk of the Population of the Dominion

Its Bonds Rank with "Victories" as a Premier Investment

ONTARIO

Ontario is an Agricultural Province

The attention given to many of the other natural assets of the province is inclined at times to divert the public attention from the basic fact of Ontario's leading position as an agricultural province; her prosperity stands on the soundest of all industries, the production of food. The province's agricultural wealth is not bound up with any one branch of agriculture but is widely distributed in every branch, so that no natural causes nor fluctuation of markets can affect the natural productiveness of the soil to a serious extent.

The province produces 23 per cent. of the grains and roots produced in the Dominion; 46 per cent. of its farm animals; 52 per cent. of its dairy products; 41 per cent. of its butter and eggs; 29 per cent. of its vegetables; 61 per cent. of its tobacco; and 23 per cent. of its maple products; an output that in 1923 reached the surprising value of $400,511,000 as against $394,548,000 in 1922.

Natural wealth worth $10,000,000,000

Mineral Wealth		$2,000,000,000
Crown Timber		4,797,500,000
Crown Lands, Undeveloped		230,000,000
Water Powers, Capital Value of 5,000,000 h.p.		150,000,000
Fish, Game and Fur		200,000,000
Property Assessed by Municipalities		
Real Property	$2,137,569,633	
Business	172,563,712	
Income	100,589,748	2,410,723,053
		$9,787,723,053

One of the World's Great Mining Fields

The province of Ontario comprises 407,262 square miles of territory, more than half of this is known to be underlain by rich mineral deposits. Seventy per cent. of these mineral lands are in the pre-Cambrian shield area, one of the richest metal producing formations known in the world. Ontario has the greatest and almost the only important nickel deposits in the world. It has developing gold fields that are promising to challenge the great fields of the Rand. It has silver mines that have long been an important factor in the world's silver production. It produces in addition a quarter of the copper mined in the Dominion, that is one of the most important world sources for this mineral; and it produces also 100 per cent. of the Cobalt. In addition there is found and mined in Ontario, all the economic minerals with the exception of coal and tin. In one year alone, 1923, its mines produced to the value of $79,916,836.

The development of Ontario's mineral wealth is encouraged by the Provincial Government in many ways. A trained staff of geologists is maintained, and reports and maps on new areas, as well as the remapping of old, form part of the Department's program in aid of both the prospector and the miner. Publications are distributed free of charge. An assay office is maintained at Toronto for the free identification of minerals, and for free assays under the provisions of the Mining Act, as well as for general assay work. At Cobalt the Department of Mines operates an assaying, ore sampling and testing laboratory for gold and silver ores. Shipments of gold ore from 100 pounds up are also accepted, and after sampling and assaying and deducting treatment charges, the shipper is paid for the gold. This is an aid to prospectors and also those who have a new operation in its preliminary stages.

Canada's Premier Manufacturing Province

Ontario has always held a conspicuous place in the manufacturing activities of the Dominion. As the densest centre of population, with the most ready means of distribution in all directions, it has been peculiarly favored in this regard. The province has over 15,000 factories, mines and places of construction that give employment to 375,000 workmen, representing a payroll of $285,000,000 annually. The capital invested in manufacturing exceeds $1,583,000,000 and the value of the annual output is $1,535,000,000.

With the expansion which is taking place in the markets of the world, there is every reason to expect that the manufacturing output of the province will continue to expand from year to year. Such a development is being facilitated by the almost unlimited volume of hydro-electric power to which reference is made in the following paragraph.

Water Power Development is Extensive

One of the largest factors in the development of the substantial manufacturing interests of the province has been the availability of cheap power. Ontario has led the Dominion in the development of its water powers, and it is among the most favored of the provinces in these resources. The Province has developed to the present about 1,212,650 h.p. and has some 5,000,000 h.p. still to develop.

Furs and Fisheries Substantially Productive

While the province naturally cannot compete with the Maritime provinces in the extent of her fisheries, her inland waters are still a substantial source of revenue, returning some $3,000,000 annually.

Fur production is also an important industry, and is virtually limitless owing to the great stretches of undeveloped lands in the northern part of the Province. Altogether the Province provides about 30 per cent. of the fur sales of the Dominion.

Pulp Wood Resources a Substantial Asset

The pulp and paper mills of Ontario have a pulping capacity of 850,000 tons annually and a paper capacity of 700,000 tons annually. This great industry is rapidly forging to the front as one of the province's premier activities. For all the enormous demand entailed by this heavy output, the pulpwood resources of the province are virtually untouched. To the present time only some 40,000 square miles of an available 260,000 square miles, have been under the axe; and the government is adopting a very sound policy of reforestration, that will assure this great natural asset for all time. In addition the province has a virtually limitless supply of merchantable timber in both soft and hard woods. White pine, spruce, red pine, hemlock, jack pine, maple and birch are the principal timbers, and the annual production from this source is upwards of $40,000,000.

Ontario's Water-Power Resources

General outline of the distribution of Ontario's principal water-powers:—

Ottawa River and Tributaries, 688,000 h.p.

Great Lakes Tributaries, 446,000 h.p.

Hudson's Bay Slope, 250,000 h.p.

James Bay, 1,500,000 h.p.

International Boundary Rivers, 2,045,000 h.p.

Dominion Water Powers Branch estimate of Ontario's developed water powers as at 1918, 789,500 h.p.

Dominion Water Powers Branch Rough Estimate of the Water-powers undeveloped in Ontario in 1918, 5,800,000 h.p.

ONTARIO'S MINERAL RESOURCES

Ontario produces over a third of the total mineral production of the Dominion. In 1922 the value of the products of her mines totalled $65,867,183, and to the end of that year the silver and gold mines had paid in dividends and bonuses well upwards of 104 million. To the end of 1922 the mines of the province had produced $675,388,185 as follows:

Silver	$220,800,000	Pig Iron	$84,800,000
Nickel	176,700,000	Copper	60,800,000
Gold	108,300,000	Cobalt	10,100,000

Ontario's Pulpwood Resources

Total area of Ontario's Forest Lands (exclusive of Patricia), 125,000 sq. miles.

Extent of the District of Patricia, the pulpwood resources of which are unexplored, 146,000 square miles.

Area of Pulp Concessions granted, 33,325 square miles.

Capital Investment in Pulp and Paper Mills in Ontario more than $140,000,000.00.

Production of Pulpwood in Ontario, (average 1917 to 1921), 1,000,000 cords.

Value of Pulpwood produced in Ontario in 1921, $16,626,104.00.

Value of Product of Pulp and Paper Industry at place of preparation, including raw wood, pulp exported and paper made, $70,000,000.00.

For Further Information Write

Provincial Government Offices

QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO